IROQUOIS INDIANS:
A Documentary History
of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations
and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is _The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984)._ It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Senate & Assembly convened: The petition of the undersigned chiefs & Councillors of the First Christian party of the Oneida Indians respectfully represents

That some years since the said First Christian party in connection with the remainder of the Oneida Indians built in the lands of the Oneida nation a church which cost about the sum of Five thousand dollars. And the said First Christian party being desirous to emigrate to Green Bay the ensuing season and having obtained the consent of the Rev. Mr. Davis their clergyman, to emigrate with them, are desirous to dispose of the right of the said First Christian party in the said Church to the State of New York, to enable the said Party to erect a church at Green Bay.

And your petitioners further represent that a small Tract of Land lying in the Town of Westmoreland & County of Oneida, was heretofore set apart by the Oneida Indians for the purpose of appropriating the rents thereof to the support of a Missionary among the said Tribe and their proceedings thereon were ratified by the Legislature of this State; That the said land is now under a Lease the present unexpired term of which is upwards of Thirty years and that the rents thereof amount to Seventy Six Dollars per year — Your petitioners further state that the Rev. Mr. Davis has been our clergyman and teacher for a period of Eight years past and has received the rents of the said lands — But as he is going to Green Bay with us your petitioners are desirous that the Honorable the Legislature will direct the amount of the said rent to be sent annually to Green Bay, with the annuity of your petitioners, for the support of a clergyman & Teacher, commencing after the first day of May next.

And your petitioners further represent that in a Treaty held by the First Christian party with the Government of the State of New-York, it was stipulated that the avails of Two Hundred acres of Land should remain with the people of the said State, the interest of which, at the rate of six per cent to be paid annually for the support of a Teacher at Green Bay leaving it discretionary with the said First Christian Party to appropriate the said fund to other purposes; Your Petitioners being very desirous to secure a permanent suppo for their Missionary, humbly request, that the Honorab the Legislature will direct the same to remain as a permanent fund, the interest to be paid annually f the purpose aforesaid, and forwarded with our annu to Green Bay.

And your petitioners further represent Th in the year 1825 the Legislature of this State reserved lot number Thirty one in the two mile tract situate in the Town of Vernon & county of Oneida to be used and occupied by a Missionary — and also authorized the person administering the Government of this State to receive in exchange for the said lot, from the Second Christian party of Oneida Indians, so much land as should be equitable and right — but that no such exchange has ever been made, and the fee of the said lot still remaining in the State — That the sai lot, consisting of something less than Fifty acres of lan has been occupied for the period of Eight years past by Mr. Davis above named who has made many improvements thereon under the expectation that he should long reside there as the Minister & religious teacher of the said Nation. But as large a portion of the said nation inclining to go to Green Bay, has rendered the services of Mr. Davis very important at the said last mentioned place — Your petitioners feel anxious that some further remuneration may be granted to him for his eight years exclusive employment among the Oneida Nation — The aforesaid lot in the year 1824 was sold by the said First Christian Party to the State of N. York for the sum of Three Dollars per acre — Should the State grant the same lot to Mr. Davis at the same rate he would be in some measure compensated for his services.

JMH

and your petitioners believe that the State of New York would thereby lose nothing more than your petitioners lost in the sale of the same lot to the State: but that an act of much justice would thereby be done to the individuals above named.

Your petitioners therefore pray

First. That the said First Christian party be permitted by act of the Honorable the Legislature to sell their interest in the said church to the State at a fair value, for the purpose aforesaid

Secondly – That the Legislature would direct that the rents aforesaid be paid for the support of a Missionary & Teacher at Green Bay.

Thirdly – That the avails of the aforesaid Two Hundred acres remain as a permanent fund, in the Treasury of the State, the interest to be annually drawn for the support of our Missionary at Green Bay.

Fourthly – That the State of New-York will convey to the Rev. Solomon Davis the lot aforesaid on his paying therefor Three Dollars per acre, the amount which the State paid for the same.

Done in Council at Oneida
this twentieth day of Jan'y
1830 – And signed in presence
of

P. N. H. Augustine

Chiefs

Antony his x mark Big-Knife
Christian his x mark Beach-tre
Elijah his x mark Skanandoa
Cornelius his x mark Beard

Counsellors

Peter his x mark Augustine
Peter his x mark John
P. N. H. Augustine

[illegible] for the relief
the First Christian
[illegible] of Oneida Indians

Petition of the [illegible]
~~Warriors~~ of the Oneida
Nation of Indians
praying the Legislature
to pass a Law for them
to ~~sell and~~ dispose of
Certain Lands therein
mentioned
Eli Savage

In Assy Jany 30 1830
Indian affairs
Dis
T
Withdrawn

448

433

To the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New York —

The chiefs, warriors and members of the first Christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians humbly beg leave to represent, that the said party of Indians are indebted to William A. Stone over the sum of fifteen hundred Dollars for provisions and necessaries furnished during the last 20 years to the poorest and most destitute of said party while in want —

That it has been the General understanding of the said nation, that the said Stone was to be paid by the said party by granting to him by treaty one hundred acres of Land in fee, in the Oneida Reservation

That by some negligence at the last treaty made by the said party with the Governor of this State, the same was overlooked. Your petitioners therefore pray that your Honourable Bodies will recommend to pass a law authorising the said Stone to Locate 100 acres of Land in the Oneida Reservation he paying to the treasury of the State the amount of the appraisal of the improvements thereon —

434

I certify that the within named Moses Schuyler, Martin Cobsahara, Denny & Baptist Powlis are a part of the Chiefs of the Oneida Indians & the remainder of the signers of the within petition are members

Dated Oneida Castleton
Jany. 21. 1830

Cornelius his X mark Hill

Anthony Asegquitte

Witness
Peter Webster
Thomas his X marke Webster
Jorge his X Mark Doxtator Chif

Lewis his X mark Denny
Cornelius his X mark John
John Denney
Honyost his X mark Doxtator
Isaac his X Mark David

Antony his X mark Swamp
Jacob his X mark Doxtator
Jacob his X Mark Anthony
Mertin Denny
[illegible] his X mark [illegible]
Abraham Denny

of the said Tribe
Dated Vernon 4. March 1820

Timothy Jenkins
Atty. for the Oneida
Indians -

The Petition of the Chiefs
Warriors & principle men
of the first Christian
party of the Oneida Indi-
ans for permission
to grant a lot of land
to William A. Stone

E. Pettibone

In Assembly March 9. 1830
Indian Affairs;

436

PUNISHMENTS.

1st. For the violation of any of the foregoing rules and regulations, the offenders shall be punished by the warden, with confinement, in a solitary cell, on a diet of bread and water, not exceeding twenty days, for each offence; subject, however, to be mitigated or suspended by the visiting inspector, at his next weekly visitation; or by the Board of Inspectors, at their monthly meeting; and to whom such cases of punishment shall be regularly reported, by the warden, with the nature, particulars, and aggravation of the offence.

THE WALL GUARDS.

The guards or sentinels on the walls, shall, at no time, permit any person or persons whatever, to ascend the steps, or go on the platform, or on the walls, except the relief guard, the warden, the inspectors, or such persons as they may invite up; nor shall they suffer any conversation to be carried on over the walls, between the convicts within, and persons without, or suffer any thing to be thrown over the wall, without giving notice to the warden, or some officer of the prison.

The foregoing rules and regulations shall apply to, and govern the female convicts; and, until other provision is made, they shall occupy the upper tier of cells, which shall be exclusively appropriated for their accommodation; and, under the direction of the warden, they shall labour during the day, in a separate workshop, to be erected in some part of the yard, and as distant as practicable from the males.

Attest: THOMAS CARBERY,
Member and Secy. to the
Board of Inspectors.

To the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States.

21st Congress,
1st Session.

[Doc. No. 47.]

Ho. of Reps.
War Dept.

RESERVATION—SENECA TRIBE OF INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

Transmitting information, in relation to the wishes of the Seneca tribe of Indians to sell a reservation of land, called the Seneca Reservation, in the State of Ohio.

February 3, 1830.
Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Department of War,
February 2d, 1830.

Sir: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the first instant, directing the Secretary of War "to transmit to this House the information he may have received from the Seneca tribe of Indians since the last session of Congress, relative to their wishes to sell the reservation called the Seneca Reservation, in the State of Ohio," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a letter from John McElvain, Indian Agent, and a communication from the Chiefs of the Seneca Indians, marked Nos. 1 and 2, which furnish the information required.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. H. EATON.

Hon. Andrew Stevenson,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

No. 1.

General John McElvain, Indian Agent, to Col. McKenney

Columbus, Ohio, *November* 6, 1829.

Dear Sir: I have been requested by the Seneca Chiefs, to transmit to the President of the United States their letter, herewith enclosed: please hand it to him.

At a Council held at Seneca, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of last month, by the Chiefs of the surrounding Nations of Indians, after renewing their former treaties, the propriety of a general removal of all the Indians in this region to the West was discussed, but all refused to remove except the Senecas. The Indians in this quarter (particularly the Senecas) have had an invitation from the Cherokees to join them, or to have a country set off in the west for themselves.

The Senecas assembled the Chiefs, for the purpose, if possible, to prevail on them to dispose of their possessions, and all to emigrate together to the West next season: in this they have failed; however, if it is the wish of the Government to settle all the Indians in the West, I think it a matter of easy accomplishment. By providing well for those who are willing to remove, I am confident more than one-fourth of the other nations will emigrate with them; if so, the balance will not remain long behind, as they are a national kind of people.

I am not certain but I am intruding, by writing on subjects not called for. I thought a few facts relating to the Indians whom I superintend, would not be uninteresting at this time, as I have seen of late, with pleasure, great anxiety manifested by the humane, to better their condition; and I do trust that some arrangement may be made to prevent their entire annihilation, which appears to me to be certain, under the present system, of hemming them in narrow bounds, on small reservations, &c.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN McELVAIN,
Indian Agent.

Col. Thos. L. McKenney, *Washington.*

No. 2.

The Seneca Chiefs in Ohio to the President of the United States.

Our Father and President of the United States:

We, the Seneca Chiefs, residing on Sandusky river, and State of Ohio, wish you to open your ears to your red children in this place. Our agents have long since told us that there was a good country in the West, and plenty of game, where the Indians could live well, and be out of the way of bad white men, and from strong drink, which has destroyed so many of our people. Some of our young Chiefs and some of our Warriors have visited Missouri and Arkansas, and have returned much pleased with the country, and particularly with that part of the country where Cherokees have lately took their seats.

We, therefore, for ourselves, and for our nation, request the President and Government of the United States to make arrangements to hold a treaty with us, and prepare and secure a home for us by the side of our brothers the Cherokees, in the West. We want cash for our improvements, and cash to meet the expense necessary to remove our people to the West, and the balance of the value of our reservation to be paid to us in land. It is our wish to remove next Fall, if possible. We, therefore, for ourselves, and for our nation, pledge ourselves to be the friends of the President and People of the United States.

Cornstick, his x mark.
George-Curley-eye, his x mark.
Seneca-Steel, his x mark.
Tall-Chief, his x mark.
Wipeing-Stick, his x mark.
Captain-Goodhunt, his x mark.
Blue-Jacket, his x mark.
Hard-Hickory, his x mark.
Sigow, his x mark.
Captain-Smith, his x mark.
Small-Cloud-Spicer, his x mark.
Thomas-Brandt, his x mark.

Martin Lane,
Interpreter.

I certify, that the within application of the Chiefs, was signed of their free will, and voluntary act, and that the same was written by their request.

JAMES MONTGOMERY,
Assistant Agent for the Senecas.

October 15, 1829.

The number of Indians residing on the Seneca reservation, is 337.

To the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate & Assembly convened.

The Petition of Baptist Paulus Jacob Anthony, Anthony Bignife & Elijah Scanandoa Chiefs or sachems, in behalf of the first Christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians.

Respectfully represents,

That by an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act relating to the purchase of lands from the first Christian & Orchard parties of the Oneida Indians" passed February 11. 1829 provision was made for the purchase of their lands at appraisement, deducting the value of improvements & expense of survey. - Under this act the whole of their land being about 2,300 acres was appraised, and the improvements valued - And at a Treaty made by them with His Honor the Lieut. Governor on the Eighth day of October last, the first Christian party sold to the State about 600 acres and a part of their people of their Nation removed to Green Bay: The remaining part not wishing to remove at present did not sell, and desire to clear up & cultivate the lands yet remaining so long as they continue here. But the operation of the said law as they are informed by the agent of the State they cannot be permitted to make any improvements or in any way alter the condition of the land included in the survey & valuation. This was foreign from their original intention, as they wished to have the control of such part of their land as they did not sell until they were ready to emigrate to Green Bay & to have the valuation, made at such times as they should be ready to remove.

The petitioners therefore pray that a law may be passed so to amend the act referred to that they may be permitted to occupy, clear up, & improve the said land remaining unsold, and to have the valuations of improvements made at any time when they may be ready & shall signify their intention to remove to Green Bay and they are willing that the expense of the survey & valuation already made and the expense of the re-survey & valuations shall be deducted from the price to be paid so as to leave the State indemnified for such expenses -

Dated at Albany this 27 day of February 1830. -

Baptist his X mark Paulus

Witnesses

Isaac Denniston

Philip S Schuyler

Jacob his X mark Anthony

Anthony his X mark Bignife

Elijah his X mark Scanandoe

Petition of the
first Christian party
of Oneida Indians
praying for an alteration
of the law of last session
in relation to the sale
of their lands —

Chiefs of the
Surrender made

This Indenture made the Nineteenth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty Between Jacob Ayonghwaththa, Henry Brant Dekanagoeden, Jacob Skarenhowane, Lawrence Thaonienhkha, Isaac Teghennakarine, Moses Shokogoarowane, Joseph Dwaseraye, Peter Kanonguaheye, Olatsyghta, Hodeniegos, Aweninondonton, Teghat Kahkos, Skanawatigh, Onesehaen, Skayentaken, Oghnawara, Oghnenhregowa, Kaghnehdage, Kanonhgeritawi, Kanayegh, Dehonyongh, Deuatiron, Deyotorenhgon, Skaronhtigh, Kahwisdanore, Dekarahgwen, Dayeknawrhe, Kayenanoron, Tsatup and Henry A. Hill, the Sachems and Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians here at our Council Fire.

of the one part, And Our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith of the other part, Witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada by our said Sovereign Lord the King well and truly paid to the said (Jacob Ayonghwaththa, Henry Brant Dekanagwaden, Jacob Skarenhowane, Lawrence Thaonienhkha, Isaac Teghennakarine, Moses Shokogoarowane, Joseph Dwaseraye, Peter Kanonguaheye, Olatsyghta, Hodeniegos, Aweninondonton, Teghat Kahkos, Skanawatigh, Onesehaen, Skayentaken, Oghnawara, Oghnenhregowa, Kaghnehdage, Kanonhgeritawi, Kanayegh, Dehonyongh, Deuatiron, Deyotorenhgon, Skaronhtigh, Kahwisdanore, Dekarahgwen, Dayeknawrhe, Kayenanoron, Tsatup and Henry A. Hill.)

at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged they the said (Jacob Ayonghwaththa, Henry Brant, Dekanagwaden, Jacob Skarenhowane, Lawrence Thaonienhkha, Isaac Teghennakarine, Moses Shokogoarowane, Joseph Dwaseraye, Peter Kanonguaheye, Olatsyghta, Hodeniegos, Aweninondonton, Teghat Kahkos, Skanawatigh, Onesehaen, Skayentaken, Oghnawara, Oghnenhregowa, Kaghnehdage, Kanonhgeritawi, Kanayegh, Dehonyongh, Deuatiron, Deyotorenhgon, Skaronhtigh, Kahwisdanore, Dekarahgwen, Dayeknawrhe, Kayenanoron, Tsatup, and Henry A. Hill)

Have and each of them hath granted bargained sold, released surrendered and yielded up and by these presents do and each of them doth grant bargain sell release surrender and yield up unto our said Sovereign Lord the King his heirs and successors All that certain parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in the County of Wentworth in the District of Gore Containing by estimation Eight hundred and seven acres, be the same

Description

more or less (and which said parcel or tract of land is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows that is to say: Commencing where a stake has been planted on the North side of the Road leading from the Grand River Bridge through the Village of Brantford towards Ancaster, now called Colborne Street, and fifty links on a line bearing North five degrees thirty minutes West magnetically from the North West angle of the Mohawk Parsonage Ground; Thence North Eighteen degrees thirty minutes East magnetically seventy nine Chains forty five links more or less to a White Oak Tree; Thence South Eighty four degrees thirty minutes West magnetically eighty two Chains twenty eight links more or less to where a stake has been planted on the Eastern boundary line of William Kennedy Smith's Land; — Thence South twenty seven degrees thirty minutes West magnetically along the said boundary line fifty nine Chains twenty six links more or less to a certain stone at the northern extremity of Robert Biggar's Land; — Thence South fifteen degrees West magnetically along the Eastern boundary line of the said Robert Biggar's Land twenty eight Chains fifty links more or less to where a stake has been planted at high water mark on the North side of the Grand River or Ouse; — Thence along the Northern bank of the said River, with the stream to a certain White Oak Tree, standing at high water mark sixty four links below the outlet of Nathan Gage's Saw Mill race; — Thence North twenty five degrees fifteen minutes East magnetically twenty four Chains thirty links more or less to where a stake has been planted at high water mark on the South Bank of a certain Cove; — Thence along the South Bank of the said Cove with the stream fourteen Chains eight links more or less, to a cluster of soft maple trees; Thence North thirty four degrees forty minutes East magnetically Eight Chains more or less to a certain White Oak Tree, standing on the summit of the main Bank on the North side of the said Cove; — Thence North five degrees thirty minutes West magnetically seven chains fifty five links more or less to within four chains of the South side of the aforesaid Road or Colborne Street; — Thence North Eighty four degrees thirty minutes East magnetically and parallel to the said Road or Street forty five Chains four links more or less to the Eastern limit of the said Mohawk Parsonage Ground; — Thence North Five degrees thirty minutes West magnetically Five Chains more or less to the place of beginning.) Together with all the Woods and Waters thereon standing or being, and all the estate, right, title, interest, trust, property, claim and demand whatsoever either at Law or in equity of them the said (Jacob Ayonghwahtha, Henry Brant Dekenagwadea, Jacob Skaanahawane, Lawrence Tharontenhtha, Isaac Tegenonakarine, Moses Skahgraseewane, Joseph Owasegea, Peter Kanongwaaiye, Otatsegte, Warbiyos, Awennonsonton, Tejhat Kahthas, Skanawatigh, Onetchain, Skayentaken, Oghnawara, Ogirinnregowa, Kahrehtage, Kanonhgeritawi, Ranayegh, Dekaetroagh, Dewatiron, Deyotonnghgon, Skewnatigh, Kahewisdanoro, Dekarahgwen, Daweskaache, Kayonanoron, Teatup & Henry A. Hill;)

of, in, to, or out of the same. To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land and premises hereby granted, surrendered and yielded up unto our said Sovereign Lord the King his heirs, successors and assigns, to the only proper use benefit and behoof of our said Lord the King his heirs, successors and assigns forever. In Witness whereof we the said Grantors, have to these presents set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

Signed, Sealed and delivered
in presence of

J. Brant Supt. Six Nations
Wm. Kerr J.P.
James Racey J.P.
Lewis Burwell
John Norton

Skewnatigh his X mark

Kahewisdanoro his X mark

Dekarahgwen his X mark

Dayeskawehe his X mark

Kayonanoron his X mark

Teatup his X mark

Henry A. Hill

Jacob his X Ayonghwahtha mark

Henry Brant Dekenagwasen

Jacob his Skaanahawane mark

Lawrence his Tharontenhtha mark

Isaac his Tegenonakarine X mark

Moses his Skahgrasewane X mark

Joseph his Owasegage X mark

Peter his Kanongwaaiye X mark

Otatsegte his X mark

Warbiyos his X mark

Awennonsonton his X mark

Tejhat his Kahthas X mark

Skanawatigh his X mark

Onetchain his X mark

Skayentaken his X mark

Oghnawara his X mark

Ogirinnregowa his X mark

Kahrehtage his X mark

Kanonhgeritawi his X mark

Ranayegh his X mark

Dekaetroagh his X mark

Dewatiron his X mark

Deyotonnghgon his X mark

38

[illegible]

[illegible] 1830

[illegible]

[illegible] 1830

[illegible]

2

Received from Our Soverign Lord King George the Fourth the sum of five Shillings of lawful money being the full Consideration money within specified tobe paid to us—

Witness—
J. Grant
Wm. Holme J.P.
James Racey J.P.
Lewis Demare
John Norton

Henry A. Hill

Jacob his x mark Ayenghwaghtha

Isaac his x mark Lyhennatarotine

Joseph his x mark Dunadesage

Kayhsughtagegh his x mark

Skayentaken his x mark

Dekaenyonghe his x mark

[illegible]

now [illegible]
four degrees [illegible]
the [illegible]
[illegible]
White Oak Tree [illegible] Thence [illegible]
[illegible]
Stake [illegible]
South Land [illegible] Thence [illegible]
Magnetically along the [illegible] fifty [illegible]
six links more or less to a [illegible] stone [illegible]
[illegible] Land [illegible] Thence South [illegible]
Eastern boundary line of [illegible]
chains eighty links more or less to where a stake [illegible]
Water Mark on the North side of the [illegible]
along the Northern [illegible] with the [illegible]
White oak Tree standing at [illegible] water mark [illegible] links [illegible]
line of Nathan [illegible] Thence [illegible] degrees
fifteen minutes East Magnetically [illegible] chains [illegible]
[illegible] stake [illegible] at high water mark [illegible]
Bank of a [illegible] Cove Thence along the South [illegible]
Cove with the Stream fourteen chains eight links [illegible]
[illegible]
East [illegible]
[illegible]
Then North [illegible]
five links more or less [illegible] the South [illegible]
Road or Common [illegible] Thence [illegible]
East Magnetically and parallel with the said Road or Street [illegible] chains
four [illegible] more or less to the Eastern [illegible]
Ground Thence North [illegible] links [illegible] Magnetically [illegible]
chains more or less to the place of beginning [illegible]
and [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Karonhiaka [illegible]

Sakayenkwaraton Joseph [illegible] Peter [illegible]

[illegible] Aronnonsonton [illegible]

[illegible] Oyananon Oyananonon [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Kahnwiddanoro [illegible]

Karonhakwon [illegible] & Henry A. Hill)

[illegible] of the same [illegible] have and to hold the [illegible] of land and premises hereby granted [illegible] unto the said Sovereign Lord the King his heirs Successors and assigns to the only proper use benefit and behoof of the said Lord the King his heirs Successors and assigns forever. In Witness whereof we the said Grantors have to these presents set our hands and seals the day and year above written

Signed Sealed and delivered
in presence of
J. Brant Supt Six Nation
[illegible]

James [illegible]

Sam[illegible] [illegible]

John Norton

his
Shawnatigh
×
mark

his
Kahnwiddanoro
×
mark

his
Dekarahgwen
×
mark

his
Dayeglawate
×
mark

his
Kayonhanoron
×
mark

his
Teaguff
×
mark

Henry A. Hill

his
[illegible] Ohnyeanaka
×
mark

Saughtsenon [illegible]
[illegible]

his
Sakayenkwaraton
mark

his
Lawrence Karontiah
mark tha

his
Jacob Teghinrakataroine
×
mark

his
Moses Ohdoyoanwane
×
mark

his
Joseph Drasterage
×
mark

his
Peter Tekumonyunthaga
×
mark

his
Otatregate
×
mark

his
Waderieagos
×
mark

his
Aronnonsonton
×
mark

his
Sgidat Karjiad
×
mark

his
Skenataragh
×
mark

his
Onikhaan
×
mark

his
Shagentaken
×
mark

his
Ogh Nawara
×
mark

his
Oghrenheregowa
×
mark

his
Jacob Nihilage
×
mark

his
Kanonagentowan
×
mark

his
Suranyegh
×
mark

his
De[illegible]yonger
×
mark

his
Deuatiron
×
mark

his
Deyotoraghgon
×
mark

No. 70

[illegible] in the Office of the Surveyor Genl
28th Jany 1831.
Wm Chewett
Actg Surveyor Genl

[illegible] Copy [illegible] to file by the Commissioner of Crown Lands
16th May 1830
Peter Robinson

Indenture between [illegible] Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians of the one part, and His Most gracious Majesty King George the Fourth of the other part. Conveying that parcel or tract of land therein described, situated in the County of Haldimand, District of Gore, in the Province of Upper Canada, containing 807 acres, be the same more or less, [illegible] granted, bargained, sold, released and quitclaimed unto His Majesty.

Dated 19th April 1830.

Received from [illegible]
[illegible] 1830 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Witness —
J. Brant
[illegible]
James Racey
Isaac [illegible]
John [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] his X mark
[illegible] his X mark
Joseph [illegible] his X mark
[illegible] his X mark
Skayen[illegible]ken his X mark
Dekaenyongh his X mark

No. 30.

THIS INDENTURE, made the nineteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, between Jacob Ayonghwahtha, Henry Brant Dekanagwasen, Jacob Shoriahowane, Lawrence Tharon-tenh-tha, Icak Teghennakarine, Moses Shohsgoarowane, Joseph Dwaserage, Petter Kanongwaheye, Otatseghte, Waderieyos, Awennoxsonton, Teghatkahthos, Skanawatigh, Onesehaen, Skayentaken, Oghnawara, Oghrenhregowa, Kahnehdage, Kanouhgeritawi, Kanayegh, Dekenyough, Dewatiron, Deyotoreghgon, Skawenatigh, Kahwisdanoro, Dekarahgwen, Dayekawehe, Kayonanoron, Teatup, and Henry A. Hill, the Sachems and Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, done at our Council fire, of the one part, and our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, of the other part, Witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada by Our said Sovereign Lord the King, well and truly paid to the said Jacob Ayonghwahtha, Henry Brant Dekanagwasen, Jacob Shoriahowane, Lawrence Tharon-tehn-tha, Icak Teghennakarine, Moses Shohsgoarowane, Joseph Dwaserage, Petter Kanongwaheye, Otatseghte, Waderieyos, Awennoxsonton, Teghatkahthos, Skanawatigh, Onesehaen, Skayentaken, Oghnawara, Oghronhregowa, Kahnehdage, Kanowhgeritawi, Kanayegh, Dekenyough, Dewatiron, Deyotoreghgon, Skawenatigh, Kahwisdanoro, Dekarahgwen, Dayekawehe, Kayonanoron, Teatup and Henry A. Hill, at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, they the said Jacob Ayonghwahtha, Henry Brant Dekanagwasen, Jacob Shoriahowane, Lawrence Tharon-tenh-tha, Icak Teghennakarine, Moses Shohsgoarowane, Joseph Dwaserage, Petter Kanongwaheye, Osatseghte, Waderieyos, Awennoxsonton, Teghatkahthos, Skanawatigh, Onesehaen, Skayentaken, Oghnawara, Oghronhregowa, Kahnehdage, Kanouhgeritawi, Kanayegh, Dekenyough, Dewatiron, Deyotoreghgon, Skawenatigh, Kahwisdanoro, Dekarahgwen, Dayekawehe, Kayonanoron, Teatup, and Henry A. Hill have and each of them hath granted, bargained, sold, released, surrendered and yielded up, and by these presents do and each of them doth grant, bargain, sell, release, surrender and yield up unto Our said Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs and successors, all that certain parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Wentworth, in the District of Gore, containing by estimation eight hundred and seven acres, be the same more or less, and which said parcel or tract of land is butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say : Commencing where a stake has been planted on the north side of the road leading from the Grand River bridge through the village of Brantford towards Ancaster, now called Colborne street, and fifty links on a line bearing north five degrees thirty minutes west magnetically from the north-west angle of the Mohawk Parsonage ground ; thence north eighteen degrees thirty minutes east magnetically, seventy-nine chains forty-five links, more or less, to a white oak tree ; thence south eighty-four degrees thirty minutes west magnetically eighty-two chains twenty-eight links, more or less, to where a stake has been planted on the eastern boundary line of William Kenedy Smith's land ; thence south twenty-seven degrees thirty minutes west magnetically along the said boundary line fifty-nine chains twenty-six links, more or less, to a certain stone, and northern extremity of Robert Biggar's land ; thence south fifteen degrees west magnetically along the eastern boundary line of the said Robert Biggar's land twenty-eight chains fifty links, more or less, to where a stake has been planted at high water mark on the north side of the Grand River, or Ouse ; thence along the northern bank of the said river with the stream to a certain white oak tree standing at high water mark sixty-four links below the outlet of Nathan Gage's saw-mill race ; thence north twenty-five degrees fifteen minutes east magnetically twenty-four chains thirty links, more or less, to where a stake has been planted at high water mark on the south bank of a certain cove ; thence along the south bank of the said cove with the stream fourteen chains eight links, more or less, to a cluster of soft maple trees ; thence north thirty-four degrees forty minutes east magnetically eight chains, more or less, to a certain white oak tree standing on the summit of the main bank on the north side of the said cove ; then north five degrees thirty minutes west magnetically seven chains fifty-five links, more or less, to within four chains of the south side of the aforesaid road, or Colborne street ; thence north eighty-four degrees thirty minutes east magnetically, and parallel to the said road or street, forty-five chains four links, more or less, to the eastern limit of the said Mohawk Parsonage ground ; thence north five degrees thirty minutes west magnetically five chains, more or less, to the place of beginning. Together with all the woods and waters thereon standing or being, and all the estate, right, title, interest, trust, property, claim and demand whatsoever, either at law or in equity, of them the said Jacob Ayonghwahtha, Henry Brant Dekanagwasen, Jacob Shoriahowane, Lawrence Tharon-tenh-tha, Icak Teghennakarine, Moses Shohsgoarowane, Joseph Dwaserage, Petter Kanongwaheye, Otatseghte, Waderieyos, Awennoxonton, Teghatkahthos, Skanawatigh, Onesehaen, Skayentaken, Oghnawara, Oghronhregowa, Kahnehdage, Kanoughgeritawi, Kanayegh, Dekenyough, Dewatiron, Deyotoreghgon, Skawenatigh, Kahwisdanoro, Dekarahgwen, Dayekawehe, Kayonanoron, Teatup and Henry A. Hill, of, in, to or out of the same, to have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land and premises hereby granted, surrendered and yielded up unto Our said Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs, successors and assigns, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of Our said Lord the King, His heirs, successors and assigns, forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the said grantors, have to these presents set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of:
J. BRANT, *Supt. Six Nations.*
W. HOLME, *J.P.*
JAMES RACEY, *J.P.*
LEWIS BURWELL,
JOHN NORTON.

JACOB AYONGHWAHTHA, his x mark [L.S.]
HENRY BRANT his x mark DEKANAGWASEN, [L.S.]
JACOB SHORIAHOWANE, his x mark [L.S.]
LAWRENCE THARONTENTHA, his x mark [L.S.]
ICAK TEGHENNAKARINE, his x mark [L.S.]
MOSES SHOSHSGOAROWANE, his x mark [L.S.]
JOSEPH DWASERAGE, his x mark [L.S.]
PETTER KANONGWAHEYE, his x mark [L.S.]
OTATSEGHTE, his x mark [L.S.]
WADERIEYOS, his x mark [L.S.]
AWENNOXSONTON, his x mark [L.S.]
TEGHATKAHTHOS, his x mark [L.S.]
SKANAWATIGH, his x mark [L.S.]
OGHNAWARA, his x mark [L.S.]

his
Oghronhregowa, x [L.S.]
mark
his
Kahnehdage, x [L.S.]
mark
his
Kanouhggeritawi, x [L.S.]
mark
his
Ranayegh, x [L.S.]
mark
his
Dekenyough, x [L.S.]
mark
his
Dewatiron, x [L.S.]
mark
his
Deyotoreghgon, x [L.S.]
mark
his
Skawenatigh, x [L.S.]
mark
his
Kahwisdanoro, x [L.S.]
mark
his
Dekarahgwen, x [L.S.]
mark
his
Dayekawehe, x [L.S.]
mark
his
Kayonanoron, x [L.S.]
mark
his
Teatup, x [L.S.]
mark
Henry A. Hill. [L.S.]

Received from Our Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth, the sum of five shillings of lawful money, being the full consideration money within specified to be paid to us.

Witness :—
J. Brant,
Wm. Holme, *J.P.*,
James Racey, *J.P.*,
Lewis Burwell,
John Norton.

Henry A. Hill,
his
Jacob x Ayonghwaghtha,
mark
his
Icak x Teghennakarine,
mark
his
Joseph x Dwaserage,
mark
his
Kajhnightagigh, x
mark
his
Skayentaken, x
mark
his
Dekenyongh, x
mark

Recorded the 1st. day of December 1829 and agrees with the Original and compared therewith by
Archd. Campbell Dep. Secretary

within Deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned and the said John Woodcock being duly Sworn Saith that he saw Jacob W. Doxtader John Denny George Doxtader Baptist Powlis Christian Beechtree Cornelius Brant Anthony Big Knife Cornelius Thomas John Cornelius, Elijah Skenandoa who were severally known to deponent Execute the preceding Deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned and that the note or addition thereto was duly made before Execution and that he together with Isaac Denniston and [illegible] Van Rensselaer Subscribed their names thereto as witnesses at the time of the Execution thereof and that he knows aforesaid persons and parties of the second part to be chiefs and Members of the first Christian Party of Oneida Indians — All which I do accordingly Certify.

I. L. Denniston
Commissioner &c

At a Treaty held at the Capitol in the City of Albany and State of New York on the sixth day of March One thousand Eight hundred and thirty Between His Excellency Enos T. Throop acting Governor of said State of the One Part and the Chiefs Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians residing at Buffalo in said State of the Other Part: Whereas at a Treaty held at Buffalo in the then County of Niagara now County of Erie on the twelfth day of September One thousand Eight hundred and fifteen Between Daniel D. Tompkins Governor of said State of the One Part and the Chiefs Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians of the Other Part it was amongst other things covenanted and agreed by and between the Parties aforesaid that they the said People of the State aforesaid should pay annually on the first day of June forever thereafter to the said Seneca Nation of Indians at Canandaigua in the County of Ontario the sum of five hundred dollars in the manner Specified in said Treaty as by reference thereto or the record thereof in the Office of the Secretary of said State will more fully appear, and Whereas the said Seneca Nation of Indians now reside in the County of Erie near the Village of Buffalo and have represented to the acting Governor of said State that the payment of the said sum of five hundred dollars at Canandaigua as Stipulated in and by said Treaty is attended with Considerable Expense and trouble - to - said Nation of Indians in realising the same and have for the reasons aforesaid requested the acting Governor of said State on behalf of the People to Change the manner and place of payment of said annuity so that said Nation of Indians may hereafter receive the same on a Draft or bill of Exchange to be drawn by at least five of the Principal Chiefs of said Nation of Indians Executed in the presence of at least two respectable witnesses and acknowledged by the parties signing the same before an Officer authorised by Law to take the acknowledgment of Deeds and Certified in the same manner as required by Law in relation to Deeds and the authority of the Officer to take such acknowledgment shall be duly Certified by the Clerk of the County where such Officer resides — Now therefore I, the said Enos T. Throop acting Governor of said State in behalf of said People do hereby Covenant and agree to and with the said Seneca Nation of Indians to cause to be annually paid to them on their draft or Bill of Exchange to be drawn after the first day of April in each year by at least five of the principal Chiefs of ~~the~~ said Nation on the Indian agent appointed by said Governor for the time being residing in the City of Albany which Draft shall be made payable on the first day of June succeeding its date and shall be authenticated in the manner hereinbefore stated for the said Sum of Five hundred Dollars and that the following shall in the form or substance of said Draft or Bill of Exchange –

Buffalo A 183

To Indian Agent for the State of New York

Sir On the first day of June next you will please to pay to the Order of Five hundred dollars and charge the same to our account for annuity payable in pursuance of the Treaty of twelfth September One thousand Eight hundred & fifteen and the Treaty altering and amending the same dated the Sixth day of March One thousand Eight hundred & Thirty

& oblige Yours. Witness Present

And the said Seneca Nation of Indians do hereby for ever release and discharge the People of the State of New York of and from the payment of the aforesaid sum of five hundred dollars at Canandaigua as stipulated in and by said Treaty. In Testimony whereof the said Enos T. Throop acting Governor of the said State aforesaid and the Subscribers Chiefs Sachems & Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians have hereunto respectively set their hands and seals the day and Year first above written E. T. Throop (L. S.) Witnesses to the Execution Isaac Denniston Russell Attwater — Young (his x mark) King (L. S.) Captain (his x mark) Pollard (L. S.) Captain (his x mark) Billy (L. S.) Destroy (his x mark) Town (L. S.) Big (his x mark) Kettle (L. S.) Seneca (his x mark) White (L. S.) Henry (his x mark) Two guns (L. S.) White (his x mark) Seneca (L. S.) John (his x mark) Snow (L. S.) George (his x mark) Cayjaquida (L. S.) Twenty (his x mark) Canoes (L. S.) Captain (his x mark) Mage (L. S.) Sealed and delivered in the Presence of Orlando Allen Geo Burt

State of New York Erie County ss. — On this twenty sixth day of March One thousand Eight hundred & Thirty before me George R. Babcock a Commissioner of Deeds for Erie County Personally came Orlando Allen and George Burt to me severally well known who being by me duly sworn do severally depose and say that they reside in the Village of Buffalo in said County of Erie that the said Deponents were present at a Council held by the Seneca Nation of Indians

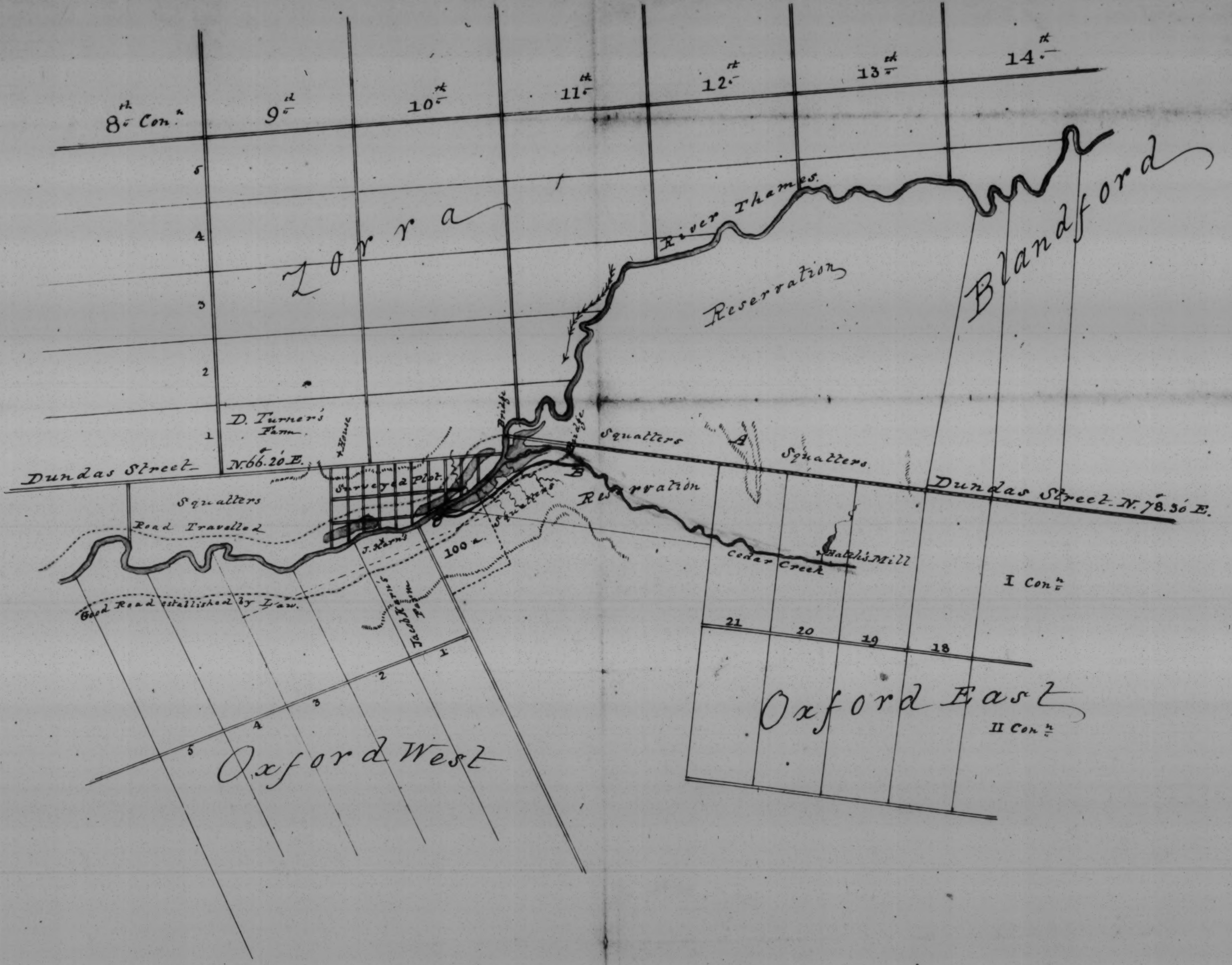
Recorded [illegible] in 18[illegible] [illegible] with the Original compared therewith by

Recorded April 24. 1830 & agrees with the Original Compared therewith by Arch^d Campbell Dep^y Secretary

by their Chiefs and Warriors at which time the within Instrument was explained and interpreted and by the said Chiefs Executed that the said Deponents severally well knew Young King, Captain Pollard, Captain Billy, Destroy Town, Big Kettle, Seneca White, Henry Two Guns, Little Seneca, John Snow, George Conjuquoda, Twenty Canoes & Captain Magee to be the Persons who are described in and who have Executed the within written instrument as Chiefs Sachems & Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians that the said Deponents saw the said Persons above named Execute the within Instrument for the uses and Purposes therein mentioned and that the said deponents then and there signed their names to the said Instrument as witnesses of the Execution thereof on the Part of the said Chiefs which to me is satisfactory evidence of the facts above Stated. Geo R. Babcock — Erie County Clerks office ss. I Certify that George R Babcock was on the date of the above Certificate of Proof a commissioner of Deeds in and for said County and that the above signature of Geo R Babcock is genuine Witness my hand and seal of Office the 29.th day of March 1830 Elijah Leech Clerk By H Newcomb Deputy

Ex^d

At a Treaty held in the City Of Albany on the third day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and thirty by His Honor Enos T. Throop Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York with Anthony John, Jacob Smith, Lodowick Thomas and Jacob Cornelius Chiefs of the Orchard Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians it is agreed and covenanted as follows to wit: The said Indians sell and forever quit claim to the People of the said State all their right and title in and to so much of their lands as is comprehended


8th Conn
9th
10th
11th
12th
13th
14th
5
4
3
2
1
Zorra
River Thames
Reservation
Blandford
D. Turner's Farm
House
Bridge
Bridge
Squatters
A
Squatters
Dundas Street
N. 66. 20 E.
Surveyed Plot
Squatters
Road Travelled
J. Karn's
100 a.
Squatters
B
Reservation
Dundas Street N. 78. 30 E.
Cedar Creek
Hatch's Mill
I Conn
Good Road established by Law.
Jacob Karn's Farm
21
20
19
18
1
2
3
4
5
Oxford East
II Conn
Oxford West

Town?
Sketch shewing the Town Reservation at the Upper Forks of the River Thames, and the Town Plot already surveyed, accompanied by a Report; by order from the Surveyor General's Office, bearing date at York the 31st day of March 1830. — Scale 40 Chains to one Inch.

Dy Surveyor's Office, Port Talbot
30th April 1830.

M. Burwell
Dy Surveyor

To
William Chewett Esquire
Acting Surveyor General
&c. &c. &c.
York

Z. 3. No 1 1842-21

T. 78.

18

$250.

Received of Herman Le Roy One of the Trustees of Certain Seneca Chiefs by the hands of Jasper Parrish late Sub Agent of the United States to the Six Nations of Indians, Two hundred and fifty dollars in full for An Annuity (by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Bigtree in September 1797) up to September 1829 — Dated at Buffalo June 4th 1830. —

Signed duplicate
in presence of
J. R. Carpenter —

Corn Planter his × mark

$100—

We the Subscribers, being the legal representatives of the late Indian Chief Red Jacket deceased, do hereby acknowledge to have, received of Herman Le Roy one of the Trustees of certain Seneca Chiefs, by the hands of Jasper Parrish late Sub Agent of the United States to the Six Nations of Indians, One hundred dollars in full for an Annuity (by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Big tree in September 1797) up to September 1829, Dated at Buffalo June 5th — 1830.

Heirs of Red Jacket

Sally Red Jacket her + mark
Widow of the late Red Jacket
John Lay Jacket his + mark
John Jacket his + mark
James Jacket his + mark
Abby Jacket her + mark

Signed duplicate
in presence of
Oscar Packard
Wm. T. Hunt

Recorded April 24. 1830 & exd with the Original Compared therewith by Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

by their Chiefs and Warriors at which time the within Instrument was explained and interpreted and by the said Chiefs Executed that the said Deponents severally well knew Young King, Captain Pollard, Captain Billy, Destroy Town, Big Kettle, Seneca White, Henry Two Guns, White Seneca, John Snow, George Conjuquada, Twenty Canoes & Captain Mages to be the persons who are described in and who have Executed the within written instrument as Chiefs Sachems & Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians that the said Deponents saw the said persons above named execute the within Instrument for the uses and purposes therein mentioned and that the said deponents then and there signed their names to the said Instrument as witnesses of the Execution thereof on the Part of the said Chiefs which to me is satisfactory evidence of the facts above stated. Geo. R. Babcock — Erie County Clerk's office ss. I Certify that George R. Babcock was on the date of the above Certificate of Proof a Commissioner of Deeds in and for said County and that the above signature of Geo R. Babcock is genuine Witness my hand and seal of Office the 29th day of March 1830 Elijah Leech Clerk By W H Newcomb Deputy

Exd

At a Treaty held in the City of Albany on the third day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and thirty by His Honor Enos T. Throop Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York with Anthony John, Jacob Smith, Lodowick Thomas and Jacob Cornelius Chiefs of the Orchard Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians it is agreed and covenanted as follows to wit: The said Indians sell and forever quit claim to the People of the said State All their right and title in and to so much of their lands as is comprehended within the following bounds to wit: Beginning at the Southeast Corner of the lands of the said Orchard Party in the North bounds of New Stockbridge and running thence along the same West to a Point due North from the house occupied by Josiah Hewit thence northerly on a line which will strike the house occupied by Jacob Smith to a running Stream or Creek situated to the westward of said house thence from said Creek westwardly on a line run in such a direction to the westerly bounds of the lands of said Orchard Party as shall by following the bounds of said lands northerly Easterly and Southerly to the place of beginning Contain One thousand acres and running from the termination of said line along said westerly bounds North fifty one degrees and fifteen minutes East to the north bound of said lands then along the same and along the Easterly bounds thereof South Eighty three degrees and twenty five minutes East ninety two Chains and eighty links South twenty six degrees and thirty minutes East ninety five Chains and fifty links and South thirty three minutes West thirty seven Chains and thirty six links to the place of beginning Containing One thousand acres: In consideration of which the said Lieutenant Governor now pays to the said Indians the sum of Twelve hundred dollars and promises to make to them further payments in manner following that is to say: The said lands shall be surveyed allotted and appraised by such persons as the Commissioners of the Land Office shall appoint in the manner directed by the act Entitled "an act relating to the Purchase of lands from the first Christian and Orchard Parties of the Oneida Indians" passed February the Eleventh Eighteen hundred and twenty nine and the amount of such appraisement of the said lands hereby sold to said People above the sum of twelve hundred dollars now paid as aforesaid shall thereupon be paid to the order of the said Chiefs or a majority of them in the manner directed by the said act

In Testimony whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written – It is further agreed by the Parties to this Treaty before the Executing thereof that the Orders which the Chiefs are therein authorized to draw for the moneys hereafter Payable for the Lands now sold shall be drawn in favor of the agent appointed to Superintend their Emigration to Green Bay and that he shall apply to the benefit of the Emigrating Indians such a sum including the Twelve hundred dollars now paid as Shall be in the same Proportion to the value of the whole Tract of land belonging to said Orchard Party as the number of Persons Emigrating shall bear to the whole number of Persons Constituting said Party and for that Purpose the land remaining unsold shall be Considered to be of the same value per acre in the aggregate with the lands now sold as the same shall be appraised by the Persons to be appointed for that purpose according to law and thereafter the Persons so Emigrating shall have no right in the lands remaining unsold nor interfere with the same in any manner whatever E. T. Throop (L.S.) Jacob Cornelius (L.S.) Antony (his x mark) John (L.S.) Jacob (his x mark) Smith (L.S.) Lodowick (his x mark) Thomas (L.S.) William (his x mark) Cornelius (L.S.) Signed and Sealed in the Presence of Isaac Denniston Edmon Davis – State of New York Oneida County ss On the fifth day of April in the year of Our Lord Eighteen hundred and thirty before me the within named Jacob Cornelius, Anthony John, Jacob Smith Lodowick Thomas and William Cornelius known to me to be the Persons described in and who have Executed the within Treaty and acknowledged that they severally Executed the said Treaty for the uses and Purposes therein mentioned And also Isaac Dennison to me known being duly sworn says that he saw the within named Enos T. Throop to him known Execute the said Treaty and that he at the same time subscribed his name thereto as a witness H. Lawrence Fisler Commr – State of New York Clerk's

Recorded June 12th 1830 and agrees with the Original Compared therewith by Arch. Campbell Dep Secretary

100 Office Oneida County ss I John H. Ostrom Clerk of the County of Oneida do hereby Certify that A Lawrence Foster was on the first day of April A.D. 1830 and now is a Commissioner in and for said County commissioned and sworn and duly authorised by Law to take the proof and acknowledgment of Deeds and discharges of mortgages &c. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said County this 15 day of April A.D. 1830 J. H. Ostrom Clerk

Esq

We the undersigned inhabitants of New Stockbridge in the County of Oneida Do hereby authorise and fully Empower the Superintendents of the Stockbridge Indians (or either of them) to sell to the people of the State of New York Lot No 10 Containing 91 43/100 acres and the avails of said lot we authorise the said Superintendents to take and to pay to Polly Hendrick the proportion of said Lot that belongs to her and the remainder to keep in their hands until such time as Thomas T. Hendrick and family shall go to Green Bay and then to be paid (after deducting necessary expenses) into the hands of an agent to be by him paid to said Thomas & family upon their arrival at Green Bay Dated at New Stockbridge this 28th day of April 1830 Polly Hendrick her x mark - Thos T. Hendrick, Jacob J. Seth, Rhoda Hendrick her x mark - Susan Hendrick her x mark - Hendrick Aupaumut Jr. his x mark - Jacob Jehoyakim his x mark In presence of John Sergeant Jr William Nelson Jonathan Day. We the undersigned superintendents of the Stockbridge Indians do authorise Jonathan Day (one of said Superintendents) to transact the business of the within Power of Attorney Dated at Clinton this 28th day of April 1830 Saml. Comstock

M

N

C

L

N

J

1.

1

4

Mr. Phelps wishes to inform
Mrs Ferrel that her Parents
are well that he saw them
last Saturday week in
Massachusetts.

Journey to Green Bay
July 17th 1824 Returned
the 26th Sept-

[illegible]

[illegible] 26 [illegible]

[illegible] 21 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Brothertown July 12th 1830

I had on hand $1120 —
& Paid W^m Dick 4. —
$1124 —

I left with Mary D. $38. } 38. —
$1162. —

Subtract the amt I left at home } 38. —
1124

I Paid in to the Ontario B. Bank $400 —
$72-4

Paid my note to William Williams 40 25
$683-75

Hannah Eaton — 60. —
623.75

1 lb Tea 8/- 1 —
$622 75

Paid William Dick 32/ $4 —

July 12th 1830 I left home
for Green Bay at 12 noon
and arrived in Utica at 3 P.M
In Utica I retained $622.75

I Paid to the County
Clerk 3/. for [illegible] } .38
I paid Wm Williams for
1/2 quire letterpaper 3/
1/4 & quills - - 2/
1 Ream writing paper 30/ } 4.38
Paid Ph Fowler (64/ — 8.—
Henry Fowler &
for horsekeeping } 3/6 — .44
J B Marhusie Bill
medicine 19/ } 2.38
2 gd wine 6d [illegible] .06
I left B. Ph Lansing
Bond at Wm H Mainard
to notify Lansing of the Bond

July 12th 1830

I left the Mortgage
of Others at the County
Clerks office to have
the assignment made

I Paid $25 for 4 seats
to Buffalo in the Pilot
line the evening — $25.—

Paid Bruman 9/
for Dinner & supper 1 13

arrived at Chittenang
at 6 P. M.

3 Day July 13th 1830 3/ 1 50

Paid Livingston for
4 Breakfast

Bot 1/3 Q Shirting &
1 Skein Thread 5c

Auburn 3/. for Dinner. 18c. 38

Water Loo. 6/ for 3 suppers . . 75

Geneva I Paid A Johnsons
letter in the Post office
at 12 o clock at night.

4th Day July 14th 1830

Wst Bloomfield 4 Breakfast 3/ 1 50

at Leroy 4 Dinners 4/— 1 50

Paid R Flowler -- 16/- - 2 . —

arived at Batavia at 5 P.M

I called to see Joseph Chandler
at Leroy-

I paid 10/ for 4 Suppers at 1 25

and we arrived in Buffalo
at 3 A.M it was a pleasant
night and clear and very light

Buffalo 5th Day July 15th 1830
Stoped at D. G Palmers.

I Paid 4/3 for 2 lb Tobacco paper
& Snuff & paper tobacco — } .56

Paid 9d for fish Line & 9d
for 2 Doz fishe hooks } — .19

Paid 4d for 4 Stines ---- .04

1/6 for Trunk cord — .19

Paid Barber 1/ for Shaving
Self & Wm Dick — } .13

5th Day July 15th 1830

Paid B. G. Palmer for 4 }
Breakfast & 1 bead 9/ } - $1 - 13

at 9 A M we went on board
the Peacock Steamboat
Capt for
Detroit and left Buffalo
at 1/2 9 A M. Light wind
from S.W. & warm.

I Paid Capt T. U. harvey }
$50 for five cabin passengers } 50. -
for Detroit. }

we touched at Eri at
9 P. M.

6th Day July 6th 1830
we touched at Grand river
or Fair Port and at
Cleaveland at 3 P. M.
the weather was warm and
clear
Paid 6 for Blacking Shoes 6 06

6th Day July 16th 1830
we entered Sandusky at
at 11 P M

7th Day July 17th
We entered Detroit River
at 9 a m and arrived at
Detroit at 11 A M
I put up at Col. Marks
Mansion House & saw General
Rodd & Judge McCall.

1st Day July 18th 1830
Mr Mason arrived this
morning, I went to the
Presbyterian Church with
Mr. Hurst. dated the 17th
I wrote home
& 18th it was very Hot
wether.

2nd Day 19th July 1830
I Paid 6d for glass lemonaide .. - 06
it was very warm I had some
opertunetys with the commissioners

3rd day July 20th 1830
I went to the Capital & in
the court room &c &c
Paid William Dick 40/ } -
for their expense — } - 5. 00
I had 6d for glass mint }
water or julip — | - - 06
it was very hot Thermo at 89 in shade
4th Day July 21st 1830
I Paid 1/ for Glass Soda }
Water — } - - 13

I went to the capital &
see the commissioner
it was very warm thermometer 90
in the shade.
it looked like for rain in
the after noon & became a
little cooler at sundown

5th Day July 22nd 1830
I conversed with the commissioner
it was not so warm this Day
Therm at about 82 -

6th Day July 23rd 1830
We could no passage to go up
the [illegible] weather warm
& Dry I wrote home to Mary

7th Day July 24th 1830

I bot one silk pocket handkerchief 8/	1. —
Paid 3d for emery	— 03

it was more cool Thermometer
at about 85 -

1st Day July 25th 1830
I wrote a letter to John Dean
by the Peacock this afternoon
& it was warmer Thermom 88

2nd Day July 26th 1830

articles to be washed Pieces
5 Shirts 5 cravats — 10
1 Pair Trowsers —
1 Pr Woollen Stockings
1 Do — Cotton Do
1 Pocket Hand — . . 4 —
14 Pieces

There was a hard Shower

3rd Day July 27th 1830

It was warm and Dry the
Steamer Henry Clay which was
Due yesterday had not arrived

I Paid 2/. for Molasses & water
to the Bar — — — 25

4th Day July 28th 1830
Paid 7 for washing 14 Pieces — 75
33 Gallon Whiskey 204
1 Basket 4/
1 Barrel Pork 94
1 Barrel Flour 32/
$22 - 60
Cash Paid Wiliam Duke $12
to get Stores &c —

4th Day July 28th 1830

Paid William Dick 40/ to get
Borel hand Bread &c } 5. —

Paid Camble for William
Dick & R Fowler & E Fowler
& John Johnson Board from
the 17th Inst. 44 Days board } 16 -88

Paid Wm Dick 68 Dollars
for expence money $52 of
Which is for their 4 Pasage
to Green Bay in the Schoon
Antelope of Maumee Capt } $68. —
25 Pratt $16 of it is for their
expence at the bay with
What they have in hand

I Paid 1/ for carting the
Pork flower Whiskey &c
to the Antelope — } — 13

5th Day July 29th 1830
I wrote to Mary by the Superior
The Schooner Antelope Did not
sail for the want of fair wind

6th Day July 30th 1830

I wrote home to Mary by Superior
it was very warm
the Schooner Antelope Saild
for Green Bay this morning at
11 oclock with the B. Town people

7th Day July 31st 1830

I Paid 2/. for 1/2 lb Tobaco - $ 25

It was very warm. Thermo
about 86 at noon wind
S.S.W. and light

1st Day August 1st 1830

very warm in the forenoon
and in the afternoon light
Showers and become cool with
North wind

2nd Day August 2nd 1830

left to be washed

2 Shirts
2 cravats
1 Pr Pantaloons
1 Pair Stockings

3rd Day August 3rd 1830
the wether is clear & comfatably
warm wind S. Wn and a Small
Shower in the afternoon
the Sheldon Tomson got in
this evening at 8 P M &
is to Sall tomorow morning
at 9 A M I Settled my Bill
with Capt Mack
I Paid for 10 days board at 10 — 1
I Paid for washing 7 Peice — 4½
I took a receipt dated 4th $ 18·44

4th Day August 4th 1830
I wrote home
we left Detroit at 11 oclock
P M and entered Lake St Clear about
½ past 12 at noon we had fair
wind we took in wood at
Stands about 6 P M & left ther
at ½ Past 7

4th Day August 4th 1830
I Paid Mr. Tendeed $20 } 20—
for my Passage to G Bay }
we took a Small Schooner
in tow called the Petot.

5th Day August 5th 1830
we arrived at Fort Gratiot
at 5 A M and landed
Some Troops and passengers
and passed the Rapids
and entered the Lake
Huron at 6 A M we
had Light winds from E
and At 7 P M we passed
Point E Bark

6th Day August 6th
we made Drummonds
Island at 6 A M which
we passed about 11 A M
and passed Muddy Lake
and Lake George where we

6 the Day August 6th 1830
got a Ground in the Lake but
backed off Soon and passed
Lake & in a pass we got
a Ground where we were
delayed Some time but
we got off and Passed little
Lake George when it became
Dark and we came toancher

7th Day August 7th 1830
we Arrived at the Sault
De St Marie at 6 A M
I went to diffirent Points of
the Settlement and at Lake
Superior Above the Race
way we had White fish
in abundance we left
the Sault St Mary about
3 P M and passed down the

7th Day August 7th 1830
River & Bay. & Islands. & by
St Joseph Island about 10 P.M.
we touched once on the Rocks
but with out Injury.

1st Day August 8th 183
we Arrived at Mackianaw
about 5 oclock in the Morning
I went with Judge Mc Call
& General Root to Fort
Holmes. &c we took in
wood and Some Freight
and Passengers and left
Mackenaw. at 1/2 Past
one oclock P.M and pass
Big Beaver at 11 P M

2nd Day August 9th
we entered the Bay at
9 A. M we had the wind
a head yesterday and took

2nd Day August 9th 1830

Day we went to Menomonee
River at 5 P M to get wood
I did not go on Shore. we
left there about about 8 P M

3rd Day August 10th

we arrived in to fox River about
6 A.M. and went up to Shanty
town. and discharged her
loading & Passingers and then
the boat Dropped down to
Capt Arundts I received
a letter from Philena dated
the 16th July Wm Dick
& Fowler his wife & John
Johnson came in yesterday
I walked down to Arundts and
back up.

4th Day August 11th 1830

William Dick Ch Fowler & wife
with John Johnson went up to
Stalesburgh with Mr. Stevins &
wife & Ebely Quinney this mor
-ning.

I lent Joseph Quinney
for a young man 64/ $8 —
This was Paid on 13th $ Paid

I wrote home to Mary Dean

I lent Peter August
44/ for 2 or 3 Day 5.50
he Paid this the 13th 44/-

5th Day of August 12th

Paid 14/ for 2 mats 1 75

Gave 6 to Jos Tomson
& 6 to Honossuna -.12

I got Some Provisions and
and left Shanty town in company
with the commissioners for States
Burgh or the Kaukalin —

5th Day August 12th 1830

about 1/2 past 10 A M and went up the river above the apple creek a mild or two and incamped for the night. it was cool towards Day

---

6th Day August 13th 1830

we pursued our journey arly in the morning and got up to Grignos landing at 10 A M and we passed over to the o N. A. A. a.. Settlement in the afternoon And I put up at John Quinney

I paid 1/6 for taking my trunks up to J. Q. from creek. — .. 19

Joseph Quinney Paid me the 8 Dollars I lent him — } $8 —

Peter August Paid me the 44/. I lent him —— } $5 = 50

it was warm and Dry.

7th Day August 14th 1830

It Rained this morning and fore noon. We went to Austin Quinney and Joseph Quinneys and attended the Council with the Stockbridge & some of the Oneida & some of the Menomina people and then they had a feast — which Wm D. H. Fowler & J Johnson attended

---

1st Day August 15th 1830

I went to meeting at the School house. Mr. Colton Preached in the fore noon. In the evening I went to the Missionary house Mr. Stevens & Mr Marshe at a conferance and a concert. I Staid all night & took breakfast in the morning

---

2nd Day August 16th 1830

I Staid at John Quinney through the Day.

3rd Day August 17th 1830

the Commissioners returned this morning about 9 A M from the Winebago lake to mark the boundry they held a council with the Stockbridge people as introductory to the business of the General council which they appointed on the 24th inst at the Bay. they delivered a copy of that part of their instruction which was necessary —

I Paid Paully Jourdain & Timothy Jourdain Esq. for Philo Fowler —	$10. —
Mary Doxstaders Estate Dr To Cash Paid Eunice Jourdin	$75 —
I paid to the Peace Makers the Stockbridge Indians for the Superintendents at being the amt they Paid me	75 —

4th Day August 18th 1830

I made a report of my proceedings to Washington April 1827. in common to the Stockbridge people I attended to examining the Claims of sundry persons against the estate of Mary Doxstader

Mary Doxstaders Estate Dr

To Cash Paid on her note to the Peacemakers	6:73
I Paid Joseph Quinney 1/. for fetching turkis	:12½

Electa Quinney washed 13 pieces for me --

5th Day August 19th 1830

Paid Elims Quinney for Board &c — 8/ —	-1 0
Paid Electa Quinney for Board & Washing 12/.	1.50

5th Day August 19th 1830
we Started from Statesburgh
for the Bay at about 9 A M
Paid the 2 yong men 2/6 } 31
for taking my trunks }
I came down with
Wm Dick & Mr Coton
came down with us
B Parmer Brot us down } $1:50
I Paid him 12/- —
I got down about 5 P M }
I Recd a Letter from }
Philena — —
I was very much fatigued

6th Day August 20th 1830
I wrote home by the Schooner
Mirrior -
Hunsted was executed this
afternoon - the commissioners
had a council with the
Oneidas —

6th Day August 20th 1830

I Borowed $1- of Mr Arndt $1.-
to pay Palmer--

7th Day August 21st

I wrote home bee the Mirror
She did not Saile yesterday.

I lent to Judge Arndt
to pay Capt Belden
$40. which he is to repay } $40.

There was a hard thunder
Shower this morning.

I gave a 6 to a Stockbridge
young man — } .06

1st Day August 22nd

The Schooner Mirrior
Sailed this morning about
Sun rise

2nd Day August 23rd 1830.

we prepaired for the commencement of the council – & I went up to Mr Elys for the map & I paid 2/6 for ½ quire of Ruled paper for to Draw the minutes on $ – 31

I Paid 6d for 2 papers tobacco – – .06

3rd Day August 24th 1830

The Councill began about 11 oclock A M the business was only introduced the Menominees & Winebagoes wanted Grignon for an Interpreter chosen council Judge Doty

---

4th Day August 25th

The Interpreter was not engaged he demanded 8 Dollars pr Day – but the Menominees would [illegible] proceed without him

5th Day August 26th 1830
Mr Grignon was engaged as interpret
or and a woomen interpreted for
the Winebagoes the council
was was continued -

6th Day August 27th
the New York Indians Deliver
their sentiments in writing
and the Menomines & Winnebg.
asked them what they wanted
Done

7th Day August 28th
the Council continued the
best of the Day - and the N.Y
Indians counciled together
the Dances at Arnolds

8th Day August 29th
there was no council the
Day I staid in
[illegible] in house [illegible]

2nd Day August 30th 1830
there was no council except
What was with the N Y Indians
and the commissioners agree
on the boundarys &c

3rd Day August 31st 1830
The Council commenced this
morning explained their
Decision and the menominees
& Winebagoes answered —

J 4th Day September 1st.
Matoxen made a Speech
to the Menominee & Winebagoes
and they answered — them
Short and the council broke
up and the Menominees
& Winebages began to disperse
and some of oneidas & Stockbridge
people went home —

5th Day Sept 2nd 1830
3 Shert
5 crovats
2 pr Trowsers
2 pr Stockings

14 pieces
2 pair pantaloon
1 Shert
1 Handkerchief
1 pr Stocking
1 Silk Handkerchief
7th day Sept 4th
20 piece

the 5th I went with Wm Dick M Fowler & John Johnson in Capt Arnotts Boat up to the little Kakanaus to the Brothertown land we travised the North East line East of Devil River and incamped it rained in the night a hard Shower in the - we got some wet.

6th Day Sept 3rd 1830
we set out about 7 AM and followed the N E line South East untill we came to the ledge and thence South west to Diant Spring and examined it thence down its Stream and South west to the Mineral Spring and thence North west to the river where we arrived about 3 PM and then down the river about 1½ mile to the Boat at ½ past 6 PM and came down the river to Mr Arndts at 9 PM very much fatigued — and very wet

7th Day Sept 4th
I was unwell and staid in all Day — I sent my clothes to be washed 20 piece

1st Day Sept 5th 1830
I was unwell and Staid in
it rained Some this fornoon
wind from the north and cool

2nd Day Sept 6th 1830
It was cool and cloudy the wind
from the north I paid 2/.
to John Willes for taking my
horse to the port that I could
not Dine the afternoon as
invited -- 25

I was unwell.

3rd Day Sept 7th
I Paid M Fowler 40/. for expense &c - 55.
we are waiting for
the arrival of a Steam
boat or other vessell to
take a passage in for Detroit

5th Day Sept 8th
I was waiting for a passage
and copying the Commissioners Instruction

4th Day Sept. 8th

I Gave 2/ towards buying a
blanket for an Indian } 25

5th Day Sept 9th

it was Pleasant we ware waitin
for a pasage - to go down the
lake -

I paid 2/ towards Mr. Morsons — 25

6th Day Sept. 10th -

we continued to wait for a passage.
it was cool the wind from the
North west

7th Day Sept 11th

it rained there was a hard
storm from N E - I finished
copying the instructions.
the Steam boat Henry Clay
came in about 4 P.M. I rec'd
a letter from Philena dated
August 7th

1st Day Sept 12th 1830
It was cool the wind continued to the N E & S. till in the after noon. we prepaired to leave her in the ealy in the morning—

2nd Day Sept 13rd 1830
I Paid 3/6 to 2 Boys for Brushing Boots &c 44

I Paid Judge Brandt for Sundrys & Board &c &c --- } 38 26

I called to see Doct Foot
Paid Ellis for a Map 64/- 8 --

I went on Board at 12 noon and we set out at 1/2 past 1 P M and run Down the Bay with a fair wind untill about 10 P M we came too off Round Island

3rd Day Sept 14th 1830
we got under way about 6 AM
and run down the bay the
wind blew hard from S W
we came too in Eagle
Harbour. where we lay
till about 5 P M when we
run out of the Bay into
Lake Michigan

4th Day Sept 15th 1830
I paid R Fowler
40/ for his expense — 5 —
we passed Beaver
Island about 5 AM
and Point Wample
Shaine at 8 and
got in to Mackinaw
at 11 A M the wind
was high from the NW

4th Day Sept 15th 1830
we took in wood at evening
and prepared to get under way
I Paid 4d for paper Tobacco 4
we left Mackanaw at past
10 P.M with a fair wind

5th Day Sept 16th
I Paid Wm Deihl 40/ }
for expense -- } 5:—

we came in sight of Point
De Bark about 5 P.M
we had a Stiff wind from
the N.W. [illegible]
[illegible]

6th Day Sept 17th
we entered the river St Clair
at 4 A.M and arrived
at Detroit about 12 at noon
I Paid 2/ postage for }
Letter from J Dean } 25
Paid 2/ for Blacking Shoes 25

6th Day Sept 17th 1830

I put up at Col Marks —

I Paid Mr Cotton $20 } $20 —
for his counsel fees }

I Paid Capt Norton
for my passage $24 —
for Elizth Fowler . 12
for R Fowler — 6
Wm Dick — 6
J. Johnson — 6 } $54 —

I Paid R Fowler for
expenses — — $35 }
to Wm Dick — 11 } 46. —

They was to take the boat for
Buffalo in the morning

I Paid 2/. to porter — — .25

7th Day Sept 1830

Wm Dick & Fowler & J Johnson
& E Fowler left here this morning
at 6 A M in the Henry Clay

I Paid 2/. to See the Mickroscope and 2 cents for 2 pears --	,--27
I Sent 3 Shirts 3 cravats and 1 pocket Handkerchief 7 Pieces to be washed	
I Paid 3/. for 3/4 lb Tobacco -	38
I Paid 4/ for Bottle Bears Grease --	50
I Paid 4 cents for 4 pears - -	04

General Pratt shewed me his Report which he had in part compleated ----

---

1st Day Sept 19th 1830.

I Drew of the Commissioner Location of Land &c

2nd Day Sept 20th 1830

I copied some paper and had an interview with Gov Cass the Secretary Mr Hunt certified to the copy of the Location laid off by the commissioners and we prepared to leave Detroit in The Steam Boat Niagara.-

I paid 1/. for blacking Shoes - .13

I paid Col Mack 29/6
1 3/14 Days board and washing 7 peaces 8/6- } 3-69

we went on board the
~~I paid Capt [illegible]~~ -
Niagara at 1/2 past 4 P.M and left Detroit about 5 P.M. and left Detroit river at 1/2 P.M and came too under Cunnony Island at 2 A.M.

3rd Day Sept 21st 1830

Paid Capt $10 for passage to Buffalo yesterday } $10 —

we entered Sandusky Bay and arrived at Portland at 8 A M the wind blew hard from the N E. and it rained we stoped at Clevland at 9 P M

I Paid 6d for 2 Segars · 6

4th Day Sept 22nd 1830

we stoped at Erie at 8 A M. and passed Portland &c &c and stoped at Dunkirk and took in wood. I Paid for blacking & hair 6d. } ii · 6

I arived at Buffalo at 1/2 Past 9. P M. and put at the National Hotel

5th Day Sept 23rd 1830

I Paid 4/6 for Lodging Breakfast &c at the Nations Hotel —	.56
I met Wm Dick [illegible]	
I paid 14 postage for Wm Dicks Letter — —	14
I parted with General Root & Judge McFarle and we took passage in the packet Boat Bolivar for Rochester we left Buffalo at 10 A M and Passed Lockport at 5 P M and Brockport at 4 A M [illegible] 24 [illegible] arrived in Rochester at 10 A M —.	
I Paid Capt. $15 for our passage to Rochester	15 —
F Fiedler Paid me $10 of the Money I had I let him have at Detroit on the 17th	10 —

6th Day Sept 24th 1830

I paid 2/3 for 2 Watermelons — 28
I Paid 6d for 1 peck Peaches — 06
I Pa 6d for Blacking Shoes — 06

I left Rochester at 4 P.M.
for Syracuse — —
Rained some In the evening

7th Day Sept 25th 1830
I Paid 6d for Blacking Shoes — 06
do 6d for Barbour — 06
Arrived at Syracuse at
3 P M
I Paid for Passage $15. $15. —
Paid for 5 seats in Stage }
to Manchester 12/ } 7 50
Left Syracuse at 1/2 past
3 P M and arrived at
Manchester at 1/2 past
1 A.M. the 26th

28
01
00
01
06
—
50

1st Day Sept 26th 1838
I Paid Buckley 1 for
Dying - and 16/ for } 2 15
Pasage home }

I got home at 3 A M

and had on hand in money
18 Dollars & 4 cents -

the amt of expense is 5[illegible]· 45
besides $15 Dollars pd J Johnson } 15 —
on the 7th June — }
$525 - 45

8

√ [PIQWA]

Columbus O

25 Sept 1830

From

John McElvain

Encloses a petition from the Indians of his agency, to remove west of the Mississippi

enclosure

[~~Seneca 1830~~]

Columbus Ohio, Sept 25. 1832

Dr Sir

This Morning I received the enclosed petition and a letter from the chiefs urging me by all means on the receipt of their Memorial to forward it to the President & to request him to pay early attention to their prayer. & to state their true situation to him. that they must suffer the approaching Winter if they are not removed & some provisions furnished them.

Since these Indians made up their minds to remove they have almost totally given up farming. & hunting, and they are realy in a destitute situation for the necessaries of life

These Indians I understand have an idea I neglected to forward their former application, this is unpleasant to me & injurious to them, it would be pleasing, if it is not asking too much, if a few lines were forwarded to the chiefs acknowledging the receipt of the former as well as the enclosed Memorial

I remarked in a former letter that I knew not who to address on Indian affairs. nor his title, all which I wish to be made acquainted with, The last letter received was signed by Mr Hamilton. but I do not know that he is at the head of Indian affairs

I am Respectfully
Your obt Servt
John McElvain
Indian Agent

Col.
S.S. Hamilton

To Andrew Jackson Our Great Father
President of the United States. -

Our Great father is again requested to give his Red Children his ear. - They sent to him a year ago their application, informing him of their desire to dispose of their reservation on the Sandusky river in Ohio, and their wish to go away beyond the Mississippi - They have received no answer to their request - They are fearful that their Great Father has not been made acquainted with their wishes. His red Children are now more anxious than ever to emigrate - They wish to exchange their Lands here for other on the west side of the Mississippi. - The game is destroyed around their Lands in Ohio, and their young people are daily learning bad habits from the white people - They therefore wish to leave this Country as soon as their Great Father will allow them to exchange their Lands, and give them the means of departing for their new home. - They will then have some hope of reclaiming such of their Children as have fallen into bad habits, and be more likely to prevent their young Children from contracting similar ones. -

Father, your red children request that some person may be sent to them, to Council concerning the exchange of their Lands for other Lands in the west. - Or should our Father think proper to permit his red children to come on and see their Great Father, and send them word, they will come on and see their fathers face and treat with him for their new Country, which he will give them beyond the Mississippi. —

Father your red children know that you are a great warrior — they know that you are just and wise in Council, and they believe that you love your red children, and will give them a kind answer — your red children will wait patiently until their Father shall send them word —

Father we thank you for appointing our good brother John McElvain our agent — he is very kind to his red friends and gives them good advice. —

Father your red children sincerely wish that you may live very long and be always well — and may the Great Spirit now and hereafter bless you. —

Comstick Chief his + mark
Small Cloud " his + mark
Seneca Steel " his + mark
Tall Chief " his + mark
Curley Eyes " his + mark
Cracked Hoof " his + mark
Capt. Goodhunt " his + mark
Wiping Stick " his + mark
Nimble Jim " his + mark
Thomas Brandt — his + mark
Captain Smith — his + mark
Jacob Nicely — his + mark
John Sky — his + mark

Hard Hickory	chief ——	his + mark
Pawlus Brandt	(warrior)	his × mark
Little Town Spicer	"	his × mar
Doctor Thomas	— " —	his + mar
Bowlus	" ——	his + mark
Thomas Green	" ——	his × mar

In council Seneca Village
September 22d 1830.—

Henry C. Brish
Assistant Agent
Martin Lane
Interpreter

Pst. 122. To Col.
Auls. 48. John McElvain,
Indian Agent &c.

Department of War,
Office Indian Affairs,
8th October, 1830.

Sir,

Your letter of the 25th Ult., inclosing a talk of the Seneca Indians to the President of the United States, was duly received.

The letter from this Office of the 30th Ult. will apprize you of the reason, why no measures have been ordered for the removal of the Seneca Indians agreeably to their wishes. The means have been asked for, but have not yet been granted by Congreſs. They will be asked for again; for which purpose you have been requested to forward Estimates &c. Should an appropriation be made there will be no delay in iſsuing to you the neceſsary instructions &c.

In the mean time, I am directed to instruct you to inform the Seneca Indians, that their former, (as well as present) talk to their Great Father, the President, was duly received and considered; that their Great Father has been, and still is, very desirous that they should be gratified in their wishes, but for the reasons above stated (which you will explain to them fully) he has not been able as yet to direct any measures to be taken for that purpose; that their requests as set forth in their talks are borne in mind, and that as soon as the means are provided by Congreſs, they will be attended to. In communicating this information to the Seneca Indians, you will aſsure them of the very friendly feelings which their Great Father entertains for them, and his solicitude that they should be placed in a situation where the bad example of the whites can have no influence in corrupting their young people and Children.

It is hoped a reply as above directed to the Senecas will satisfy them, until something more can be done. I would however suggest the propriety of avoiding giving any encouragement to expectations which may not soon be realized;

or

or of incurring any obligations for which you have not the means or authority of the Department of War. Promises of any sort made to Indians are never forgotten. The agents, and the Department are teazed until they are fulfilled; and if not fulfilled, and in every particular, distrust and dissatisfaction are the consequences. —

I am &c, &c.
Samuel S. Hamilton.

Post. 68. To His Excellency
Ante. 48. Lewis Cass,
Detroit.

Department of War,
Office Indian Affairs,
9th October, 1830.

Sir,

Your letter of the 23d Ulto. is received. The communication of Colo. Stambaugh, to which you refer, has been received by the President, and he has directed him to be informed in reply to the application of the Menomonies for permission to send a deputation to the Seat of Government, that there are not at present sufficient funds for that purpose; but as soon as there are funds, a deputation will be invited on — The Spring is certainly the most agreeable time to receive such a deputation here. The report of the Commissioners has not yet been received. Should the adjustment of boundaries as made by them be acquiesced in by all parties concerned, it will doubtless, be highly gratifying to the Executive: No further measures will, of course, be taken on the subject, until the report of the Commissioners is before the Department — Colo. Stambaugh has been so advised.

I have also received your letter of the 25th ulto. and submitted it to the Actg. Secretary of War. He approves of the disposition which you recommend to be made of provisions turned over by the Commissioners recently employed at Green Bay, and directs that you give to Colo. Stambaugh, the necessary instructions to carry the same into effect. —

I am &c. &c.
Samuel S. Hamilton.

Indian Office
Dec. 5th 1830

COLUMBUS
Dec 9
OHIO

Free

Hon.
J. H. Eaton
Secty of War
Washington

514.64½
306 64½

$208

[PIQUA]

December 8. 1830

From
John McElvain

Furnishes an estimate of the expense of removing the Seneca Indians —

[File Seneca Emig
1826-1835]

Columbus Ohio
Decr 8th 1830

Dr Sir,

On the 20th Septr last I was directed to forward to the department the number of Indians at Seneca who wished to remove, but owing to the greater part of them being in the Woods, has until this time prevented me from doing so, I have however at length obtained the desired information, and find that 329 are anxious to emigrate to the West, There are four other families who live on this reservation who intend settling in the neighbourhood of Green Bay,

The number of horses owned by those who are going to the West (as reported by them, is 125, and it is supposed 75 or 85 more will be required, to carry the old & infirm — Women & Children, and to pack provisions, cooking utensils, tents, & other baggage,

As I have had no experience in business of this kind, I am at a loss in making out the probable amount it will cost to remove this band, but I should suppose something near the following to be a fair estimate, viz,

85 horses at $45.00 per head	3.825.00
50 Saddles " 14 00 " Saddle	" 700.00
* 85 Bridles " 2.00 " Bridle	" 170.00
100 Small Bags to carry provisions @ 50 cts	" " 50.00
972 yds strong cotton for tents at 12½ cts	" 121.50
For camp Kettles & other cooking utensils say	" 100 00
Supporting the 329 Indians on their journey, supposed to travel 15 miles per day & the distance to be 1200 miles 80 days at 10 cents a day per head	2.632.00
1 Superintendent 111 days going & returning at the rate of $4.00 per day	" 444.00
1 assistant at $2.50 per day	277 00
and it may be necessary at times to furnish some Grain for the horses on the way	$8.319.50

(* or [illegible] bridles can be obtained at $1.25 —)

There will be many incidental expenses attending the removal of these Indians, in collecting them together & preparing them for their journey, and if they prove unsuccessful this Winter in their hunting expedition, they will be badly off for clothing, & will have to be furnished with that article, The truth is, they are almost destitute of every necessary of life

It is my opinion, that the cost of removing this Tribe, will far exceed that of any other of the same number in ohio, on account of their extreme poverty, & strange as it may appear notwithstanding. a few years ago, before the white people settled much around them. they were ahead of all the other tribes in the state. in agricultural pursuits & property, yet. at this time, they are far behind, But still if it does cost a considerable sum to remove them. & to pay for their improvements &c, it will soon be returned three fold. as the land the Government will get in return is very valuable, It is the opinion of the late agent that congress aught to appropriate about twenty four thousand dollars for the removal of these Indians,

When the Indians arrive at their new home. I am of the opinion. many of the articles, which will be necessary to remove them, might be disposed off, & that without being injurious to the Indians. and the proceeds returned to the Government,

There will be a difficulty in removing the Senecas. on account of the demands against them, and if a civil process can reach them, they will be stripped of every article they possess,

At the time I received instructions to report the number of Senecas who wished to remove, I was also directed. to deposit ~~&~~ in the Br. Bank of the U States, the funds in my hands for the removal of the Delawares, provided I found ~~they~~ they would not remove. this last fall, & to transmit to the War Department the cashiers certificate of deposit, this I have not done, and my reason for not doing so before this time is, at the time I received the order, three of the principal men of said tribe had Gone to examine the country destined for their new home, & they promised if the country pleased them. immediately on their return to remove to it, taking all things into consideration, and being anxious to relieve the state of her Indians as fast as possible I thought it best, to retain the funds for a short time, & until those Indians who are visiting the West returned, at which time they could either be applied to the object for which they were intended, or finally be returned to the treasury of the United States if however I have done wrong in so doing, on being notified to that effect I will immediately forward a certificate of deposit, as before directed

I am very respectfuly
sir, your obt servt
John McElvain
Indian Agent

Hon.
John H. Eaton
Secty of War

1830, Dec.

To His Excellency Andrew Jackson Esquire
President of the United States of America

The petition of the undersigned respectfully sheweth that they are of the Tribes of Indians Called the Mohegan Montauk Stonington Narragansette Pequots of Groton & Nahantick Indians who were formerly Called The New England Indians & that we the said Indians & our fathers having procured of our Brothers the Oneida Indians, in the year 1774 a tract of land Then a Wilderness in the now County of Oneida & State of New york, Where your petitioners have since resided by The name of the Brothertown Indians That your petitioners immediately after were Surrounded by a dense population of White people, and although Agriculture has been the exclusive pursuit of your petitioners for some generations past yet they have experianced many inconveniences arising from the smallness of their teritory & the intrusion of some White persons on their teritory they were again induced to turn their attention to the Wilderness To procure a residence a mongst their Brethren to the west — in the year 1809 your petitioners sent a delegation to the Delawares & Miamies in the then teritory of Indiana who agreed for a tract of land on White river and in the year 1817 they sent another delegation to the said nations to renew their Covenant which the delawares had conveyed To your —

memorialist a part of their country on White river in the most Solemn maner agreeable to the ancient customs among Indians But before your memoralist could remove in to their newly acquired Lands the government of the United States purchased the whole country of the Miamies & Delawares tribes of Indians by which purchase your petitioners lost their country and all the had Expanded in aquiring it and in the year 1824 the Stock bridge Indians & Oneidas & others tribes of the State of New york in vited your petitioners to Join them with them & purchase land at Greenbay and having seen the treaties Between their Brethern the New york Indians and the Winebago & Menominies tribes of the years 1821 & 1822 for a tract of land at Greenbay & that the president had approved & ratified the same your petitioners accepted the Invitation provided [illegible] [illegible] & the Menominees would consent to our purchasing a part the land New york Indians & In the council held in September 1824 by the Menominies and a delegation of your petitioners the Menominies tribe kindly in vited the Brothertown Indians to com & settle in their country That the path was clear & not a brush in their way And that they was willing that they should purchase the land of the New york Indians as had ben proposed And no obstacle appearing your petitioners purchased a piece of land Eight miles wide on Fox River & thirty miles long for which they Paid $950 to the Menominies be sides the Expence of conveying the goods to Green bay

3

And furnishing provisions To the Menominies tribe while collected to receive the Goods which amounted to 450 or 500 $ more your petitioners believed that all parties were mutually satisfied with the arrangement + your petitioners were making preparation to remove to the wilderness of Green Bay + settle on their lands they had purchased but in the year 1827 Govenor Cass + Thomas L. McKinney Commissioners on the part of United States made a treaty with the Chipeways Winebagoes + Menominies tribes of Indians at the Buts Des Morts and the commisioners took a cession from the Menominies Tribe of Indians of a tract of country about six miles wide on each side of fox river from the grand ~~[illegible]~~ Kaykana or rapids to its mouth which included the most valuable part of the land purchased by your petitioners But your petitioners were happy To learn that the president in his Approval of the said tract reserved To the Newyork Indians All the right + claim they or Either of them had to the land mentioned in said treaty as expressed by the resolution of the Hon the Senate of the U. S. of the 19th Feby 1829 in the same Treaty our Brethren the Menominies refered All their claims To the lands purchased by the Newyork To the decission of the president of the (U. S.) and in as much as the menominies held a right in common with the New York Indians in the purchase of 1822 It was desireable to have a division of the lands agreable to the Just rights of the parties to obtain such Division the Newyork Indians petitioned the president to appoint Commissioners To make partition of the lands between the Menominie + Newyork Indians + to assist the Newyork Indians in dividing their lands among them selves and for—

Establishing such metes & bounds between them as could be agreed upon by the parties in compliance with the said petition the President did appoint the Hon E. Root. James McCall & John L. Mason. Esquire Commissioners to mak partition of the lands between the New york Indians the Menominie the said commissioners met at Green bay in August last & held several councils with the our Brethren the Menominies & such of our Brethren from the State of New york as was at green Bay our Brethren the Menominies were apparently under the influence of the French & other Inhabitants Settled at Green Bay in so much that they would not consent to any reasonable ~~compensation~~ compromise relative to the division of said lands which they had sold & received their pay for, And it appears that the Hon the commissioners thought it proper to set apart a tract of land for your petitioners, Beginning on the East side of Fox river at a corner made by Thomas Dean, near the foot of the rapids called the Kakana thence up sd river to the mouth of Plumb Creek about five Miles & Extending back this width South 45° East. far enough to mak Twenty Thousand Acres being a part of the land which your petitioners purchased & paid for as above mentioned. your petitioners are not disposed to complain of any unkindness on the part of the Hon commissioners on the contrary they avail them selves of this opportunity to Assure the president of the high respect they entertain for the Honorable gentlemen but your petitioners are not so

Justice to their own feelings with out stateing to the President
that they believe the Hon. commissioners were parsemonious
in seting of so small a piece of land to your petitioners in as
much as it would be but a bout one Eigth part of what
they purchased & something less than 50 Acres to Each
person, And were we to estimate the various sums expend
by your petitioners in procuring the land it would amou
=nt to About fifty cents per acre which is nearly as high
as the united States sell their land for after it has ben survyd.—
if that part of the 20.000 acres which is not fit for cultivation
be deducted, There fore your petitioners pray that the
President would be pleased to confirm an Extention
of said Location by begining at the place mentioned
by the commissioners & Extending up Fox river Eight
miles thence back the width South 45° East twelve
miles or so far as to contain 61440 Acres & would be
a little less than 153. acres to Each person and if that part
of it which is unfit for Cultivation was Excluded it would
be a bout 100 Acres of arable land for Each person which
your petitioners do not believe is an extravigant quantity for
an agriculturist. your petitioners take the liberty to mention
that they never antisipated or intended the purchase
of a large tract of country for the purpose of hunting but
they purchased the sa. for themselves & their posterity
for agricultural purposes. that has ben their principal
pursuit for for Ourselves & our ancestors formerly one
hundred & fifty years your Memorialist believe that the

possession of One hundred & fifty or two hundred acres of land for Each person would rather increase the agricultural enterprize of your Memorialist than to diminish it your petitioners Rely on the Justice & Magnaminity of the government of the United States with a full confidence that the President will deal with his red children with Parental Kindness & deal that Justice ~~with~~ to them which their circumstances & Equity requires your Memorialist would further mention that it would be very desireable to be informed of the Pleasure of the President respecting their lands at Green Bay as soon as consistant in as much as your petitioners antisipate of having their land surveyed in to lots for Each individual as soon as it is ascertained what quantity they are permitted to hold it would be very desireable to your petitioners to have the land which may be set off to them confirmed to them by an act of Congress That your petitioners may have a title in fee simple to their lands

And your petitioners as in duty bound
bound will ever pray —

Dated Brothertown Dec. 27th 1830

Isaac Haby
Samuel Scheuck
James Fowler
John Dick
Samuel Scipio
Isaac Scipio
Samuel James
George Scipio
Charles Antony

Calvin Scipio
Jacob Scipio
Solomon Paul
William Crossley
Simon Sam
David Johnson
Lothrop Dick
Rodolphus Fowler
William Johnson
Seth Marthews
Theophilus Fowler
David Sampson

Jesse Corcomb
Newtown Mossuck
John Cenion
Bryan Poquiantup
Thomas Commuck
Thomas Wyat
Charles Skeeter
Daniel Wyatt
Daniel Dick
Nathan Paul
Richard Scipio
Elkanah Dick

Peace Makers
Randal Abner
Eliphalet Marthews
William Dick
Asa Dick
Thomas Dick
B G Fowler
George Crosley
James his mark Niles
Joseph Palmer
John Johnson
Jacob Fowler

[18317]

City and County of Washington }
District of Columbia } ss.

Thomas Dean of the County of Oneida and State of New York being duly affirmed doth solemnly depose and say that he has acted as agent for of the Brothertown Indians in the State of New York for may years that in the year 1824 this deponant went to Green Bay in the Teritory of Michigan with a delegation of six of the Brothertown Indians for to procure a piece of land for the Brothertown Indians and this deponant further saith that while at Green Bay this deponant was present at several councils held between the Deligates of the Brothertown Indians and the Chiefs and head men of the Menomonee Tribe of Indians and this deponant further saith that at those councils the Menomonee Chiefs informed the Deligates of the Brothertown Indians (through the United States interpreter) they was glad the Waupanokiss (New York) Indians) was coming to lives in that country. that the Country belonged to the Waupanohus (New York Indian) with the Menominee and they was poor and their Geim was scarce and the Crops of wild rice was uncertain, and the ~~N~~ Waupanohus (New York

Indian) would Teach their young men how to till the Land and live like white people.

This deponent further saith that the delegates of the Brothertown Indians ~~goods to the amount~~ delivered ~~paid~~ to the Menomonee tribe of Indian goods to the amount of $950, which was to apply as part payment of one of the instalments mentioned in the Treaty of 1822 Between the Menomonee Indians and the New York Indians for which payment the Brothertown Indians were to have a Tract of Land to which the Menomonee Indians gave their consent as expressed in the Receipt signed by the Chiefs dated the 18th day Sept. one thousand Eight hundred and twenty four

This deponent further saith that in the several conferences had between the delegates of the Brothertown Indians and the Menomonee Indians those of the Menomonees who was the principle Speaker in those councils was represented to this deponent as the chiefs of the Menomonee Tribe by Maj H. B. Brevoort United States Agent and his Interpreter

This deponent further saith that from what he heard expressed by the Speeches of the Menomonee chiefs in the abovementioned conferences, he has no doubt but what the Menomonee Indians under the purport of the Treaty between them and the New York Indians of 1822

This deponant further saith that there was no dissatisfaction expressed by any of the Menominee Indians in any of the above mentioned conferances as the Speeches was interpreted by the United States interpreter to this deponant except in one instance two of the Menominee Indians made objection to the New York Indians having a part of the Country of the Menominee mentioning in their Speaches that the Country was no more than sufficient for themselves. but the Chiefs of the Menominee Indians informed this deponant and the delegates of the New York Indians that those two men had not spoken the mindes of the Menomina nation

This deponant further saith that he was informed by the United States Agent H B. Brevoort that the two Indians above mentioned was not the chiefs of the Menominee Indians that they was not to be regardes as such, that they was under the influence of the British

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6 fo

Lt Danville Jany. 2nd 1838.
with $452 35 for
Washington

Gate Tole at N Hartford	13
Paid Adam Hadcok 4/	50
Breeman for oats & Hay 1/6	19
Paid David Tower 24/	3 —
2 Seats in Stage to Utica 24/	6 —
2nd Day Jany 3rd	
Paid Breeman 1/ for Lodging	— 13
Left Utica at 1/2 past 4 AM	
Paid at Herkimer for 2 Breakfast	— 75
at Fort Palatine 3/ for Dinner	— 38

2nd Day Jany 3rd 1831

At Fundays 6/. for }
two Suppers —— } .. 75

3rd Day Jany 4th

we arrived in Albany at 6 Am

I Paid 10/. for pair Gloves $1 - 25

I Paid 1/6 for Spectacle }
case —— } .. 19

Paid Jessup at the Nation
al Hotel 7/6 for Break 94
fast and 1 Dinner &c

we left Albany at 3 Pm.
in the Constitution

I Paid 64/ for 2 Passages 8
to New York.

4th Day Jany 5th

I Paid 3/ for Breakfast .. 38

we arrived in N York
at 1/2 past 10 A M

Paid 2/ to Cartman for taking 25
trunks to Falkners

4th Day Jany 5th	
Paid 6 for Shaving & 1/6 for cutting hair 3/ for Tooth Brush	68
Paid 4/ to ride to the [illegible] and 2/ back — —	75
Paid Tavernkeeper 17/ for Dinner & supper & lodging	2.13
5th Day Jany 6th	
we left New York at 7 a m	
Paid 10 Dollars for 2 passages to Philadelphia –	10
4/ Porter to take trunks	50
1 Breakfast 4/	50
2 Apples at Princetown –	2
1 Dinner at Delaware Ri 4/	50
arrived in Philadelphia 1/2 past 2 P. M	
Paid 4/ for taking trunk to Congress hall	50
1/ for tobacco and 1/6 for Snuff box	31
Paid Lodging 4/ & 6 for blackin / boots 6	56

6th Day Jany 7th 1830

Paid Porter 4/ for taking trunks	.50
Paid 4/ for Breakfast	.50
We left Philadelphia at 7 a.m.	
I Paid 12 Dollars for 2 passages to Baltimore	12.–
Paid 4 for Dinner on Chesape	.50
We arrived in Baltimore at 9 P.M. I Paid 4/. to Porter to take trunks to Beltsovers	.50

7th Day Jany 8th.

Paid 6d for Blacking Boots & 1/ to Porter	.19
Paid 12/. for Lodging & Breakft	1 50
and 40/ for 2 passages to Washington and Arrivd at 2 P.M & Put up at Browns	5.–
and took Dinner.	
Paid 2/ for Congressional Direc- tory & 1/ for papper	.38
Paid 1 for Shaving.	.13

7th Day Jany 8th 1831

I paid 6d for paper & Tobacco 6

I wrote home and David Town

also wrote & inclosed to

Esqr Hickcox —

1st Jany 9th 1830

I went to the Episcopal Church

in the after noon it rained some

I put the letter in the post office

2nd Day 10th 1831

I went to see Mr E Williams

& Jimmy S. Byrd

I saw Col Stambaugh &

Mr Mason we went to See the

Secretary of War and the President

and &c It snowed the Snow

about 3 inches Deep

3rd Day Jany 11th 1831

I went to the Capitol and handed

to Mr Storrs the Petition for

a Mail Rout from Rome

to Sherburne & went to See

3rd Day Jany 11th 1831

I went in to the Senate Chamber
and House of the Representatives
I went to see Mr Cotton he returned
the Check of $835 on the Ontario
Branch Bank which I sent
him ~

4th Day Jany 12th 1831

I Staid about home and did
not go out but waited for
the indians to agree on the
Condition & Boundarys for

5th day Jany 13th

I wrote home and went to
visit Col Stambaugh
but he went out
I Paid 4d for paper tobacco .. .4

6th Day Jany 14th 1831

I went to See the Secretary of War
and handed him the Petition
from the Brothertown Indian
and had a conferance with him

I Paid 2/. for Coach hire to } -- 25
& at War Department }

I Put in the Petition for
Clinton to alter the mail
rout from Cazenovia to Utica
through Augusta Clinton &
to Utica I handed it to
Mr. R. B Brown &c

I had a conferance with Mr
Williams & Col Stambaugh
&c it Snowed and was a hard
Storm --

I Paid 8d for paper tobacco } a 08
& 2 pipes ... ——— }

7th Day Jany 15th 1831

I wrote to Benjamin Douglass
and paid 1/6 postage } 19
it was very Stormy and Snowed
very fast all Day, and the
wind blew hard
Mr Samuel W Beall
Spent some time here

1st Day Jany 16th 1831

I went to the capital &
heard Mr C. Colton Preach
it was coald I wrote home
and put the letters in the
off [illegible]
ff Snow 1½ or 2 feet Deep

2nd Day I went to see
Col Hobby and then
went to the War Department
to see Gen Root and I
went to the Capital with him

2nd Day Jany 17th 1831

I Paid 4/. for coach hire for Genl. Root & Self to ye Capital } - 50

I Paid Genl. Duff Green 40/. for the United States Tellegraph for 1 year ending the 15th June next. } 5 —

I Saw James Thorne —

3rd Day Jany 18th

I went to the Capital

Paid David Tauree 40/ $5 — he went out - .

Paid 1/6 for ½ Reame paper foolscap - - 19

2/ for cakes &c. ——— 25

& 6d for paper tobacco — - 06

It was cold & Snowed Some and good Sleying —

4th Day Jany 19th

I went to the Capitol and went to Mr Williams &c

5th Day Jany 20th 1831

we met at Mr Williams and got the Petition signed by the Deligates of the N Y Indians to the President it was Drawn by Mr. Beall -

I went with Judge Ingersol to the Museum Paid 2/. - -25

I

6th Day Jany 21st 1831

I Paid 2/ discount in the changing $10 - -	- 25
I Paid 2/ for coach hire to the War Department	25

I went with Judge Ingersol to present the Petition to the President or secretary of war

I Paid 2/. to ride to the Capitol	- - - 25
I Paid 6d to a servant -	- - - -6

it cool and good sleighing it snowed some.

7th Day Jany 22nd 1831

I went to the Capitol I paid 4/. for going out on the Rotunda with David & the Senecas &c.	- - 50
I Paid 2/. to ride to Mr. Coxins to see Mr Sanford and give him the Petition or a copy to peruse —	- 25
I paid 2/. for 1 oz Camphor and Spirits to wine —	- 25

I Recd a Letter from Phebe Dated 14th Inst

It Snowed this morning

[illegible]

1st Day Jany 23rd 1831

I wrote home & put the Letter in the Postoffice It was clear & cool wind was N. W:

2nd Day Jany 24th 1831

I went to the Capital and to to See Mr Sanford &c.
it was cool and good Sleighing

3rd Day Jany 25th

I went to the Capital and I Spoke for a pair Pantaloons to be made ——

4th Day Jany 26th

I went to the Capital and saw Mr Sanford & Mr Dudley &c
it was Cold I saw Mr Willam.. and J Quinny.

5th Day Jany 27th 1831

I Paid $14 for pair panta-loons for Self. — $14
I Paid 4 for paper tobacco — 4-

5th Day Jany 27th. 1831

I Recd a Letter from Arch C Creary inclosing the Papers of Pelah Woodruff for a Pension - ans 27th Inst

---

6th Day Jany 28

I went to th War Department and put in Pelah Woodruff Papers in the Pension office & I went to see Mr Hamilton ~~and went to House~~

7th Day Jany 29th

I put in Daniel Gideon Corporal & Lieut Bonds to Mr Browns office and went to the Capitol Mr Bucanon closed his Speech the afternoon.

7th Day Jany 29th

I wrot a letter to Mary but
did not put in the office
I spent the evening wt the
the Chinkens –

1st Day Jany 30th

I went to hear Mr Williams
Preach at Mr John. Church
I Paid in 2/- General Root
took Dinner with me
I went to with him to see u · 25
Mr Sanford Jr
James Thorne and Mr
Polk called to see me
I Recd. a Letter from
C. Goodwin – of N York
who Lives at No 110 Chrystie St
2 Doors from Grand St. on the
East side of the City.

2nd Day Jany 31st 1831

I went to the Capitol and heard the Decision of the Court of Impeachment in the Case of Judge James H Peck

It snowed some and then turned to rain —

I wrote home to Mary and it was put in the office by the Seargeant at War) we Red notice That the N York delegates must go to the Secretary of War. tomorrow morning. —

3rd Day Feb 1st

we went to the Secretary of War in Company with Judge Ingersol & Col Stambaugh. the Secretary required [illegible] a Submition of the whole mater to him subject to the approval of the President of the United S-

I Paid	2/ to ride to war Dept	.25
Do	2/. to ride home	25
Do	2/. to ride to Mr Sanford	25

I went to see Mr Sanford & Mr Dudley on the Subject.

3rd Day Febry 1st 1831

I Recd a letter from John Dean
Dated Jany. 21st. —
it was warm and very wet and
Slippery. and bad going [illegible]

4th Day Febry. 2nd

I went with Quinney Bread &
Towne to the Secretary of war
to present the reply to his
proposition of yesterday. which
declined the unconditional submis
-sion but proposed to compromise
the business — it was very warm
and wet and bad walking.
I a letter from Mr. Edwards
[illegible]
Woodruff for a Pention yester
day which I inclose to Archd. Mc
Crany of Clinton
I Paid 4d for paper tobacco ~ 04

5th Day Febry 3rd.
[illegible] the N. York
Deligates to the President

5th Feby 3rd 1831
to. Inform him that we ware willing
to compromise and was writing to
be Directed by him in the negociation
and have the business fairly
settled.

6th Day Feby 4th 1831
I went to the Capital &c.
and met the Delegates –

7th Day Feby 5th 1831
we met Genl. Root. and he
made propositions. which is
likely to bring the business
to a close we was at Col.
Hall's & I returned him his
report we had taken a copy
of it.

I Paid 10/. for a register of the officers &c.	1.25
Paid for 1/2 quire Ruled paper. 1/6. & 2/. paid Judge Ingersol for Coach hire.	.–44

1st Day Feby 6th 1831

I went to the Capitol to meeting. A war coal - } —

2nd Day Feby 7th -

I went to Col Hopkins to see Genl. Root. to deliver to him the map and consult with him.
I went to the Capitol

3rd Day Feby 8th.

I went to the Presidents house to see the execution of the Treaty between Col Stambaugh & J H. Eaton and the Menominees & the pretended to set off 500000 acres for the N. Y. Indians -
Mr Williams went with me.
I paid 16/. for coach hire $ 2. -
I went to see Mr Dudley & Genl Root —

4th Feby 9th 1831

I went with the Delegates to see
the Secretary of War — & Commiss
ioner but / we did not succeed
and have to go again tomorrow
we spent most of the Day ther

I Paid 6d for paper ~~Tobacco~~ - - 04
we [illegible] Extract of the
treaty made yesterday which
relates to the N Y. Indians
we was Desired to call again
at the Secretary's office to see
if we would accept —

5th Day 10th 1831

we went to the Secretary of War
to [illegible] Commissioner we did
not succeed we was desired
to call again tomorrow —

6th Day 11th 1831

the Delegates went to the War
Department to see what could
by done. but could effect —
nothing

6th Day Feby 11th 1831

General Root went to the President, with Mr Williams and explained the claims of the New York Indians and we invited the Republican Representatives from the State of N. Y. to meet with Genl. Root and the N. Y. Delegates at Letourno's room at 7 P.M. at which place 12 or 14 of the Representatives met and the object of the N. Y. Indian was explained by General Root &c.

I Paid 4/. and Judge Ingersol Paid 4/- for the use of the room, — } 0-50

7th Day Feby 12th

Judge Ingersol went home this morning — we prepared to form a remonstrance against the Treaty &c — It was the day of the eclipse —

7th Day Feby 12th 1831

I paid 4d for paper Tobacco --- ~ 0:

It was cold I went to see Mr.
Hufman in the evening

1st Day Feby 13th 1831

I went to the Capital to meeting
It was cold and clear —
I went to see Mr Hufman & Earle

2nd Day Feby 14th 1831

I met with Mr Hufman Morrell
&c I went to the Capital to
hear Mr Everet and his resolution
Relative to the G Indians

3rd Day Feby 15th 1

I lent John W Quinney 8/.	} 1 —
I let Mr Bill Lawe 4/. lent	} ~ 50

the Secretary of war
met the Menominees at
Gadsby with Col Stambaugh &c

4th Day July 16th 1831

the Delegates went to the war Department to see the Secretary of war and General Root went to see the President --

---

5th Day July 17th 1831

Paid to Mr Bull 41 to Get the Correspondence between the President & the Vice President } 53

we went to the Secretary office but could not make no arrangement and [illegible] said he must send in the Treaty with the modification

---

6th Day July 18th

we prepared the remonstrance to the Treaty to be put into the Senate

7th Day Feby 19th 1831

I put the Remonstrance
in-to Mr Sanfords hands
to hand in to the Senate
I Paid 6d for Tobacco &
2d Letter for Judge Ingersol } 8
Which was returned -

I went to see Mr Dudley.

1st Day Feby 20th

I Staid in all day it was
fine weather for several
Days

2nd Day Feby 21st

I went to the Capetal
I Paid 2d for the Newport
on Tomson - letter which } 2
was sent back
The Chocktaw Treaty was
ratefyed by the Senate.

3rd Day Feby 22nd 1831

I went to the Capitol I heard
Mr Taswele's Peach on the
Subject of appropriation of the
Turkish Treaty or the
Commissioners
It rained the most of the Day
& the wind was N: E.

4th Day Feby 23rd

I Paid 6 for Plug tobacco -.06
I went to the Capitol
Mr Livingston Spoke
I wrote home but did
not put into the office

5th Day Feby 24th

I put into the Senate
for the Committee on Indian
affairs the Pamphlet a
Brief expose of the claims
of the N Y Indian.
Mr Forsyth Spoke

6th Day Feby 25th 1831

I went to the Capital and heard read 15 or 16 of the expose of the claims of the N.Y. Indians..

Mr Tylor Spake

I Paid 4d for Paper Tobaco 4

7th Day Feby 26th

I went to the Capital the Senate & House was occupied in Reading & Passing Bills - it was a fine Day

I Paid 1/ for the History of the Pirat. } 13

I Paid 6d for a Plug of Tobaco } - 6

General Noble died this evening - - - - -

1st Day Feby 27th

I went to the Capital to Hear
Mr Gorley Preach —
Samuel M Bell Dr
To Cash 4/6 lent untill } 5 – –
tomorow or monday
he was unwill and went
to his mothers. — –

I was a vry fine Day.

2nd Day Feby 28th

I went to the funeral
of Genl. Noble which
was attended at the Senate
and afterward. the Senate
Set. and they Set in the
evening —.

3rd Day March 1st

I gave a Poor man B . 06
I gave a poor woman 04

3rd Day March 1st 1831
I went to the Capetal and attended the Day & evening Session till 9 P.M.

4 Day March 2nd
I went to the Post office and went to see Mr Sanford and Mr Iueling hous I went to the Capetale and attended the Evenning Session

5th Day March 3rd
I went to the Capetal the Sinete rejected the appointment of Col Stambaugh and laid the Treaty on the Table they adjourned about 2 A.M.

I Paid 32/ for the
volume of Indian Treaty 4
I Paid 2/ for 1/2 lb Tobacco 25

6th Day March 4
I Paid Mr Collar 75
for his Services
I went to the war Department
and prepared to leave
Washington I Paid
2/ coach hire to war Dept. 25
I gave the Coach house
waiter 1/— 13

7th Day March 5th
I went to the War Depart
ment and saw the Secretary
about the opinion

7th Day March 5th 1831

I went to the Secretary of war office with the Delegates

I Paid 3/ for set of visiting cards	38
I Paid Jesse Brown for my bill of Board &c $36-21 for David Towne - $52-68	$44 89
I paid 20/ for Stage fair to Baltimore.	2.50

D Towne is to wait untill he gets the money for his expenses from the Government and come on on monday next

I Paid 2/ for 1 qr paper & 2/ for 1 Shaving soap	- .50
I got the Mapp of A. G. Ellis & he is to pay me 3 Dollars	- -

I prepared to leave in the morning

1st Day March 6th 1831

I Paid the Boot Blacker
for me 8/ $1 –

I Paid William the
Servant 8/- 1

Do Porter 2/ 2:

I left D Town to
got the exchange mony.

I left Browns in Wash
ington at ½ Past nine
A M and Passed 7 miles
on the Rail road and arrived
in Baltimore at 4 P M
& Put up at Barnums

2nd Day of March 7th

I Paid Hezekiah Niles & Son
40/ for his register one year 5
and took one of the No. 1.
4 Series. Dated March 5th

2nd Day March 7th 1831
I went to see Clark Cottiral
and in the afternoon I went
to see Capt Henry Cottral
It rained some in the
afternoon
I Paid Mr Burnam
for 4 meals and 2 lodging 3
and prepared to leave
at 6 o clock tomorow morning

3rd Day March 8
Paid for blacking Boots 1/ 13
Paid Porter 2/ 25
we left Baltimore at
6 A M in Steamboat
I Paid 3 6/ for passage
& Breakfast — 4 50
I Paid 4/ for dinner .50

I arrived in Philadelphia
at 6 P M and Stoped at
Congress Hall
I Paid 8/ for Lodging 1

[illegible]

4th Day March 9th

I Paid 1/. for Blacking } -.13
Boots –
Paid Porter 2/ for taking } -.25
care of Trunks
I left Philadelphia at 5 A M
I Paid 32/. for Passage 4.–
Paid 4/. for Breakfast -.50
D.° 7/. for Dinner -.50
I arrived in New York } -.25
at 7 P M. –
Paid Porter 2/ – –
I put up at Faulkners.

5th Day March 10th

Paid Barber 6d and } - 1.06
8/ for 2 Collars –

5th Day March 10th 1831

I went to Thos Flandrau
I Paid 1/ for ride —— - - 13
I went to Geo r Sutton and
Staid all night ——

6th Day Mar 11th

I paid 1/ for a ride —— - - 13
I went to the Andrew Nelson
and took dinner and then
went to Collins Goodwin and
took tea and spent the evening
I returned to Falconier and
Staid all night -

7th Day Mar 12th

I went To Thos Flandrau's } - 12
I paid 1/ for a ride —— }
Elizabeth Flandrau Dr }
To Cash lent her 40/ } 5 - -
I went to Samuel Browns
and took Dinner - They
Enquired for their Son
Nathaniel Brown

7th Day of March 12th 1831

I went to the Post office to see Mr Callien Goodwin

Paid 6/. for 3 papers cabbage Seed & 1 Do of Stersion & Do of Corriander and 1 Do of ~~Stertion~~ Balsom apple } 75

I called to see the Stores office.

I Paid 6d to Barber 6

I Paid Faulkner 28/6 for Board washing } 3.56

Paid for Segars & tobacco 1/2 - .14

Paid 1/ for blacking Boots & 2/. to porter } .38

I left at 5 p M on Steam Boat Paid 32/. for passage } 4.-

Supper 4/ Blacking Boots ff .62

1st Day March 13th

Paid 4/ [illegible] . . .

12/. for passage to Rhinebeck } 2.-

Stage passage to Albany 48/. 6.-

Dinner at Rhinebeck 4/ - .50

crossed the Hudson at 8 P M -

2nd Day March 14th

Lodging & Breakfast 6/4 Blacking Boots ff } .75

arrived in Albany at 3 P M .13

Stoped at the

2nd Day Month 14th 1831

I Recd a Letter from Phelena.		
I Paid 6d to Barber —		6
Paid 32/. Stage fair to Utica —	4	—
Paid for Dinner & Supper 7/ —	–	88
Paid for Sewing for coat 1/	–	13
Paid 2/. to Museum —	–	25

3rd Day Month 15th

Paid 3 ps to Amsterdam for Breakfast —	–	38
for Dinner at Reeds —	–	38

---

4 Day Month 16th

arrived in Utica at 6 AM		
Paid for Breakfast &c	–	[illegible]
Baggage 3/- 1	–	[illegible]
Stage fair to Clinton 4/-	–	50
arrived in Clinton at 10 AM		
Paid Pond 8/. for ride home	1	—
Paid Hickox 1/6 for Postage of Jarvis letter —	–	19 6

I got home at 12 at noon on the 16th inst

To the Hon. Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly Convened

The petition of Martin Denny and Abraham Denny of said State respectfully Sheweth, That your petitioners, by virtue of a Treaty made between the said State and the Christian Party of Oneida Indians in the year 1824 severally received a grant of One Hundred acres of land each; which grants are described in Letters Patent from said State dated the 12th of February 1827 and recorded in the Book of Patents No. 29. Page 489. — That under the impression that they held the said lands by such a tenure that they could transfer the same, one of your petitioners the said Martin Denny with a view of enabling himself to make divers improvements on another piece of land owned by him and for other necessary purposes has sold the piece of land thus granted to him to Cornelius and Gerrit Van Brocklin conveyed the same by warranty Deed, received a part of the purchase money and a mortgage for the remainder — and Abraham Denny your other petitioner for the purpose of enabling him to purchase another piece of land, and the necessary teams, farming utensils &c for managing the land thus granted to him has in good faith mortgaged the same and received an amount of money thereon — and also being in good Credit in consequence of the supposed nature of his title has contracted ~~sundry~~ debts in the necessary transaction of his business and for the comfort of his family.

And Whereas doubts have arisen as to the right of your petitioners to assign the above mentioned lands and the validity of the Deed and Mortgage above referred to — and Whereas your petitioners are anxious to discharge, as bound by honor and good faith the liabilities incurred as above they would respectfully ask the enactment of a law confirming the conveyance of your petitioner Martin Denny to the said Cornelius & Gerrit Van Brocklin ~~and~~ empowering your petitioner Abraham Denny to convey in like manner the land granted to him as above, to such person or persons as he may think proper. And your petitioners will ever pray. — Dated 5. January 1831.

Martin Denn

Abraham Denny

Petition

The standing comt. on Indian affairs To whom was refered the petition of Martin Denny and Abraham Denny praying for a law authorising them to sell and convey real Estate ask leave to report by bill —

J Tirrill
Ch

Petition of Martin Denny
& Abraham Denny ~~Reques~~-
~~Pray~~ & Praying for a law to be passed
Authoris-ing them to sell
and convey real Estate

John Whitman

In Asse. Jany 11. 1831

Indians Affairs

[illegible] 25th [illegible]

Denny —
to
Cornelius & Garet V[illegible]

with the first [illegible]

[illegible] 182[illegible] —

40x

To the Honorable Legislature of the [illegible] 457
New York in Senate & Assembly Convened:—

The undersigned petitioners belonging to the First Christian Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians, & being the heirs of Abram Denney of the said Tribe or Nation of Indians, beg leave humbly to represent

To your Honorable Body. That in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, at a certain treaty concluded between the Chiefs of said First Christian party & the people of this State One hundred acres of land was granted to the said Abram Denney & his heirs, to be held & occupied by them forever.—

We further represent to your Honorable Body— That it was, at the time of the aforesaid grant, agreed & stipulated between the said Abram & the Chiefs of the aforesaid party, that in consideration thereof he & his heirs should forever thereafter relinquish their annuities & other advantages & privileges which they held as tenants in common with their brethren.—

And your petitioners further represent to your Honorable Body:— That the said Abram Denney, disregarding the rights of his heirs, has mortgaged the said One Hundred acres of land to one Sylvester Beecher, & has been induced by the said Beecher, to apply to your Honorable Body to obtain the right of selling the same, & conveying it away contrary to the tre intent of the Treaty, & without the consent of his heirs, who must inevitably, if this measure is carried into effect, be reduced to beggary & want, as their Indian rights and privileges they cannot be permitted to enjoy, & the Hundred acres of Land above mentioned, is their only & sole dependance —

Your petitioners therefore pray, that your Honorable Body will not Empower the said Abram Denney, to convey the said one Hundred acres of Land to the aforesaid Sylvester Beecher, but that it may ~~remain~~ be permitted to remain, as stipulated in the Treaty, (to which you are respectfully referred) forever, for the benefit of the said Abram Denney & his heirs.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Catharine her + mark Denney wife of sd Abram
Louisa her + mark Denney
Catharine — do.
Amos — do.
Mary Ann her + mark do.
Dolly her + mark do.

sd Abram

45

Abraham his + mark do.

Moses his + mark do.

Martin his + mark do.

John his + mark do.

Aurilla Ann her + mark - do

Abram his + mark - jr. do.

Children of

Jacob Lw. Doxtator Son-in-Law - do.

Oneida Castle N.Y.
Jan. 6th 1831

I hereby certify that the persons whose names are attached to the above petition signed the same in my presence. That as set forth in the petition they are the wife & Children & only heirs of Abram Denny.

It would be regarded as an act of great injustice, as well as a perversion of the treaty, should the said Abram be empowered to of the Hundred acres of Land to the exclusion of his family for whose particular benefit the same was intended.-

Oneida Castle N.y.
Jan. 6. 1831.-

D. N. H. Augustine
Interpreter for the Oneidas

[illegible]
Remonstrance of
the Heirs of Abram
Denney against his
Petition to obtain
in fee simple a
certain lot of land.

460

nce against the
sage of the bill to authorize
bram Denny to sell &
vey real estate

presented by Mr Cowles

In Senate Jany 18. 1831

Nr. a Bill

RATIFIED TREATY NO. 161

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE TREATY OF FEBRUARY 8, 1831, WITH THE MENOMINEE INDIANS

Feb. 1. 1831 Green Bay.
Col. S. C. Stambaugh

Commission to treat
with Indians

[Treaties, 2/8/31] 1831

2-8,17-31

Washington City
Feby. 1st 1831.

To Jno. H. Eaton
Secretary of War &
G. C. Stambaugh agent at Green Bay

You are specially authorised & directed, to enter into some amicable arrangement with the Menomanie tribe of Indians now at the City of Washington for a settlement of their dispute with the N York Indians, & to obtain from them such cession of Country as may appear just & reasonable and also such portions of their Country as they may be disposed to cede to the U States
Given under my hand——

Andrew Jackson

Letter.

S. C. Stambaugh, U. S. agent.

2

Concerning Menominee Treaty,

Augt. 4th 1831.

Indian Agency,
Green Bay, Augt. 4th 1831.

To the Secretary of War,

Sir,

Having discharged the duties aſsigned me by that part of your Instructions of the 21st of April last, which requires me to make known to the Menominie Indians "that the Treaty recently made with their people, though not acted upon by the Senate at their last Seſsion, will no doubt be considered by them when they next meet:" — And requests that I would "endeavor to suppreſs all disagreements and unkind feelings arising upon this subject, and awaken them to a disposition of living in amity with the United States, and resting satisfied and contented until the wants they have signified in the concluded Treaty, can be heard, understood and acted upon:" — And that part, also, which requires me to distribute certain Presents among the Menominie Indians, "in such a way as would be most acceptable to them; and best calculated to effect the object of the additional agreement entered into on the Mon-ing of their departure from this city," I have the honor of communicating the manner in which I have performed those duties, with the success attending it, for your consideration.

In obedience to my Instructions I met the Menominie Chiefs, in Council, on the 18th ultimo; the Proceedings of which, I herewith transmit to you. It was the largest assemblage of Indians ever known within this Agency; and comprised every Chief of the Menominie Nation, with one exception. This Chief, being far in the interior of their hunting country when he received notice of the Council, could not arrive in time to be present; but upon his arrival a few days afterwards, he gave his full sanction to the acts of the other Chiefs, as you will perceive by his "Accep~~cep~~tance" enclosed, marked B.

Aware of the responsibility of the position I occupied — deeply impressed with the importance of the objects to be accomplished — and anxious to effect a final adjustment of the unfortunate and perplexing difficulty so long existing between these Tribes, I determined to have a full understanding on the subject, with the Menominies. I accordingly took great pains to have all the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Nation, present; and, also, the officers of the garrison at this Post and the principal Inhabitants, to witness the Proceedings, and give them a more solemn & imposing appearance. I endeavored, and I believe successfully, to place before the Menominies their true condition — explained to them the character of their dispute with the New York Indians — the wishes of the President on that subject, and the nature and object of their Treaty arrangement with the Government. Firm in the belief that all deception, or even obscurity or equivocation, should be carefully avoided in the transaction of business with Indian Tribes, I left nothing unexplained which occurred to me as being connected with the subject before us; and made no promises that I did not believe would be fulfilled to the very letter. The accompanying Report of the Proceedings in Council, with the annexed papers marked A. & B. will, however, shew the manner in which the trust confided to me has been executed; And will exhibit to you the Menominies' acceptance of the Treaty made with the United States, in a form which makes it binding and obligatory upon their Tribe.

You will perceive, upon perusal of this Report, that I made minute and strict enquiry upon every matter which I supposed might furnish an impediment to the confirmation of the Treaty, for the purpose of obtaining correct information to lay before the Senate. The correct geographical knowlege of their Country, manifested by the Chiefs, with their remarks concerning the charge, that they had "encroached upon the lands of the Potowatimies," have led to subsequent enquiries, and can be more appropriately commented upon in another Report concerning the locality and advantages of the Country, which I am required to make to the Department of War. I will, therefore, confine this communication exclusively to the proceedings had in Council, predicated upon the controversy with the Wantenochies or New York Indians. The feeling evinced by the Menominie

Chiefs on the subject of the provision made for these Tribes, convinced me that their acquiescence in this arrangement was entirely the effect of a belief that the President, so willed it, and that their dispute would now be put forever to rest.

That this question would have been settled long since, I have no doubt, had the government poſseſsed correct information on the subject. It has now existed for more than ten years — has aſsumed a complicated and important form — and has become a serious and expensive burthen to government. Yet I consider it a very plain case; and I believe the Treaty, if ratified, will have secured its adjustment, upon sound principles of Law, of Justice and of common sense. As one of the Commiſsioners who negociated that Treaty, I claim the right of offering my opinions on the subject, founded upon facts and circumstances which have come under my observation.

In entering upon an examination of the merits of this question, I declare myself divested of all party or personal feeling. I have no bias for or against either of the Tribes concerned. I have no interests at stake other than that produced by a desire to sustain the reputation of an honest and faithful public servant. The government has large interests at stake, which have already severely suffered from the effects of this prolonged controversy: and believing that the future preservation of those interests depends upon a speedy settlement, I have determined to present all the proofs and allegations adduced by the New York Indians, with the simple but earnest response of the Menominies, before the government, for its consideration and final decision.

The friends of the New York Indians have presented a long "Appeal," in support of the "rights" of these Tribes, for the consideration of the President and Senate of the United States. They have dated their determination to remove from the State of New York as early as 1810. The evidence they have produced then goes to shew that their "wants and wishes" were expressed to President Madison, in 1815, through their "friends Genl. Porter, Mr. Granger and Capt. Parish, of the State of New York," which solicited permission to remove" into the neighborhood of their western brethren." This appeal elicited a reply, signed by Mr Crawford, as Secretary of War, dated Feb'y 12, 1816, granting their request. By virtue of this permission various attempts were made to effect a purchase of lands, in the "neighborhood of Lake Erie, and on White river in Indiana" but the "wicked whites," in the language of their writer, always interfered, and "their attempts were unsuccessful." Determined, however, in their purpose of "locating a country for themselves," they continued their applications to the government, till 1820. When Eleazer Williams, a half breed of the St. Regis Tribe, then residing among the Oneidas as a Missionary, took the matter into his keeping. He proceeded to Washington in the winter of that year, and succeeded in obtaining authority for a Delegation from the "Six Nations" to proceed to Green Bay, for the purpose of "selecting and purchasing a country." "This enterprize," says the writer of their "Appeal," "was cordially approved of by the then President Monroe," as he proves by exhibiting a letter from Mr Calhoun, Secretary of War, dated

February 7. 1820, which purports to be a reply to a petition from Mr Williams, and which "allows $300, a blanket for each of the exploring party, powder and lead, Morse's Geography and Gazetteer, and rations necessary for their support, to be drawn at the various military posts" on the route. Another letter is exhibited, of the same date with the above, from Mr Calhoun to Govr Cass & Genl McComb, making known the objects of the exploring party, and "recommending it to their assistance while travelling through the Indian Country." As additional links in their chain of evidence, three others letters, or orders, from Mr Calhoun, are published by the advocates of the New York Indians: One is dated June 4th 1821, which appears from its face to be a reply to another application from Mr Williams, and assures that gentleman "that instructions had issued to procure provisions for the party at Detroit, Machinac and Green Bay:" — The other two bear the same date, June 21st 1821 — the first recommends "Solomon U. Hendrick & others to the attention of Indian Agents, &c in Michigan Territory:" and the other is an order to the Commissaries at the different Military posts to issue provisions to Solomon U. Hendricks & his Companions."

It appears further from the "testimony" offered by the New York Indians, that after Mr Williams had supplied himself with the funds of the government and other necessaries in 1820, "the Delegation set out for Green Bay, and had proceeded as far as Detroit, when they were informed that "*the* Tract of Land which was the object of their pursuit, had been already purchased for the United States, from the Menominie Indians by Col. Boyer," the Indian Agent at Green Bay. The "testimony" then goes to show that the "Delegation immediately retraced their steps, explained to the Secretary of War the causes of their failure, and *implored him not to ratify Col. Boyer's purchase!*" This petition, it appears, was granted; and in the Summer of 1821, the Delegation again started for Green Bay, joined by the deputation from the Stockbridge & Munsee Tribes, headed by Solomon U. Hendricks. Mr Trowbridge was instructed to accompany the Delegation to Green Bay and superintend their negociations. On the 15th of August,

1821

1821, a Purchase was made from some of the Menominie and Winebago Indians, which is produced in the form of a Treaty. The name of Mr. Trowbridge is signed to this Instrument, among the witnesses, thus: "Chs. C. Trowbridge, agent for the Deputation."— The boundary defined by this Treaty embraces a tract of country on both sides of Fox river, extending from the foot of the rapids of the Grand Kaccaulin to the rapids of Winebago Lake, a distance of eighteen miles, and running back on each side of the river, "equidistant with the lands claimed" by the Menominies. The quantity of land contained in this Tract, may be justly estimated at 860,000 acres! For which, the New York Indians prove by their Treaty, they have paid *Two thousand dollars in Goods!*

The arrangement was approved by President Monroe on the 9th of February 1822. This immense body of Land it was supposed would satisfy the "wants and wishes" of the New York Tribes: "But," says the author of their *Appeal*, "the tract of country thus acquired, was found too small for the Convenient accommodation of all the New York Indians, consisting of nine Tribes," which are called the "Oneida, Seneca, Onondago, Cayuga, Tuscarora, Stockbridge, Brothertown, St. Regis and Munsee" Tribes, "each of which claim according to ancient usages, a seperate and distinct location." Upon these representations, and the complaints of some of the Tribes that their purchase was too far from Green Bay, they were again permitted to proceed to Green Bay, resume their negotiations and extend their former purchase. In support of this movement they exhibit the letters, and Instructions of Mr. Calhoun and Govr. Cass, containing similar intimations to those already refered to. The expenses of this second deputation were also borne by the government — they were joined at Detroit by Mr. Jno. Sergeant, jun. who was instructed to superintend the new negociations by Governor Cass. On the arrival of the Deputies at Green Bay, according to their Report, a "Council with the Menominies was held, and a second Treaty Concluded," on the 23d of September, 1822 — before any of the Tribes had settled upon the land claimed under the arrangement made the year previous.

The boundary which is described in the second Treaty, includes the whole of the Menominie Country East & North of Winebago Lake – it is about 140 miles in length and 75 in width, containing Six millions seven hundred and twenty thousand acres!! The first signature to this "Treaty" reads thus – "Witness, John Sergeant, jun. Agent on the part of the government of the United States." The provisions of this Instrument are only partially approved of by the President, as appears from his "Approval" appended, dated March 13th 1823. I omitted to mention that this Treaty, after conveying all the Lands to the Tribes from New York, gives the Menominies the right to occupy them in common with these Tribes: And also, that the Consideration given for this cession was three thousand dollars, to be paid in three annual instalments, in goods.

I have now given a concise but accurate history of the manner in which the New York Indians obtained the possession of land in this country; and have cited all the authority, and introduced all the testimony in support of their claims, which they now ask the government to sanction. You have access to all the letters and papers I have referred to and will doubtless examine them. I have been guided in my research, by the published appeal to the President & Senate of the United States, and to the feelings of the community, lately circulated by the friends of the New York Indians. They have however neglected to publish all the "testimony" which has heretofore been brought forward in support of the claims set up by those Tribes. There is a "Treaty," so called, in existence, and I presume filed among the archives of the War Department, concluded on the 8th day of Sept. 1825, between the Six Nations, St. Regis, Stockbridge and Munsey Tribes of the one part, and the Brothertown Tribe of the other part; by which the former cede to the latter, a tract of the same country which they allege they had just purchased from "the Menominies. For this Region the Brothertown Indians appear to have paid, nine hundred and fifty dollars; although this Tribe is expressly named as one of the "nine Seperate Tribes, who could not be accommodated by the first purchase from the Menominies."

It was this movement on the part of the New York Indians that first alarmed the Menominies. They had looked upon their strange neighbours as humble "petitioners," praying for a small piece of land for some of their people to rest upon, who they said were crowded out of the State of New York, by the White Man." But they now found out that they had been deceived — that the "Netoways" were not only claiming their Country, "but were selling it, at a speculation, to other Tribes." This Sale to the Brothertown Indians, too, was concluded some time after the Menominies had Protested against the further settlement of any of the New York Tribes, upon their lands.

I will now proceed to lay before you the declarations of the Menominies upon this subject, and the testimony by which these declarations are to be supported.

The Menominie Tribe of Indians & their friends deny having sold any of their Country to the Waubenockies or New York Indians. They say that the Deputies from these Tribes only asked permission, "to come and sit down with them, (the Menominies) — that they would teach them how to cultivate the soil, and live together like brothers." They declare that the principal chiefs of the Menominies were not consulted in the transaction, and that they never agreed to sell a foot of their Land to the Waubenockies. In these declarations the Menominies have acted consistently as you will perceive from the testimony adduced on their part. They are much the weakest party in this controversy, and have apparently been entirely over-reached — uneducated, poor and ignorant in business transactions, they were no match for their shrewd brethren from New York: and the few Chiefs who did sign the instruments of writing ceding away their country, could not have known the contents of what they were signing, or the consequences which would result from it. They had no disinterested friends to appeal to, sufficiently interested in their welfare, to step forward in their defence; and they were entirely left at the mercy of strangers whose business with them was to obtain their lands. The provisions of the Treaty speak plainly on this subject. But, the friends of the Menominies affirm, that the Chiefs of the nation, whose acts would be considered binding upon it, by those acquainted with their National character, neither signed those Treaties nor approved of their stipulations, in any shape or form. The evidence I have been able to collect elucidating this transaction on the part of the Menominies, I will now lay before you.

In the year 1824, when the Wankenwhites began to settle upon the land obtained in the country, the Menominie Chiefs were first apprised of the character of the purchase made from some of their Tribe; and they immediately pronounced it a deception, and appealed to the President for protection. The first public expression on this subject which I have been able to find, is in the form of a Memorial, dated June 16th 1824, signed by the principal Chiefs of the Menominie nation, and addressed to the President of the United States:- A copy of which Memorial, with the affidavits, on the same subject, of three citizens of Green Bay, I have enclosed, marked C. The original is on file in the office of Indian Affairs, at Washington. The memorial is in plain language, and conclusively shews that the material party to the compacts of 1821 & '22, was entirely ignorant of their provisions. The affidavits are from respectable Inhabitants, still residing here, who were present at the Council of 1821: These affidavits corroborate the statement of the Menominies, and if they can be believed, clearly prove that this Tribe did not intend to sell their country and that the Chiefs who signed the Treaty were ignorant of its contents. These papers are respectfully recommended to your perusal and consideration.

The next item of Testimony which the Menominies are able to adduce, shewing their early opposition to the settlement of the New York Indians upon their lands, is a Memorial, dated September 21st 1824; signed by "James Duane Doty," U.S. District Judge, and a number of other Citizens of Green Bay: A copy of which is enclosed, marked **D**. The original of this paper is also filed in the Office of Indian Affairs. It is in support of what had previously been done by the Menominie Chiefs; and appears to have been elicited by the conduct of the Agent of the New York Tribes, in convening the Menominies and attempting to force the provisions of the Treaties upon them. There are some curious and important facts, connected with the question at issue, disclosed by this memorial; and

I take the liberty of recommending it to your attention. Notwithstanding the opposition it exhibits, however, the Wankenochies continued slowly to settle upon the land claimed under their treaties.

In the mean time the Menominies, relying upon the justice of the government of the United States, whose protection they had solicited in this case, through their Great Father the President, remained quiet on the subject until they appeared before the Council held at Butte des Morts, in Augt 1827, by Governor Cass and Col. McKenney. The principal object of this Council was to investigate the dispute between the Menominies and New York Indians, and if possible settle the question of boundary between them in a way which would render justice to both parties, and effect the objects of the government in permitting the original negociations between them. The parties were here arrayed face to face; and Governor Cass, who was perfectly familiar with all the facts connected with their former transactions, so far as the government was concerned, commenced a strict ex-

"amination of the Subject. Throughout the whole of this examination, the Menominie Chiefs adhered firmly to their former declarations, that they "had sold none of their land to the New York Indians." Every enquiry that was made by the Commissioners, was answered promptly, and apparently, with a perfect understanding of the subject. The "Journal of these proceedings," are in the War Department, and are worthy of your examination. I have made copious extracts from it, appertaining to the present investigation, which I enclose as paper, marked E. The first extract I have made, is the reply of the "first Chief of the Menominie Nation" to the request of the Commissioners for information, after "Mr. Sean, the Agent for the New York Indians, had submitted the documents in his possession, in support of their claims. These "documents" are the same that I have referred to in another part of this communication. I did not arrive at this Agency until three years after the Treaty of Butte des Morts, and cannot speak of the appearance of things there from personal observation; but from the information I have obtained from the most authentic sources, I do not hesitate to say that there was a general expression of disapprobation against the conduct of the New York Indians. They refused to listen to the good counsel of the Commissioners, and permit the settlement of their difficulty upon principles of law and justice; preferring to contest the question of their claims with the government, under the written contracts which had received its sanction. The Commissioners, then, disregarding the claims they had set up, went on to negociate with the Menominies for a cession to the United States, within the purchase set forth in their compact of 1822. This Treaty, like "that of Col. *Boyd's*" was opposed by Mr. Williams and other Delegates from the New York Tribes, who proceeded to Washington in the winter of 1827&28, but with little success.— It was ratified by the Senate, with a *proviso*; "that if the President of the United States should be of opinion that the boundaries thus established interfere with any just claims of the New York Indians, the President may then change the said "boundaries in any manner he may think proper so that the quantity of Land, contained in the said Tract be not greater than by the boundaries herein defined." This confirmation, however, was suspended until Feby 1829, in consequence of the exertions and influence of the friends of the New York Indians, aided by the excitement existing in relation to the "Indian question," which, unjustly, was brought to bear upon this occasion.

The President being thus called upon for a decision on this question, appointed John T. Mason, Esq. Genl. Erastus Root and James McCall, Esq. Commissioners, with instructions to proceed to Green Bay, investigate the controversy between the Tribes, and if possible adjust the matter satisfactorily to both parties. These Commissioners appeared at this place in August 1830, and on the 24th of the same month they opened a Council with the Menominies Winnebagoes and New York Tribes. The Journal of these proceedings, with the Report of the Commissioners, are in your possession. I prefer recommending the whole of these proceedings to your examination, to making extracts from the notes in my possession. They present amusing and novel scenes, bordering close upon the ridiculous. The St. Regis, Oneida, Tuscarora, Munsey, and Stockbridge Tribes, were represented by Delegates — Mr. *Doan*, from New York, was present as the Agent of the Brothertown Tribe. The Delegates had various counsellors with them in Council — among whom was the Revd. Mr. *Coulton* a Missionary from Massachusetts, I believe, who appeared to take great interest their affairs. — Mr. Beal, of Green Bay, appeared as attorney for the Oneida & Stockbridge Tribes. — Much difficulty was experienced in organizing the Council. The Menominies objected to the Interpreter, on the ground that he did not *speak their language*, but spoke the Chippeway, which they understood imperfectly. He was the same who interpreted at the Treaty with the N. Y. Indians in 1822! A proposition was made by the Delegates of the New York tribes to hold a private conference with the Menominies and Winnebagoes, which was rejected by the latter. At length, on the 26th of August, Charles A. Grignon was appointed as Interpreter. The Menominie Chiefs then asked for a Copy of the President's Instructions to the Commissioners; and said, "as the New York Indians are men of learning, yet they have employed White men to defend their case, we think we ought to have a Man to defend our case." The Winebagoes made a similar request, and Judge Doty was appointed Counsel for the Menominies and Henry S. Baird, Esqr for the Winnebagoes.

On the fourth day of the Council the New York Indians presented a voluminous address, which they proposed to read to the Commissioners, as its contents were intended exclusively for their consideration. This paper was an elaborate production, filled with commentaries upon national Law, rights of Indian Tribes, policy of government, entirely foreign to the question before the Council. Mr Augustine, was told by the Commissioners, after he had finished reading this address, that "the Menominies wanted the New York Indians to define their claim—to say what they wanted." Mr. Augustine, who was a young Oneida from the State of New York, said they "had now stated their whole claim, and they would answer in short tomorrow." Accordingly on the next day, Augt. 28, they described the following as the tract of Country which they would now agree to take: "Beginning at the Rapid de Pere and extending up Fox river to Winnebago Rapids, having a perpendicular width of 27 miles, and running to the north west from the river 30 miles, and to the S.E. as far as the Menominee possessions extend." The quantity of Land estimated in this Tract is one million two hundred thousand acres! and contains all ~~the~~ valuable water power on Fox River.

The Menominies were then asked by the Commissioners what they had to say to this proposition! - "Kaush-kau-nau-nieu" or Grizzly Bear, was their chief Speaker, and they protested forcibly against the injustice of this request, repeating all their former declarations, "that they never intended to sell their lands to the Waubenockies." The Comsioners, then repeated to them the great desire of their Great Father the President, to have this dispute settled between them and their brothers from the State of New York, and they should now say what they would be willing to give these Tribes: that they had said they were willing to give them some land. The Menomonie Chiefs then offered to give a tract, commencing "at the head of the rapids of the *Grand Kackaulin* and extending to the *Little Butte*, on the West side of Fox river, and running back thirty miles." The quantity of land in this tract is estimated at 144,000 acres. This tract the New York Indians refused to accept, and the Commissioners made *their* proposition, for the consideration of both Parties. They proposed to give to the Brothertown Tribe a tract "on the East side of Fox river, extending from the Little Kaccaulin up & along the river *five* miles to Plumb creek, containing twenty thousand acres." To the Stockbridges they proposed to give a tract "including their present settlement, on the East side of Fox river, containing six thousand acres." This location is at the Grand Kaccalin, about *four* miles above the upper line of the Brothertown grant. To the residue of the New York Tribes the Commissioners agreed to give a tract on the "west side of Fox river, including part of the Oneida settlement at Duck creek, & bordering but a short distance on the river, containing 250,000 acres."

With these propositions of the Commissioners both parties were dissatisfied. The New York Indians refused to accept them - and the Menominies declared positively that they "would not give a foot more than they had already offered." After various other ineffectual attempts, by the Commissioners, to bring about a compromise, they adjourned the council, *sine die*, on the first of September. On the afternoon of the same day the Menominie Chiefs assembled at my Quarters, and in the presence of Messrs Mason & McCall, two of the Commissioners, and a number of citizens, they expressed their determination to visit the President of the United States, and lay all their grievances before him, provided he would permit them to go. In compliance with their request, I made known their wishes to the President; and when the answer was received, the Delegates were selected and ready to proceed on their mission. I was careful in making this selection to take chiefs who could unite the greatest influence in the nation. And, anxious not to give the New York Indians any ground for complaint; I took with me, as one of the Delegates, the "Great Wave," the only Chief now living, who signed the Second Treaty, in 1822. The particulars attendant upon our negociations at Washington, and the provisions of the Treaty concluded there, are known to you. I will, therefore, only say in relation to these matters, that the Treaty gives the New York Indians upwards of 500,000 acres of Land, in one Tract, including all their Settlements on the west side of Fox river; for which the United States have agreed to pay twenty thousand dollars. I will give you a faithful, and I trust, a favorable description of this tract of Country, in my Report, after the examinations I am required to make, are completed. It may be proper here to state, that previous to going to Washington, and immediately after the Council of last year, I held frequent conferences with the Tribes interested, who reside here: used every exertion to allay unkind feelings which I found existing between them, and advised them to be friends. I strenuously endeavored to effect a good understanding between them, in order that they could go to Washington with some certain hopes of finally settling their dispute. The Menominies always expressed a willingness to submit the whole matter to the President, and abide by his decision; and at one time I had succeeded in obtaining the promise of the Oneidas to sign a paper, aſsenting to the same proposition: I was also induced to believe by one of the Stockbridge Chiefs that they would likewise consent. In consequence of this belief I held a Council with the Chiefs of these Tribes, early in last November, a few days before I left the Agency with the Menominee Delegation for Washington. But, instead of accomplishing the object contemplated and happily terminating this unfortunate quarrel, the New York Delegates refused to fulfill their promises, and the Menominies left the Council much diſsatisfied. After various questions propounded to me in this Council, by Mr. Marsh, a Miſsionary residing among the Stockbridges, John W. Quinney pronounced the decision of that Tribe not to "submit the matter to the President, unleſs the right of an appeal to Congreſs was reserved, if his decision would not be found satisfactory to them." Mr. Eleazar Williams, who was also present and interpreted for the Oneidas, gave the same decision for that Tribe. Delegates from the New York Tribes, you are aware, however, proceeded to Washington last Winter and were present at the Treaty made with the Menominies.

I have now, Sir, placed all the facts of this case before you, that are within my knowledge. I believe I have omitted no testimony relied upon by either of the parties, to make out their case. Upon that offered on their part the New York Indians have undertaken to argue the legality of their purchases of 1821 & '22. Now, what is the Law which can be made to operate on this case? The act of 1802, March 30th entitled "an act to regulate Trade and Intercourse with Indian Tribes, &c." Contains all the Law to be found on the subject of Indian Treaties: The 12th Section, enacts as follows:-

"That no purchase, grant, lease or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian or Nation, or Tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by Treaty or Convention, entered into pursuant to the Constitution."

The Constitution of the United States, says: "He (the President) shall have power, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur, &c." See the 2nd Art. 2nd Sec. & 2d cl. of the Constitution.

// Now, as neither Mr. Trowbridge nor Mr. Sergeant were appointed Commissioners to negociate for the purchase of Indians Lands; and as neither of the Treaties made in their presence, were sent to the Senate for approthat, they can have "no validity in law or equity," and their provisions are neither binding upon the United States nor upon either of the Tribes who may have become parties to them.

The New York Indians, however, contend that, inasmuch, as the government permitted their negociations with the Menominies, and approved of their subsequent removal upon the lands thus acquired, that therefore it is bound to sustain their claim at every hazard and at any expense. These arguments, beside being entirely falacious, are, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, extremely illiberal.— In my apprehension they are not the production of Indians! The ready acquiescence of the government in their views, and the ultimate success of a system of diplomacy,—which I think a novel one,—upon which these Tribes place so much reliance, in making out their case, only go to shew the kind feeling of the government toward them — its great desire to indulge all their wishes, and assist them in their accomplishment. This feeling dictated the letters of Secretaries Crawford & Calhoun, and Govr. Cass. Other powerful reasons might have influenced these public functionaries, in seconding the desires of the New York Indians, so earnestly expressed. The feelings of the people of the State of New York were, also, doubtless consulted; and the policy of the government on this question may have had its due weight. But the government did not request these Tribes to remove from New York, nor did it direct their steps to Green Bay, after they had obtained permission to remove. — Every thing was left to their own decision — the Government did nothing more than sanction that decision, and pay the expenses of carrying it into effect. I cannot accord, therefore, in the charge, that "there is hardship in this case" toward the New York Indians. The conduct of the government toward them has been kind and indulgent. The purity of their motives was never called in question, when soliciting permission to procure a piece of land from the western Tribes, to sit down upon "*as cultivators of the soil*." Those who granted this permission, could not have supposed it was intended to authorise the purchase of a Territory, containing six millions *of acres*!!

The advocates of this claim have produced the Report of Mr. Trowbridge to prove that "undue influence was exercised over the Menominies by the French Settlers" at this place, "during the Council held in 1821." I have no doubt but that *improper* influence was used in this case, because *every* interference of this kind is improper — and I can appreciate the feelings of Mr. Trowbridge on the subject. He was sent with the New York Indians to assist them in effecting an arrangement with the Menominies, and he felt anxious that they should be successful in their enterprize. But if those who have quoted the Report of Mr. Trowbridge, could have referred to the Journal kept by that gentleman, on that occasion, they might have detected "improper influence" on the part of the Delegates from the State of New York — they might have discovered that the "Western Indians" refused to treat with their "Eastern brethren" for three days! and were then induced to sign the Treaty by a species of bribery on the part of the "civilized Indians," which scarcely would have been thought of by the "French Inhabitants". A Winnebago Chief took a great fancy to a *uniform Coat* on the back of Solomon U. *Hendricks*, and upon condition that the Winnebago would sign the Treaty, Solomon presented him with the Coat. These are small matters, but they may as well all go together, and be taken for what they are worth.

I have no doubt but that improper influence, as I have before stated, was exercised by the French Inhabitants. These people are generally intermarried with the Indians, &.

they will not permit them, if they can prevent it, to sell any of their lands unless they are provided for by the conditions of the sale. These same French settlers would most probably have interfered to defeat the Treaty made between the United States and the Menominies last winter, had it been negociated here. I had to contend with this "influence" since my return this summer with the Delegation, to prevent a non-concurrence in the Treaty by the Tribe, because there were no "reservations made for the half breeds." The same "pernicious influence" I presume exists in all frontier settlements, inhabited by Indians, and I believe the government suffers much from imposition, in consequence of it, in treaty negociations. I firmly believe that it would be an immense saving of expense to the government, to transact all business of this kind, with a Tribe of Indians, at the City of Washington. A treaty cannot be made with a nation of Indians, near their own country, without assembling the whole Tribe, men, women & children, who must be fed while in Council; and there will not be "influence" wanting to induce them to require a large amount of Presents, before they will listen to any terms of negociation.

I cannot perceive, however, by what parity of reasoning the "improper influence" of these Settlers, if any did exist, can be made to bear upon the case before us, if that case is to be decided upon principles of law, of justice, of common humanity. This is a dispute between two Indian Tribes, and one of these Tribes cannot expect to excite sympathy in its behalf by publishing "affecting appeals" on the subject of "Indian wrongs." The Menominees are equally entitled to the protection of government, with the New York Indians: And, acting the part either of a faithful Guardian or an impartial Judge, the government cannot take the property of one

Tribe to bestow it upon another. If the government is bound to sustain the New York Tribes because it gave its sanction to their purchase of, and removal upon, the lands of the Menominies; surely it is, upon the same principles, bound to redress the wrongs sustained by this Tribe, in consequence of the sanction which sent the stranger Indians into their country, and by whom they allege they were cheated out of their lands.

I cannot leave this part of the subject without again adverting to the "undue influence" so much complained of by the New York Indians, and which I will presently shew branded in some of the most respectable citizens of Green Bay as "enemies of their government," and called out the military force of the country to attack, & put them down, for daring to interpose "their opinions" in favor of the Menominies. These charges of "undue influence" can be safely retorted upon the New York Indians. I know that "improper influence is now and always has "been exercised over the New York Indians, and which alone prevented an adjustment of their difficulties long ago: this baneful influence is still, for the same selfish purposes, preventing their adjustment. I know that this influence prevented the Oneidas, last winter, accepting the provisions of the Menominie Treaty, and I have good reason for believing that a similar influence operated upon the Stockbridge Tribe. They have also deeply interested advisers near them who spare no means to destroy their confidence in the government, and thus keep up an excitement which must prolong the controversy, and consequently continue the advisers in their places! This "influence" is considered so plain here, that he "who runs can read" it. Why does it escape the censure of the government, and why are not proper measures adopted to prevent its exercise, when the most rigid measures were resorted to against the friends of the Menominies, upon the mere report of their enemies charging "undue influence!" As I have shown by the testimony, the Chiefs of the Menominie Tribe appealed to the President of the United States in the year 1824, protesting against the settlement of the New York Indians upon their lands. This "appeal" was seconded by the testimony of their friends, and the first reply they received to it, was a letter from the War Department, attributing their opposition to the "improper interference of the Inhabitants," and directing the Indian agent at this place, among other things, to call upon the "Military at the post" to assist him in suppressing this interference. I enclose you a copy of this letter, from the original in my possession, with an extract from the "Orders" issued on the same subject, from the Adjutant Genl's Office to Genl. Gaines, dated March 12, 1825, Marked F. and G. They are singular documents, and so far to expose the true character of this controversy. After perusing them, in connection with the Protests of the Menominies the year previous, what will the *Pamphleteer* for the New York Indians think of his declaration, which says:—

"Up to the period of the Negotiation which terminated in the Treaty of *Butte des Morts* [in August 1827] *harmony* and *Confidence* had prevailed among the western Tribes & those of New York."

I have now presented for your consideration, what occurs to me as the correct view of this case, in accordance with what I conceive to be a faithful discharge of my duty. I trust that I have succeeded in attracting your serious attention to this question, and that you will see the powerful reasons which exist for deciding promptly and *definitely* upon it. The

Facts and circumstances connected with the transaction, clearly demonstrate these truths:— that the removal of the New York Indians from their lands in the State of New York, was a voluntary act of their own— that so strong was their desire to form a Colony in this Country, that they even opposed the "ratification of a former purchase," by the United States, which they alleged was "the tract of land which was the object of their pursuit!" This was "Col. Boyer's purchase," and only embraced a tract of land containg about 1,024,000 acres!! They will also demonstrate that the country, claimed to have been purchased by the New York Indians, and for which the Menominies received $5,000! would have sold to the United States, at the lowest price ever paid for Indian lands, for a sum exceeding $500,000 dollars!! These "facts & circumstances" will also shew, that the Menominies never did recognize their claims, and hence that the New York Indians can expect nothing more at their hands. Then, what course must be pursued to do that "equal & exact justice" to the parties, which the nature of the case will admit of in the present stage of their dispute? The provisions of the Menominee Treaty, I believe furnish the best answer to this question.

This Treaty, if it be ratified by the Senate, contains a provision which will secure to the New York Indians a valuable tract of Land, agreeably to law, for which the United States is to pay the Menominies twenty thousand dollars. To this Treaty the New York Indians are not made a party – its conditions are, therefore, not binding upon them: It is an arrangement only between the United States and the Menominies, which conveys to government the interest of this Tribe in the contested Territory — it gives the New York Indians a "certain claim" which no "improper influence" can affect. If the emigrating Tribes find, when they come to remove on this land, that the quantity is insufficient or the location not agreeable, they can apply to the government to remove these objections, and if their request is reasonable it will unquestionably be complied with.

I believe that the interests of the government at this time and the good of the Indians require, that they should be located together, on the west side of Fox river. If the government entertains the same opinion, and good land cannot be found to supply the wants of the several Tribes, within the cession made by the Treaty on that side of the river, an additional cession can be procured from the Menominies for a trifling equivalent: They will dispose of any "reasonable portion of their land to the United States, but they will not agree that it shall be taken from them without price, and justice would not sanction such an act. The Treaty, however, provides for the contingency just adverted to — one of its provisions gives the United States the power to possess all their country, surrounding that allowed them for farming purposes, and the President can fix the price to be paid to the Menominies for this additional grant.

The Menominie Tribe had not sold any of their land to the government, by which they secured annuities, before their Treaty last winter — the New York Tribes are receiving large annuities from the General Government, and from the State of New York, for their lands sold in that State at a high price. These Tribes are rich and the Menominies are poor.

I firmly believe that the true interests of the New York Indians will be promoted by the ratification of the Menominie Treaty. I most solemnly declare that if I believed they would suffer one grain of injustice from its ratification, I would oppose it. Its provisions divest the Menominies of the control of the country, and vests it in the United States. Instead of contending with the Menominies for what they believe their rights, the New York Tribes can appeal to the government, which will then have the power to decide, and in which they have always found a steady and liberal friend. I feel confident that if these Tribes were left to the exercise of their own judgment, with none but disinterested friends to counsel with, they would be well satisfied with the provisions made for them in the Treaty, as it now stands. Those of them who reside here appear to be a well disposed people, and would be valuable settlers to locate first in an Indian Territory. I would be glad to see them settled on the delightful Country, which I verily believe is secured to them by the Treaty.

The feelings of the people of New York are doubtless deeply interested in this matter. They must feel great anxiety on the subject of the removal of the Indians from that State; which should be another and powerful inducement to bring the question to a speedy termination. After I complete the examination of the country ceded by the late Treaty, agreeably to my Instructions from the War Department, I will make a faithful report to you on that subject. If I believe that the provision made for the New York Indians, by the Treaty, will not furnish these Tribes with a sufficient quantity of Land for the purposes of agriculture, I will respectfully recommend that the government will negociate for an extension of the purchase already made, in a southerly direction from the upper boundary line, after the ratification of the Treaty. I will add that before the Confirmation of this Treaty, by the Senate, it would be useless to attempt any further Negociations with the Menomonies, connected with this Subject.

I trust, Sir, you will find a sufficient excuse for the latitude I have taken in the examination of this question, in the importance of the Subject which it respectfully submits to your further Consideration.

I have the honor, to be,
very respectfully,
Yr obt St
S. C. Stambaugh

Washington March 16. 1831

Menomonie Treaty.

116.

1831

Last Agreement
made between U.S.
and Hammond
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. [illegible]

Whereas, an agreement was entered into on the 9th day of February last, between John H. Eaton and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Commissioners appointed on behalf of the United States, and the Chiefs and head men of the Menominie Indians, by which portions of their lands, on the Fox River and Green Bay, wa ceded to the United States, and said agreement being laid before the senate was not acted upon by that body.

Now for the purpose of preserving the provisions of that agreement and as a further evidence of the Confidence & good will existing between the parties, they hereby stipulate and agree, that the said article of agreement heretofore entered into, shall be laid before the next Senate of the U. States at the ensuing session & if sanctioned, that each and every article thereof shall be as binding and obligatory upon the parties, respectively; as if they had been sanctioned at the late session of Congreſs. In consideration of which, it is hereby requested by the menominie Chiefs and agreed to on the part of the United States, that presents be delivered at Green Bay to the Menominies, immediately after the arrival at home of the present Delegates, to the amount of five thousand dollars, and that eight hundred dollars more, be immediately paid for the erection of an interpreters House & Blacksmith shops at Green Bay for the benefit of said Tribe.*

The six thousand dollars hereby stipulated for, is considered necessary to satisfy the menominie

Tribe on the subject of the failure in fully accomplishing an arrangement which would have settled the long existing dispute between the Menominies & New-York Indians: and said sum shall be charged as part of the amount secured to be paid under the original agreement after it shall be approved by the Senate.

And whereas, by the Treaty of Butte Des Morts of 1827 as well as other acts prior & subsequent to that time, a small band of the Winnebagoes Indians were made a party, to the dispute between the Menominies and New York Indians, as if they were part owners of the land in Controversy. Now for the purpose of preventing disputes or misunderstanding between said tribes, in future, the Delegates of the Menominie Nation respectfully request the President of the united States, to make known to the Winnebagoes the provisions of the last agreement entered into by the parties hereto, and to settle the boundary line between the Winnebagoes and Menominie Countries as soon as practicable.

It being very important for the safe transaction of business with the agents of the U. States that the Menominie Nation should have an interpreter who can understand & speak their language, they therefore respectfully ask their great Father the President of the United States to cause such Interpreter to be appointed for them in addition to the present U S Interpreter who speaks the Chippeway Language only. The refusal heretofore part of the President, however to, comply with the two last requests, here made shall not impair any other part of this agreement.

In testimony whereof the parties respectively, who signed the original agreement, and who intend to make this a part of the same have hereto set their hands and seals this 15th day of march 1831.

*. It is also agreed that in addition to the provisions made in the original articles for the benefit of the menominie Tribe, it is hereby agreed that two hundred Dollars shall be paid annually by the United States for such medical aid at Green Bay as may be required for their assistance under the direction of the U.S. Agent the first two hundred to be applied for services during the present year.

1831

Menomonee

Treaty

Whereas, an arrangement was entered into on the   day of February last, between John H. Eaton and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Commissioners appointed on behalf of the United States, and the Chiefs and head men of the Menomonee Indians, by which certain portions of their lands on Fox River and Green Bay were ceded to the United States; and said agreement having been laid before the Senate of the U. S. but not acted upon by that body:—

Now therefore, for the purpose of preserving the provisions of said Agreement, and as a further evidence of the confidence and good feeling existing between the parties, they hereby stipulate and agree, that the said Articles of agreement, heretofore entered into, shall be laid before the next Senate of the United States, at the ensuing session, and if sanctioned, that each and every article thereof, shall be as binding, and obligatory, upon the parties respectively, as if they had been sanctioned at the late Seſsion of Congreſs.

In consideration of which, it is hereby requested by the Menomonee Chiefs, and agreed to on the part of the United States, that presents be delivered at Green Bay, to the Menomonee Nation, immediately on the arrival at home of the present Delegation, to the amount of five thousand dollars: and that eight hundred dollars more, be immediately paid, for the erection of an Interpreters house, and a Black Smiths Shop, at Green Bay, for the benefit of said tribe. Also that the sum of two hundred dollars per annum be paid for such medical aid, as may be neceſsary for the Menomonee Nation, applied under the direction of the U.S. Agent at Green Bay:- the first two hundred, to be paid for services during the present year.

The six thousand dollars, hereby

stipulated for, is considered necessary, to satisfy the Menomonee Tribe, on the subject of the failure in fully accomplishing an arrangement which would have settled the long existing disputes between the Menomonees and New York Indians. And said sum shall be charged as part of the amount secured to be paid under the original agreement, after it shall have been approved of by the Senate.

And whereas, by the Treaty of Butte des Morts of 1827. as well as by other acts, prior, and subsequent to that time, a small band of the Winnebago Indians were made a party to the dispute between the Menominees and the New York Indians, as if they were part owners of the lands in controversy, Now therefore, for the purpose of preventing disputes, or misunderstandings between the said tribes in future, the Delegates of the Menomonee Nation respectfully request, the President of the United States, to make known to the Win nebagoes, the provisions of the late agreements entered into by the parties hereto. and to settle the boundary line between the Winnebago and Menomonee Country, as soon as practicable.

It being very important, for the safe transaction of business with the Agents of the United States, that the Menomonee Nation should have an Interpreter who can understand and speak their language, they therefore respectfully ask their Great Father, the President of the United States, to cause such Interpreter to be appointed, for them, in addition to the present U. S. Interpreter, who speaks the Chippeway language only. The refusal, on the part of the President, however, to comply with the two last requests here made, shall not impair any other part of this Agreement.

In testimony whereof, the parties respectively, who signed the original Agreement, and who intend to make this a part of the same, have hereto set their hands and seals this sixteenth day of March. 1831.

Jn^o H Eaton (Seal)

S. C. Stambaugh (L.S.)

Kaush-ka-no neaw. Grizzle Bear L.S. his X mark
A-ya-ma-taw — L.S. his X mark
O-ho-pa-shah Small whoop L.S. his X mark
Koma-ni-kin Big wave — L.S. his X mark
Koma-ni-kin no tha — Small wave L.S. his X mark
Ah-ke-ne-pa-weh Standing Earth L.S. his X mark
Mash ke wet — L.S. his X mark
Shaw aunno South — L.S. his X mark
Che mi na ne quet Cloud L.S. his X mark
Pa sha nah sheuh — L.S. his X mark
Che ca cho ke mah (the Chief) L.S. his X mark
Signed in presence of
Ana kwa to ka peah L.S. his X mark
The one sitting in the cloud.

Sw. Interpretter
Chs. A Grignon
A. G. Ellis
B. Riley
Maj. U.S. Army
Francis H Nicoll
A. K. Call
Rob W. Williams

Papers.

Referred to in the Letters of S. C. Stambaugh U.S. Agent at Green Bay dated August 4th 1831 marked C.D.E.F & G.

0415

A & B

Acceptance.

By the Menominie Tribe of Indians,
Of the Provisions of a Treaty, concluded at the City of Washington, on the 9th day of February 1831, between John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, & Samuel C. Stambaugh, Commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the Representatives of the said Menominie Tribe, &c.

In full Council, at Green Bay,)
July 18th 1831.

A

At a council held on the 18th day of July 1831. with the Chiefs and warriors of the Menomonee Nation by Samuel C. Stambaugh, United States Agent, for the purpose of communicating to the Nation certain arrangements entered into at the City of Washington, between the United States and the Representatives of the Menomonee Tribe, and of delivering presents to the amount of five thousand dollars to the said Tribe, in pursuance of an Article of an Agreement concluded on the 15th of March last, the following instrument of writing was explained to, and signed by said chiefs, on behalf of their Nation:

Whereas, certain Articles of Agreement, were made and concluded at the City of Washington, on the day of February last, (1831) between Commissioners appointed on behalf of the United States, and the Delegates of the Menomonee tribe of Indians, whereby the said tribe ceded certain portions of their lands, on the East side of Fox River & Green Bay, to the United States for the benefit of their white brothers; and another portion on the west side as a home for the New-York Indians:- These Articles of the said Treaty, with the Supplement thereto, being this day read & explained to the Menomonee Indians, in full council assembled, we the Chiefs & head Warriors of said Tribe, holding the whole power of the Nation, upon full and mature consideration, do give our sanction to each and every article of said Treaty, and do highly approve of all its provisions. And whereas, certain other Articles of Agreement, made and concluded by the said parties on the fifteenth day of March last, for the purpose of preserving the provisions of the aforesaid Treaty, until acted upon by the Senate of the United States, at its next Session, have been also read & explained to us. Now therefore we, the Chiefs and Warriors of the Menomonee Nation aforesaid, having considered this Agreement, do highly approve of each and every Article thereof; And we hereby acknowledge to have received, the full amount of presents secured to us, by the said last mentioned Articles, in full satisfaction and payment of all their stipulations, and for the purposes for wh^{h} they were intended. In testimony whereof, we the Chiefs and Warriors of the Menomonee Nation, hereunto sign our respective Names, at Green Bay, this eighteenth day of July 1831.

Chiefs

his
Joseph or Josette X Carron.
mark.

his
Kauth-kaw-no-new. X Medicine Bear
or   or
Ma-cau-ma-tau   mark. Grizzly Bear.

The above paper, was read and explained to the Menomo

0418

nee Chiefs and Warriors, by S. C. Stambaugh, U. S. Agent, and their names signed thereto in our presence.

N. Clark
Capt 5 Infy

R[illegible]ert Irwin Jr

St Clair Denny
Lt 5th Infy

J. L. Thompson
Lt 5th Infty

Richd. L. Cadle.
David Whitney
Henry S. Baird
William Dickinson
John P. Arndt
A. J. Irwin
Wm. H. Whistler
Jos. Dickinson
Geo. Johnston

Chiefs.

Ah-yam-ah-taw. his X mark.

Ko-ma-ni-keen his X mark Big Wave.

Komah-ni-keen-o-shah his X mark Little Wave

O-ho-pah-shah – his X mark Small Whoop.

Pee-wayh-tee-net – his X mark The Rain.

Maw-baw-zo – his X mark.

Cha-naw-paw-meh – his X mark The one they look upon.

Meh-shek-neh – his X mark.

Kee-shee-aw-ko-teuh his X mark Flying Cloud.

Waw-boake his X mark The Rabit.

(over.)

(Bad one)

Chiefs—

Kaa-a-shoh his X mark The Sun.

Ah-wah-sha-nee-chee-un his X mark The Little Bear—or infant Bear.

Pah-mo-ne-kot. his X mark

Monsh. his X mark The Moose.

his X mark The Grape.

Paw-we-go-nint his X mark the Big Soldier.

Sho-nee-neuh— his X mark

Osh-aw-wan-no-ma-teuh his X mark The South Medicine

Ma-cha-aw-naw-quet his X mark The Red Cloud.

The Spaniard X his Mark.

Witness to the above, and within signatures

Joseph Jourdain U.S. Blacksmith

Eben. Childs

Rufus Hunter

Richard his Prickett mark. U.S. Interpreter

C. A. Grignon Menomonee Interpreter

A. G. Ellis

B.

Whereas the undersigned, one of the principal Chiefs of the Menomonee Nation, being absent in the Indian Country, at the distribution of presents, to the Menomonee Nation, secured to them under certain articles of agreement, concluded at Washington, on the 15th. day of March last, and was unable to reach Green Bay, in time to be present at the council held for that purpose, on the 18th ultimo.- And having this day held a talk with S. C. Stambaugh, U. S. Agent, the above, with the several articles of Agreement concluded at Washington City last winter, between John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Indian Agent, on behalf of the United States, and the Delegates of the Menomonee Tribe, on behalf of their Nation, being fully explained to me: Now therefore, in confirmation of the acts of the other Chiefs; I do hereby declare my full, and entire approbation of each and every article of said Treaty or agreement, with the Supplement thereto. and desire that the same may be recorded as the act of the whole Menomonie Nation, of Indians. And I do moreover, join with the other Chiefs, in acknowledging the receipt, by our Nation, from Samuel C. Stambaugh, United States Agent, the Sum of five thousand dollars, in presents secured to us, by the Articles of Agreement entered into on the 16th day of March, aforesaid, in full satisfaction and payment thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal, this second day of August, A.D. one thousand eight hundred & thirty one (1831)

The above paper was fully read
and explained to Oash Kash, one of
the principal Chiefs of the Menomonie
Nation, & signed by him, in our presence.

Richd F. Cadle. P. E. Missy G. B.
J D Doty
Robert Irwin Jr.
Wm Dickinson

his
Lie x Pucket 2d
mark B. L. [illegible]

his
Oash-Kash x The Brave
mark

Copy — C

To the President of the United
States of America —

The memorial and petition of the undersigned Chiefs and principal men of the Menominie Nation of Indians residing within the Michigan Territory, represents.

That when the New York Indians or Nautoways first came to this Country, they asked the Menominies to sell to them a small piece of their land: That the the Menominies replied to them they had no land to sell — that their country was already too small for their numbers, and that they were themselves compelled to hunt upon other Indians lands. That Notwithstanding this answer, the Nautoways held a Treaty with some of the men of the Menominie Nation, at which none of the Principal chiefs attended, and purchased or pretended to purchase, a part of the Menominie's Country, the boundaries of which they knew nothing about — That the only men of this Nation, who have any right to the country claimed by the Nation, which extends from Lake Michigan to the upper part of the Wisconsin River, *now sign this paper*; not one of whom was present at that Treaty; and that as soon as their backs were turned, some of their men, who had no right to dispose of the land held the Treaty; and whatever consideration was then paid, or has since been paid, they know not, having received no portion of the same. And as an evidence of the fact, 2/ that they know nothing of that treaty, not one of the old Inhabitants of this place was called upon, as is usual, to attend at the making of the same — and they are not accustomed to transact so important a business as this would have been, without asking their advice

They state the same facts or objections to the second, or last, treaty, which is said to have been held, and their object now is to, and they do protest against any further settlements being made upon their lands by the Nantoways. "If any more should come here, what shall we do with our wives and children, whom we can now scarcely support?. We beg of our great Father to prevent any more of them from coming to this Country. With the Winnebagoes we are united by Kindred, yet it is with great difficulty that we can live upon terms of Friendship even with them. We are satisfied with the settlement made here by the Whites, but we cannot admit any Nation of Indians to settle in the Country

Green Bay June 16th 1824
This Speech, memorial, or petition, made and signed in our presence
H. B. Brevoort, Agent of Indian affairs.
James Duane Doty. one of the judges of the Territory of Michigan.
J. G. Porlier.
John Lawe.
Robert Irwin.
J. H. Lockwood.
Geo. Johnston.
Augt. Grignon
Laurt. Fily
Lewis Rouse
Ebenr. Childs
Paul Grignon.
L. Grignon [2]

Menominees
Cash' Koih, the Brave — X
Joseph Corron son of Thomas — X
Kis, Kau' no. min, — X
Pe, way, tinent, — X
Say, Ke, toak, — X
Amable Corron — X
Muk, Kay; tay' wet — X

Territory of Michigan }
County of Brown } ss.

Personally appeared before me the subscriber Paul Grignon who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he was present at the time the Treaty or arrangement was held and entered into at Green Bay in August 1821 between the Menominies and Winnebagoes Nations and the New York Indians. and that he is a native of Green Bay and is well acquainted with the Chiefs and head men of the Menominie Nation, and that none of the head Chiefs or principal men, of the nation were present at this Council but that the Council was held with several men of little Consideration in the nation: that the Chiefs and principal men were then absent: that the Brother of one of the Chiefs Came into the Council and stated that he was sent by the Chiefs of the nation to say that they had no land to dispose of: that they would not part with their lands, for they were already too small, and that they were obledged to go on the lands of the neighboring tribes to hunt. and further deponent saith not.

Sworn and subscribed to before me
at Green Bay this 16th day of June 1829

Paul. Grignon.

J. G. Porlier

Personally appeared before me the subsciber Lewis Rouse who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that he was present at the time the Treaty or arrangement was held and entered into at Green Bay, in August 1821 and that he interpreted the French into English and the English into French at the Council held between the Menominies and Winnebagoes and the six nations, and that from a long residence at the aforesaid Green Bay he is well acquainted with the Chiefs and

4principal men of the menominie nation and that none of the head chiefs were present at this council but the council was with men of some consideration in the nation. That the brother of one of the head chiefs of the nation came into the council and stated that he was sent by the head chiefs of the nation to say that they had no land for sale, that they could not spare their lands, or their lands were already so small that they were obliged, to go on the lands of the neighboring tribes to hunt.—

Sworn and subscribed to before me
at Green Bay this 16th day of June 1824
I. G. Porlier
Justice of the Peace

Lewis Rouse.

Personally came before me the subscriber Pierre Grignon who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that he is a native of Green Bay, and has resided in the vicinity of the same to this date, and that he is well acquainted with the chiefs and principal men of the Menominie nation, and that he well understands and speaks their language and that he was present at the Treaty or arrangement made between the menominie nation and the New York Indians, and that none of the head chiefs or principal men of the nation were present at the council held in August 1821. but the chiefs were absent from this place that during the council the brother of one of the principal chiefs came into the council and said that he was sent by the chiefs to say, that they had no lands to dispose of. that their lands were already too small: and deponent further saith ~~that~~ the Interpreter did not explain to the Indians that were present at this council. that the [4] agreement which they entered into was to sell their

Lands. to the New York Indians but that it was a permission to them. to hunt on and cultivate a small piece of land like themselves. and that the Council was held with men of little Consideration in the nation who at the time stated they had not the authority to make any final arrangement. and further the deponent saith not.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Green Bay this 17th day of June 1824 — Pierre Grignon

John Lawe
Asst. Judge
C.C.B.

Copy. (D.)

To the President of the United States
of America

The undersigned Inhabitants of the Township of Green Bay, in the county of Brown and Territory of Michigan, respectfully, shew,

That the principal chiefs of the Menominie nation of Indians. are opposed, to the settlement of the New York Indians upon their Lands;

That within a few days past, many

of the Indians of this Nation, have been collected at this place, by the Agent for the New York Indians for the purpose (as he states) of making a payment in goods upon certain treaties, which are said to have been made at this place.

That a council was held by said Agent and said Indians, at which all of the Principal Chiefs refused to receive any of the goods, alledging that they had made no sale of their Lands. That nevertheless, goods were delivered to some of the inconsiderable ones of the nation, the day after the council.

That the said Chiefs were told by the said Agent and others, that it was useless to oppose said settlement of ~~the~~ New York Indians; that the government was determined to establish it here.

The tract of Country now claimed by the New York Indians, includes the most of the Menominies Country; and the said Chiefs wishing to protest against said Treaties, and said payment, called upon the undersigned Inhabitants to attend them to Commodore Henry B. Brevoort, the Indian Agent at this place, that they might openly and publicly state their views upon that subject.

Accordingly, this day they attended said Chiefs, to the fence around the house of said Indian Agent, when the following note was handed them, by the servant of the said Agent.

"Gentlemen, When I wish a number of Indians collected I will send my Interpreter, to let them know no citizens dare call Indians together."

We would state ~~that~~ no "citizen" called the Indians together for this purpose, but it was a perfectly voluntary act on the part of the Indians.

Having retired several rods from the said Agents enclosure, we received the following note from the said Agent - "Let them write their speech and I will look at it. At Present I am engaged"

That Shortly after we had retired to the village, and while yet assembled, one of the undersigned had the honor to receive the following note by the hand of Said Agents Interpreter.

"Dr Sir, When business of such importance is wished to be transacted, its necessary to ask the Agent whether they are pursuing the proper mode, and if they are, when it will be convenient for the agent to ~~[illegible]~~ see them

Respectfully Yours.
Henry B Brevoort."

James D Doty Esqr }
20 Sept. 1824. }

We do not think, from all the circumstances which have come to our Knowledge, that the Menominie Indians have been treated fairly in this business - as an evidence of which, we would respectfully solicit your atten to the foregoing proceeding of this day

(Signed)

Paula La X Chapin
marque

Paul La X Poelin
marque

Benjamin La X Ecuyer
marque

Alexis La X Gardapie
marque

Jean Bt. La X Jeanraine
marque

James Duane Doty
Geo. Johnston.
L. Grignon.
Lewis Rouse.
N. G. Bean.
C. Grignon.
Agt. Grignon.
Paul Grignon

[7]

Dominique sa × Brunetter
mark

Jean Baptist La Bord.

Amable sa × Lecormaund.
marque

Bt. J Jacobs.

Saml A Whaler

Bisque sa × Hyotte.
marque

James sa × Vieux.
marque

Amable Grignon.

Louis sa × Gravalle.
marque

E.

Extracts from the Journal of a Treaty made and concluded at Butte des Morts on Fox River in the Territory of Michigan between Lewis Caſs and Thomas L. McKenny Commiſsioners on the part of the United States of the one part and the Menominies Winnebagoes &c &c. of the other part

"Tuesday August 7th 1837.

"The Commiſsioners told the Menominies that they wished them to say whether they recognized the claims submitted by the New York Indians and that to give them time for a consultation before they made their answer; they would adjourn to 3 O clock. P.M.

Met at. 5 O clock. P.M

1st Chief Spoke.

My Father.

From the time that the stranger Indians first came here we have no knowledge of having ever ceded any part of our country to them. When I heard of their arrival, I sent my brother to them to say, that we could not sell any part of our Land, because it was so small. I did not go myself - I was sick

2nd Chief.

My Father. This is the answer the menominie nation makes to all the treaties which have been read here

The Commissioners then required, that the names of the Signers to the two treaties should be proclaimed, and the tribes asked respectively whether they recognized them as chiefs, The following is a list of the names, and the answers of their respective tribes.

First Treaty

Menominies.

Eskenanin	No Chief	Machaonelau.	War chief
Asakutaw	Do	Spaniard.	Do
Weekaw.	Chief.	Kiskunatum	Do

The Menominies who signed the receipt acknowledging payment for the grant, were.

(Great Wave) (Chief) Denied signing

Asakutaw	(Spaniard)	(Chief)
Ocquomekaw	(Fine Shooter)	(Do)
Iskakaw	(Scare all)	(Do)
	(Yellow Dog)	(Do)

Second Treaty

Menominies.

Oquommonikon	(Chf)	Wikkisaught.	War Chief
Pahmonikopt	Do	Pywcekeenaugh	Do
Saghkettat	Do	Wyhtchunighaugh	Do
Wypukkauchymn	War Chf	Skikaughmy	Do
Ochawvimohmitch	Do		

August 8. 1827.

The Menominie Chiefs addreſsed them (the Commiſsioners)

Father:

You shall hear from me what has paſsed between the New York Indians and my nation, and you shall hear the truth. Father; When they arrived in this Country I was too sick to meet them, but I sent my Brother to the Bay to take them by the hand.

They told us on their arrival that they had not come here for land - that they had enough in their own country - that they had come only to take us by the hand. We understood their object to be, not to purchase land, but to procure the grant of a small piece to sit down upon, that they might live with us like brothers, we never comprehended, either that they wished, or that they had purchased any part of our Territory, This is the absolute truth. Mr Rouse, who is here interpreter for my Brother when I sent him with the message. This is all we have to say.

Mr Rouse was called, who stated, that the menommies understood that the land was to be used in common by the three nations. He did not understand it to be a sale. Mr Williams (an half Breed of the Oneida Tribe) expressed this belief also, to Mr Rouse. Mr Grignon was present, who can state his impressions on this subject

The Commissioners again took into Consideration the claims of the New York Indians, in order to ascertain from those persons who were present at the meeting, as regarded the construction of the terms of the treaty by the menominies and Winnebagoes. —

Mr Grignon was called, who stated that the interpreters employed at the treaty, did not interpret correctly either to or from the menominies & Winnebagoes The land intended to be transferred from them to the New York Indians, he understood was that comprehended between the little rapids and the Kakalin. It was so interpreted to the menominies. It was not a sale but a loan. The New York Indians asked as a matter of charity, that the menominies and winnebagoes should let them have a small piece of land, promising to recompense them for it when they should return from their own country.

Mr Paul Grignon being called, said that the New York Indians did not ask to purchase land

They only requested that they might live among the Menominies.

August 9th 1827
3 O clock P.M.

The Commissioners enquired if the New York Indians had done. Their Agent requested to put a few questions to the Menominies & Winnebagoes

The signers of the second Treaty were called out and asked if they did not agree that the New York Indians should have the land & that they (the Menominies) should live with them in common.

The great Wave answered

"Father

The New York Indians came to us in great distress & we listened to them. They said we are pushed out of our own Country & we come here to take you by the hand. We answered Since it is our Great Father's pleasure, we are glad to have you with us. We are few and possibly our Country may be large enough for us all to sit down upon! They said We are glad we have been sent here. We have been assisted much by our great Father. We are looked upon as Americans ourselves. We call the Great Spirit to witness that we will not injure you in any way. All we want is a small piece of ground to sow. We are surprised to see you in so bad a condition & not more industrious!

We thought our great Father wanted Farmers here and that they would shew us and make us and make us more comfortable. This is what we understood & we appeal for the truth of it, to Bricket the Interpreter, who was there. They said they would plough our fields and give us cattle & shew us how to cultivate the ground.

Mr Dean asked the Ware' 'Have not the New York Indians done as they agreed

Aw. "They ploughed three little fields and a half."

Commissioners. "Did you sign this paper"?

Aw. "We signed it without knowing the contents."

Com. " Describe the country you agreed to let the New York Indians

Aw "That between the "Little Shoot" & the "Kakalin"

Com." Was this for the New York Indians alone or for both of yours

Aw " It was to be held in common"

The 2nd Menominie Chief then said.

Father. The great Spirit sees me here before you & hears me speak the truth. I speak for my chief who is yet young. He is the head chief of the nation. We are like you. You have many officers about you, but you are the greatest. So with us. You appoint your officers. We ours, When the Chief heard what had been done, he wished to send to his great Father & tell him what was in our hearts, but he could not. We had not even recourse to the Whites at the Bay. we had to consult among ourselves We asked Judge Doty to aid us, because he was a man who knew the law What I say I say before all the nation, who can stop me if I lie

Mr Doty, for the people of Green Bay, said thus they were innocent of all that had been charged against them. denying altogether the truth of every thing that had been said, implicating their conduct.

Mr Rouse denies that he was interpreter, & adds, that if he had been, he would have told Mr Trowbridge at the time, that the transaction was unfair.

Mr Schoolcraft, being called upon, stated, That Captain Smith had told him, that he (Smith) was at Fort Howard when the 2d Treaty was concluded, and refused to sign it because he thought the transaction partial, & that the menominies were not properly represented

F.

Department of War
Off: Ind: Affairs
March 1825

Sir

It has been represented to the Secretary of War that the French settlers in the Neighborhood of Green Bay have very improperly interfered, to prevent the carrying into effect the arrangements made between the Menominies and Winnebagoes, and the New York Indians (and which have been sanctioned by the government) for a portion of the territory of the former for the latter to settle on; and that they have [illegible] endeavored to excite the Indians in that vicinity, to hostility against the New York Indians, with a view of deterring them from settling on the lands which they have acquired under those arrangements.

The conduct of these settlers, from the representation which has been made of it, is highly reprehensible and cannot be suffered by the government with impunity. I am accordingly directed by the Secretary of War to instruct you, forthwith to take strong measures to suppress effectually, such improper and dangerous interference, and to prevent the evil consequences which it is calculated to produce, by rigidly enforcing against all who may be found, or known to be engaged in it the provisions of the law of intercourse. The commanding officer of the Post is ordered to cooperate with you Should it be necessary, in carrying these instructions into effect a copy of the order is enclosed.

It is very important to preserve peace between the Indians at Green Bay and the New York Indians who may join them, the arrangement between them to this effect having been made with the sanction of the government, gives them a peculiar claim to protection against the arts of designing and intermeddling white men.

I am very Respectfully
Yr. Mo: Obt St.
Tho L McKenney

Major Henry B Brevoort
Ind: agent
Green Bay.

G.

Extract of a letter dated Adjt. Genl. Office Washington. 12 March 1825 to Major Genl Gaines Comg. Eastern Department New York

"It has been represented to the War Department that the French Settlers in the neighborhood of Green Bay have improperly interfered to prevent the carrying into effect the arrangements made between the Menomonies and Winnebagoes, & the New York Indians, for a portion of the Territory of the Former, for the latter to settle on, and that they have also excited the Indians in that vicinity to hostility against the New York Indians, with a view of deterring them from settling on the lands they have acquired by the arrangements above mentioned.

The Commanding General requests that you will give immediate orders to the Commanding officer at Green Bay, to cooperate with the Indian Agent at that place should it be necessary, in carrying into effect the instructions he has recieved for the War department in connexion with this subject.

L Menominee 1831
[illegible]
S. C. Stambaugh Nov 4/1831
Marked G. [illegible]

Journal.

Of the proceedings at a Council held at Green Bay, by Col. Stambaugh, U.S. agent, with the Menominie Indians.

At a council held this 15th day of July A.D. 1831, at the Agency House, Green Bay, with the Chiefs and Warriors of the Menominie Tribe of Indians, for the purpose of submitting certain articles of agreement entered into between John H. Eaton & Samuel C. Stambaugh, Commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the Delegates representing said Tribe in the City of Washington, on the ninth day of Feby. last; and for the purpose also of delivering certain presents purchased for the said Menominie Tribe, under an article of agreement concluded between the parties aforesaid on the 15th day of March last; Samuel C. Stambaugh, U.S. Agent addressed the Council as follows:—

Brothers of the Menominie Nation:

I thank the Great Spirit who gave life to the white and to the red man, for having brought us together this day as friends and brothers. I rejoice to see you all here at the hour appointed, because it tells me that your hearts are engaged in what you are about to do.

Brothers, you are not now assembled in council for the purpose, alone, of receiving money; but upon a business far more important to you, — it is to hear what has been done for the Menominee Indians since you and I last held a Talk together, under the direction of your great Father, the President of the United States.

Brothers, listen to what I say to you. It is now but little more than a year since your great Father said to me, go and live among the Menominies — examine into the condition of their Tribe, administer to their wants; and give them good counsel. I found you a poor, unhappy, but, as I believe, a very good people, and I soon loved you as my own brothers and sisters — You were involved in a dispute with the Waubenockies about your Land, which had lasted for many years; and, although you could look around you and proudly point to your vast Forests, your lakes and your rivers, as the property of your tribe, yet you scarcely had a home to rest in, and your poor children were starving and almost naked. The Waubenockies claimed a large portion of your country, and said they had purchased it from you, and paid for it. You denied having sold them any part of your land, and charged them with coming into your country under false promises and pretenses. You both told bad stories about each other, which your great Father heard and he was very sorry. He keeps a watchful eye over his red children, and his heart becomes sad when

3

we hear that they do not live in peace with one another. You all recollect that last summer he sent three of your white brothers, as commissioners, a long journey over the great Lakes, to settle the quarrel between you and the Waubenockies — but neither you nor your red brothers from New York would listen to the good words of these Commissioners, and when the council broke up you were still angry with each other, and the dispute between you about your Lands was left unsettled. You then came to me and asked permission to visit Your great Father, and make known all your difficulties to him. — As good and dutiful children you professed to have full Confidence in his wisdom and justice, and promised in all things to be guided by his Counsel. I wrote to your great Father and told him all you had said; & through your good father at Detroit, he gave you permission to visit him. — You then chose your Delegates, giving them full power to act for the Menominie Tribe, & they proceeded under my guidance to your great Father's house. These Delegates, at the head of whom was Kaush-kau-nau-niew [Grizzly or medicine Bear] now have a seat in your Council. — I see them all before me; and your friend who now conveys my words to you was with us, and interpreted at all our public councils.

Brothers I have now pointed out to you the situation in which I found you a year ago, and have noted all your public conduct from that time until your Delegates stood before the great Father of the red men. Listen to me and I will now tell you what was then done for the Menominie Indians. We made known to the President & to the Secretary of War the situation of your nation—your connection with the New York Indians, your desire to have that matter settled so that it would rest forever; & also your wish to sell some of your Land to provide food and clothes for your poor women & Children. Your Fathers heard your voice, and they said the Menominies should be taken care of, and be poor and unhappy no longer. Brothers I had considered well of the situation of the Menominie people, and I drew up an agreement under the direction of your great Father, with an eye alone to your welfare & happiness and the justice and magnanimity of the Government of the United States.

On the 9th day of February last, your Delegates appeared before the President, in his House, and signed this agreement, with your Father the Secretary of War & myself, who were appointed Commissioners for that purpose. Your great Father the President and the Secretary of War, who is the next great War Chief to him, were well pleased with what we did, for they both love their Menominie Children.

Brothers I will now read you a copy of this Treaty:

[Col. Stambaugh here read and explained the Treaty Concluded Feby. 9. 1831. see a copy of which in Paper Numbered One

Brothers of the menominie Nation — I have now placed your present ~~[illegible]~~ situation, both as it regards your connection with the government of the United States & with the New York Indians fairly before you. The arrangement made for your benefit, as it stands in the Treaty could not have been improved had your whole nation been personally present in Council. Its salutary provisions when carried into effect, will make you an independent and happy people. The tears of your little Children, who are now crying for bread, will be dried: and after many years have rolled by they will thank you and me for the act of mercy which has kept them from perishing. Brothers, look at your present condition — you are destitute of a home and strangers in your own land — your wives and daughters are poor wanderers, pointed at and insulted as miserable beggars by those who are far beneath you in the powers of body and mind. Your fine young warriors, too, are seen hungry and naked at the doors of the white man; their spirits bending under those scourges of the Indian Idleness and Intemperance, which have been fast leading the menominie nation to disgrace and destruction. But these things, I trust in the Great Spirit, will exist no longer — you will henceforth be like a new people: you will have plenty of wholesome food and good clothes to wear — You will be provided with comfortable homes, and hereafter you can light your council fires in your own wig-wams, and in those of your sons and daughters. Your great Father has laid the foundation for your future comfort

6

and happiness, and it now remains for you to secure a long continuance of those blessings, by faithfully obeying all his instructions.

Brother, your good friend and brother the Revd. Mr. Cadle, who now sits beside me, told you truly, when he spoke to you the other day, and said that your great Father was anxious to see your children educated like the children of good white men; and you have heard from what I read to you that a large sum of money is given to you for that purpose. How proud the Menominies will be when their children can read and write, can calculate the prices of what they eat and wear, of the furs they have to sell, and the powder and ball they have to buy. You will then be able to protect yourselves from being cheated and abused by bad traders who may go into your country, or by faithless agents who unfortunately are sometimes sent to live among Indian Tribes.

Brother, I am looking at the countenance of each of you and find it stamped with the same marks of genius, mildness and benevolence, which brighten the features of the white man. — you can and must become an enlightened and happy people.

Brother, I have still something more to say to you about the Treaty you have made with your great Father. You have heard from what I have read to you that a large country has been set apart for your brothers the Wau benookies, on the west side of Fox River upon which they were requested to remove within the space of three years. When this provision was submitted to some of their friends, who are also the friends of the Menominies, they asked us to alter it in such manner as not to limit the time of removal to three years, but to leave it discretionary with the President, who should also be vested with the power to apportion the land among such of the Waubenockies as would actually settle upon it. To this reasonable request no objection could be made & I advised the chiefs to accede to it — accordingly it was granted by another "Article" entered into a few days after the original agreement was signed:—

[Col Stambaugh here read and explained to the council the Supplementary article of agreement amending the Treaty as above mentioned; See Paper Numbered two]

Brothers, your great Father now hopes that the dispute with the Waubenockies is closed forever= that they will remove upon the land allotted to them, and that you will take each other by the hand in peace and friendship, and let your council fires burn together. Your Delegates have given them a much larger piece of land than you were willing to give in council last summer, but your great Father so advised it & he will not tell any of his red children to do wrong. You have all told me that you would listen to me and take my advice, and I now tell you that I trust every Menominie will be satisfied with what has been done.

Your nation can now say it has done its duty as becomes a good people— You have given your brothers the Waubenockies a large and rich Country upon which they can sit down and be happy. If they refuse, it is their fault; the menominies are not to blame.

Brothers, your Treaty as it now stands before you, was sanctioned by the President of the U.S. and sent to the great Council House of the nation, for the approbation of the wise men who sit there to assist him in taking care of the interests of the white and the red man. The laws of the white man require that all articles of Treaties must be sent to that Council House for confirmation or rejection. But those who hold council there had much business to do before they could reach the menominie Treaty, and they adjourned to their homes before it came up for consideration. Your Great Father, the Secretary of War and myself, however, were desirous of preserving the agreement which we considered so beneficial to the menominie Nations and the following articles were concluded with your Delegates which I will read to you:—. *

[Col Stambaugh here read the articles of agreement concluded on the 16th March 1831 See Paper Numbered Three]

Brothers, under this agreement you now receive these presents. You see what a kind guardian you have in the President of the United States. He knew that you would be disappointed if you received no presents on the return home of your friends.

and the annuities which I am about to give you to be advanced on the credit of the agreement, which will be sent to the Senate at its next session. You do not receive as much now as if the treaty had been confirmed, but you will get the more hereafter. Next year your mills and houses will be commenced — your cattle & farming utensils will be purchased and given to you, and comfort & happiness will surround you on every side.

Brothers, listen a few moments longer — You have now given for the first time, a part of your land to your Great Father the President, in order that your white brothers living far off, may come and sit down among you, to cultivate the soil and be your neighbors. By doing this you have secured great and lasting benefits to yourselves, which I have already pointed out to you. I have described the boundaries of this country to you — it all lies on the south and east side of Green Bay & Fox River running from the southern extremity of Winnebago Lake, S.E. to Milwaukee river, and down this river to its entrance into Lake Michigan, & along the shore of that Lake to the mouth of Green Bay; thus including all your country between the Lake, Green Bay & Fox River. Brothers, this boundary as well as that on the West side of Fox River, your Delegates & the Commissioners who framed the Treaty, believed, from the best information they could obtain, faithfully defined the Country of the Menominie Indians. Your Delegates had no hesitation in fixing the line, but I have since heard it whispered that your neighbors, the Pottawatimies say that you have sold some of their land to the

United States. Brothers, I do not believe this story. I do not think the Menominies have claimed any land to which they are not justly entitled. As it is said in the Treaty, the Pottawatamies and Winnebagoes, particularly the latter, have sold great quantities of their land and are receiving large annuities from the government; whereas the Menominies had not before last Winter sold any of their land, in consequence of which other tribes were gradually settling upon it. This only shews the greater necessity of fixing definitely the lines of the Menominie country, and of their giving some of their land to their great Father, and thus obtain the means of taking care of the remainder. The country you have now sold, was of but little use to the Menominies in their present condition; and by the boundary which you have defined on the west side of Fox River & Green Bay you retain a country large enough for every purpose of farming and hunting. The land which was selected between the Big Butte des Morts & the little Kackaulin for your farming country will furnish comfortable homes for yourselves, your children & your children's children. I hope to live to see your fine fields covered with wheat, corn and potatoes; and hear the Menominie people say they are contented and happy.

Menominie Brothers, I have endeavored to place every provision of the arrangement you have made with government before your eyes, that you can see and understand them. I want you to understand everything well, that there may be no bad feeling hereafter upon pretences that you have been deceived. The treaty has

I have already told you, provides a large country for the New York Indians - almost four times as large as you have heretofore agreed to give them. - I know some mischievous persons, who pretend to be your friends advise you to oppose this part of the agreement, and tell you that the government is cheating you out of your country to give it to strangers. Do not believe these bad stories. Your great Father will not permit the stranger white or red man to cheat you, if he knows that they intend to do so; and he knows all about your quarrel with the Waubenockies. This unfortunate dispute, which has kept you so unsettled, so poor and miserable, for many years, is now we hope, forever settled: and, for the land which you have given to the Waubenockies and N. Y. Indians, by this treaty, the United States is to pay you twenty thousand Dollars.

Brothers. I have nothing more to say to you at this time, about your Treaty - I have carefully endeavoured to explain it; and I trust you understand it all. But I must say a few words to you about the presents which I am about to distribute among you.

Brothers, you have often said and now say, that your people have confidence in me, and will always be governed by my advice - now I want to try the sincerity of these declarations - listen attentively to what I say. I have been told that certain persons are prepared to exchange whiskey with you for your presents, which you are now to receive; and that you have agreed to dispose of a great quantity of them.

I cannot believe so bad a charge against you. I do not think that the Chiefs of the menominie Tribe, will permit their people thus to barter away the clothes necessary to cover their nakedness, and the guns, traps and ammunition so necessary in their present condition to furnish them with food. If, however, there should be any among you so lost to shame, as to dispose of their presents in this way, I feel it my duty to tell you that I will report the fact to the President, and recommend that the offender or offenders shall receive no more favors from the government of the United States.

The great Father of the red man is kind and merciful, but when he finds his children refractory, and they wilfully reject his counsel, his anger becomes terrible, and the punishment he inflicts is very severe.

Brothers, when you receive your presents, I will furnish you with all the provisions I have been able to procure, and I advise you then to break up your encampment, and leave the settlement immediately. Go home to your own Wig-wams.

Brothers, I will now listen to any thing you have to say in reply to what I have made known to you. Speak freely, and let me hear the voice of the menominie nation in your answer, that I may send it to your great Father. I hope to hear you say that you approve of what has been done for your tribe, by the Delegates and the Commissioners at Washington, under the sanction of your great Father the President of the United States. If you do so you will sign a paper which I will read to you, signifying that approval, to be sent to your great Father, to be laid before the Senate with your Treaty, for the consideration of the good men who sit there in council.

Brothers, I will now hear you.

Josette Carron, one of the two principal Chiefs of the Menominie nation, then rose, and addressed his people as follows:

Brothers, you have all of you, Chiefs Warriors, men women & Children, heard here in open day before all these our white brothers, every thing that our Father has said. When we do an act for the nation, you all know that we the Chiefs, as well as our people, must be united. Brothers, I hope your ears have been open, and everything our good Father here has said to you, has gone deep into your hearts. The things which have been done for the Menominie nation at the council house of our great Father, last winter, has now been fully explained to us. It is a plain matter and I am well pleased with it. I hope all of you are likewise pleased, and that not one of my people would be opposed to measures so wise and good. The Menominies have heretofore been poor and unhappy— they believed their great Father had forgotten them and that they had no friends. Brothers we now find we have a strong friend in our father here, and that our great Father far off also loves us. — We

We have now given him a piece of our land, and he has promised to take good care of his Menominie Children, as you have heard by the Treaty which our Father has just read to us. Are you all Satisfied? The Chiefs and Warriors replied with one voice in the usual manner — "yes."

[The Chief then turned to the Agent, Col Stambaugh, and said;]

Father, What you have said is heard by us all, and we are glad. You hear my people say so with one voice. The Menominies all were satisfied when you went away last fall that you knew what was best for them. You and our Chiefs who went with you have done what was good for the Menominie nation, before our Great Father the President. Father I thank you for the whole Nation, and for them now tell you that we want the Treaty made strong.

Father, some of our friends wish to know if the halfbreeds, are to settle on the land set apart for our Farms. If they are permitted to settle there, by our great Father the President, I hope they will have their pieces marked out, to distinguish them from ours — Then if they sell them, they will have no more. Father, we are satisfied that our children the half breeds should come on our land, but they want to know if there has been no place kept for them from the land sold to our great Father, the President, on the east side of Fox River

Father, we have heard what you know about educating our children. It is good, the Menominies

United States. If [illegible] you will sign a paper

"We have now given him a piece of our land, and he has promised to take good care of his Menominie Children, as you have heard by the Treaty which our Father has just read to us. Are you all Satisfied? The Chiefs and Warriors replied with one voice in the usual manner— "yes."

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Father, some of our friends wish to know if the half-breeds are to settle on the land set apart for our homes. If they are permitted to settle there, by our great Father the President, I hope they will have their pieces marked out, to distinguish them from ours— Then if they sell them, they will have no more. Father, we are satisfied that our children the half breeds should come on our land, but they want to know if there has been no place kept for them from the land sold to our great Father, the President, on the east side of Fox River

Father, we have heard what you know about educating our children. It is good, the Menominies wish to have their children taught like the Americans

[Then presenting a venerable looking old man the Chief said]

Father, I place this old chief before you that you may see and remember him. The Menominies now seem like a new people. they have a Father that they all love, and we all want to be known to you. As one of our chiefs, I want this old man known to you.

Father, my friend here, Kaush-kau-nau-niew will speak to you on behalf of the Menominie people. We all look upon him as our counsellor with the red skins and upon you as our friend and counsellor with the white skins, who will always tell him what is good for the Menominies. When I was a little boy he was my Father's friend, and was a great speaker, ~~when~~ since my father died; he has been the council chief for the Menominie people. Father, that was the reason he went with you to see our great Father, last winter, because we look upon him as being wiser than our other chiefs and we knew our people would be satisfied with what he would do, under your advice. Father I have nothing more to say.

Kaush-kau-nau-niew, "Grizzly Bear," the chief orator of Menominie Nation, then rose and said:—

Father, [illegible] have heard what the Chief has said. I can now h[illegible] up my head & am not ashamed. Let those who sustained the authority by which I acted for my people at Washington last winter, now hear the answer of the whole Menominie nation.

10 Father the heart of Kaush-Kau-nau-niew is glad. Look around and see the menomini tribe, Chiefs Warriors men, women, and children, all are present, they have listened with open ears and glad hearts to what you have said, and you see no dark clouds among them, all is clear as the bright sun.

Father, you hear my voice only, but it speaks for the menomini nation — we understand well the provisions of the Treaty as you have explained them to us. The country pointed out as the country of the menominies, was ours; part of it is now our great Fathers. No red or white man dare say I lie.

Before last winter we sold none of our land — but our brothers, the Pottawattamies & Winnebagoes have sold much of theirs, and they are getting a great deal of money from the government every year when the poor menominies get none — now it appears that they want to claim some of the small piece of land we have sold, because we have suffered them, like the Waubenochies, to sit down upon it, and did not with a strong arm drive them away.

Father we the menominies look up to you to protect us in our rights — our great Father at Washington, promised last winter, before the great spirit, to take care of his menominie children, and not permit them to suffer wrong: We feel it in our hearts that he will keep his promise. Father I again say that our line begins at the river at the south end of Winnebago Lake, and runs back to Milwaukee, as you read it in the Treaty just now.

Father, with respect to the Waubinockies you know our whole hearts. We have always said the same thing — the Menominie chiefs never sold them a foot of land. Our chiefs long ago sent word to our great Father to take them away, but we were not listened to. It appeared as if we had no friends — but the great Spirit heard us speak, and we at length found our way to the ears of our great Father. At Butte des Morts, some years ago, our Father from Detroit and another commissioner held a council with our people. I was then on the Mississippi counselling our people there on a serious subject to my red brothers. But the Chiefs who are now present were then there and stood face to face with the Waubinockies, and they then thought that all their troubles with these people were closed. Our Father then spoke good words to us, and we rested awhile in peace. — But after awhile there were other commissioners sent here, and the Waubinockies again claimed our Land. Father we told these commissioners the same truth that we had never sold any of our country to the tribes from beyond the Lakes. When they went away, & we went straight to the house of our great Father and laid the whole matter before him.

Now my Father, you know all that was done at Washington, was done in open day, and our great Father was satisfied. Father, we have given the New York Indians a large piece of land because you said our

our great father wishes them to have a home in our country, and we took your advice. Father your words to us sounded good - you told us that all our difficulties should have an end, and that the menominies would become a new people.

Father, the heart of the menominie people are one heart; you have a home in it, and we want to keep you there. Now you have heard what we have said to you - we want you to send all we say to our great Father, with this Pipe. Tell him that I send it; and when he smokes with it he will think of his menominie Children.

Father when we return from our hunting grounds next Spring, we hope to hear you gladden our hearts by telling us that the great Council House of the nation, has said the menominies shall have justice, then we will sit down and be contented in our own country. — I have nothing more to say.

After the chief sat down, the Agent rose and said.

My Brothers. I am rejoiced at the success of this days work. You deserve to be a happy people I have heard every word your Chiefs have said. They have spoken like good and sensible men, who have the welfare of their people at heart.

Brothers. The answers of your chiefs convince me that you all understood every condition of the arrangement you have made with the Government of the United States. The menominies can now point to their own country, until [illegible] come and take it from them. They have made a firm and lasting friend in the President of the United States. — His justice is like one of the great rocks of your Lakes, it cannot be moved. You have now drawn a line between the countries of the white and red man — you have kept the side nearest to your western forests. this is right. some of your people will no doubt remain hunters a few years longer. But after awhile I hope to see an Indian Country thickly settled and closely bordering on the dividing Lakes and rivers, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. Other tribes will come and sit down beside you, as you and your great Father the President may direct, and your new lands will soon be covered with the comforts which you so much require.

Brothers, I will send all that has been said this day, to your Father the Secretary of War, that he may tell your great Father the President and the members of the great Council House in Washington, what has been done at this Council. Brothers, I will now read you the paper* I now hold in my hand, which gives your assent to what has been done, and acknowledges the reception of the presents, given to you under the articles of agreement made to secure the provisions of your Treaty. When you sign this paper every article of your arrangement is made binding upon the Menominie Tribe.

Brothers, There are no reservations made for half breeds on this side of the river — if you want to give them land you can apply to your Great Father the President to permit them to settle on your farming country across the river. That is large enough for you all.

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*see paper marked A

"Grizzly Bear" replied:

Father, I know the half breeds cannot settle at this side of the river. I told them they might go with us to our farming country on the west side of the river.

Father we have nothing more to say.

The above Talk was held in open Council in the presence of the witnesses whose names are signed to the instruments hereunto annexed, and the Inhabitants of Green Bay generally; after signing which instruments, the Council adjourned sine die.

A. G. Ellis
Sec'y

No. 31.

THIS INDENTURE, made the nineteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, between Jacob Ayonhwahtha, Henry Brant, Shareinhowane, Joseph Hess, Sharonteuhtha, Teghennakarison, Shohsgoharowane, Aghsigwarisere, Dewatasaryaks, Dekayonwageh, Dewaserageh, Kanongwenya, Dekayennensere, Waderijohs, Deyohagwente, Kanyengotonk, Teyoahtighgon, Tehayahgwaeh, Onakarontouh, Strayentaken, Skanawatigh, Tehaweryahsa, Soap, Tehonatahgwen, Tehatkahthohs, Katagwarason, Kanouhgeridawi, Kahnehtageh, Nikarondasa, Joronhyoron, Shawenhatih, Karotshera, Kayonanoran, Deyoronhyogoh, Tekarahgwank, Sachems or Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians at their Council fire, of the one part, and Our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, of the other part, Witnesseth : that in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada, by Our said Sovereign Lord the King, well and truly paid to the said Jacob Ayonhwahtha, Henry Brant, Sharenhowane, Joseph Hess, Sharonteuhtha, Teghennakarison, Shohsgoharowane, Aghsigwarisere, Dewatasaryaks, Dekayonwageh, Dewaserageh, Kanongwenya, Dekayennensere, Waderiyohs, Deyohagwente, Kanyengotonk, Teyoahtighgon, Tehayahgwaeh, Onakarontouh, Skayentaken, Strangwatigh, Tehawery-ahsa, Soap, Tehonatahgwen, Tehatkahthohs, Katagwarason, Kanouhgeridawi, Kahnehtageh, Nikorandasa. Ioronhyoron, Shawenhatih, Karotshera, Kayonanoron, Deyoronhyogoh, Tekarahgwank, at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. they the said Jacob Ayonhwahtha, Henry Brant, Sharenhowane, Joseph Hess, Sharonteuhtha, Teghennakarison, Shohsgoharowane, Aghsigwarisere, Dewatasaryaks, Dekayonwageh, Dewaserageh, Kanongwenya, Dekayennensere, Waderiyohs, Deyohagwente, Kanyengotonk, Teyoahtighgon, Tehayahgwaeh, Onakarontouh, Skayentaken, Skanawatigh, Tahayahgwaek, Onakarontouh, Skayentaken, Skanawatigh, Tehaweryahsa, Soap, Tehonatahgwen, Tehatkahthohs, Katagwarason, Kanouhgeridawi, Kahnehtageh. Nikarondasa, Ioronhyoran, Shawenhatih, Karotshera, Kayonanoron, Deyoronhyogoh, Tekarahgwanh, have and each of them hath granted, bargained, sold, released, surrendered and yielded up, and by these presents do, and each of them doth grant, bargain, sell, release, surrender and yield up unto Our said Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs and assigns, all that certain parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Haldimand, in the District of Niagara, containing by estimation twenty thousand six hundred and seventy acres and eight tenths, be the same more or less, and which said parcel or tract of land is butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say: Commencing where a stake has been planted at the north-east angle of the said parcel or tract of land on the limit between the Township of Canborough and the lands of the said Six Nations of Indians, and three chains sixty-six links north of Oswego Creek; then south seventy-three degrees west eleven hundred and sixty-six chains forty-five links, more or less, to where a stake has been planted at the north-west angle of the said parcel or tract of land, and six chains seventy-five links south-easterly from the corner between lots number twenty-two and twenty-three in the tenth concession of the Township of Walpole, in the said District of Niagara, then south sixty-two degrees thirty minutes east two hundred and ninety chains, more or less, along the limit between the lands of the said Six Nations of Indians and the Townships of Walpole and Rainham to where a stake has been planted at the south-west angle of the said parcel or tract of land; then north seventy-three degrees east eight hundred and ninety chains thirty-five links, more or less, to where a stake has been planted at the south-east angle of the said parcel or tract of land, and on the limit between the lands of the said Six Nations of Indians and the said Township of Canborough ; then north two hundred and eleven chains five links, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the woods or waters thereon standing or being, and all the estate, right, title, trust or interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever either at law or in equity, of them the said Jacob Ayonhwahtha, Henry Brant, Sharenhowane, Joseph Hess, Sharonteuhtha, Teghennakarison, Shohsgoharowane, Aghsigwarisere, Dewatasaryaks, Dekayonwageh, Dewaserageh, Kanongwenya, Dekayennensere, Waderiyohs, Deyohagwente, Kanyenqotonh, Teyoahtighquon, Tehayaegwalh, Onakarontouh, Skayentaken, Skanawatigh, Tehaweryahsa, Soap, Tehonatahgwen, Tehalkahthohs, Katagwarason, Kanouhgeridawi, Kahnehtage, Nikarondasa, Ioronhyoron, Shawenhathi, Karotshera, Kayonanoron, Deyoronhyogoh, Tekarahgwanh, of into or out of the same. To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land and premises hereby granted, surrendered and yielded up unto Our said Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs, successors and assigns, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of Our said Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs, successors and assigns forever.

In Witness Whereof we, the said grantors, have to these presents set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
J. Brant,
Supt. Six Nations.
Wm. Holme, *J.P.*
M. Willson,
Lewis Burwell.

Jacob Ayonhwahtha, [L.S.]
Henry Brant, [L.S.]
Sharenhowane, (totem) [L.S.]
Joseph Hess, [L.S.]
Sharonteuhtha, (totem) [L.S.]
Teghennakarison, (totem) [L.S.]
Shohsgoharowane, (totem) [L.S.]
Aghsigwarisere, (totem) [L.S.]
Dewatasaryaks, (totem) [L.S.]
Dekayonwageh, (totem) [L.S.]
Dewaserageh, (totem) [L.S.]
Kanongwenya, [L.S.]
Dekayennensere, (totem) [L.S.]
Waderiyohs, (totem) [L.S.]
Deyohagwente, (totem) [L.S.]
Kanyenqotonh, (totem) [L.S.]
Teyoahtighgon, [L.S.]
Tehayahgwaeh, (totem) [L.S.]
Onakarontouh, (totem) [L.S.]
Skayentaken, (totem) [L.S.]
Skanawatigh, (totem) [L.S.]
Tehaweryahsa, (totem) [L.S.]
Soap, (totem) [L.S.]
Tbhonatahgwen, (totem) [L.S.]
Tehatkahthohs, (totem) [L.S.]
Katagwarason, (totem) [L.S.]
Kanouhgeridawi, (totem) [L.S.]
Kahnehtageh, (totem) [L.S.]
Nikarondasa, (totem) [L.S.]
Ioronhyoron, (totem) [L.S.]
Shawenhatih, (totem) [L.S.]
Karotshera, (totem) [L.S.]
Kayonanoron, (totem) [L.S.]
Deyoronhyogoh, (totem) [L.S.]
Tekarahgwanh, (totem) [L.S.]

No. [illegible]32.

This Indenture, made the sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by and between John Johnson Claus, of the Town of Niagara, in the District of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, eldest surviving son and heir-at-law of the late Honorable William Claus, deceased, in his lifetime Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in the said Province, of the

No. 161

Treaty with the Menominee at the City of Washington and supplementary articles, February 8, 1831.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

1831.
~~1832.~~

Original and
Printed cop.

Treaty with the Menominees
Concluded Feby 8. 1831

Supplementary Article

Concluded Feby 17 1831

Ratified July ~~17~~ 9 1832.

2

Read

Treaty with
the Menomonee
Nation of Indians
[illegible]
[illegible] 1828

Read & refd to
Comee on Ind. Affairs
and, with the accompg
documents ordered to
be printed in
Confidence

In the Senate of the U.S.
June 25th 1832.

The National Archives of the United States

Resolved, two thirds of the Senators present concurring, That the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of a treaty, made and concluded at the City of Washington, on the 8th day of February 1831, between the United States of America and the Chiefs and Head men of the Menomonee Indians, and also the Supplemental or additional article thereto, dated the 17th of February 1831: Provided, That for the purpose of establishing the rights of the New York Indians, on a permanent and just footing, the said treaty shall be ratified with the express understanding that two townships of land on the east side of the Winnebago Lake, equal to forty six thousand and eighty acres shall be laid off (to commence at some point to be agreed on) for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee Tribes; and that the improvements made on the lands now in the possession of the said tribes, on the East side of the Fox River, which said lands are to be relinquished, shall, after being valued by a Commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United States, be paid for by the Government: Provided however, that the valuation of such improvements shall not exceed the sum of twenty five thousand dollars: and that there shall be one township of land, adjoining the foregoing, equal to twenty three thousand and forty acres, laid of and granted for the use of the Brothertown Indians, who are to be paid, by the Government the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars for the improvements on the lands now in their possession, on the east side of Fox river, and which lands are to be relinquished by said Indians: Also, that a new line shall be run, parallel to the South Western Boundary line, or course of the tract of five hundred thousand acres described in the first article of this treaty, and set apart for the New York Indians, to commence at a Point on the West side of the Fox river, and one mile above the Grand Shute on Fox river, and at a sufficient distance from the said boundary line as established by the said first article, as shall comprehend the additional quantity of two hundred thousand acres of land, on and along the west side of Fox river, without including any of the confirmed private Land Claims on the Fox River, and which two hundred thousand acres shall be a part of the five hundred thousand acres intended to be set apart for the six nations of the New York Indians and the St Regis tribe; and that an equal quantity, to that which is added on the South Western side shall be taken off from the North Eastern side of the said tract, described in that article, on the Oconto Creek, to be determined by a Commissioner, to be appointed by the President of the United States; so that the whole number of acres to be granted to the six Nations and St Regis tribe, of Indians, shall not exceed the quantity originally stipulated by the Treaty.

Attest,

Walter Lowrie
Sec Senate

Andrew Jackson,

President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Greeting:-

Whereas, Articles of Agreement between the United States of America and the Menomonee Nation of Indians, were made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, by John H. Eaton and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Commissioners

Commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain Chiefs and Headmen of the Menomonee Nation, on the part of said Nation; - to which articles an addition was afterwards made, on the seventeenth day of February, in the same year; - the whole being in the words following, to wit:

Articles

Articles of Agrement made and concluded at the City of Washington, this eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirtyone, between John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Indian Agent at Green Bay, specially authorized by the President of the United States; and the undersigned, Chiefs and head men of the Menomonee Nation of Indians, fully authorized and empowered by the said Nation, to conclude and settle all matters provided for by this Agreement.

The National Archives of the United States

The Menomonee Tribe of Indians, by their Delegates in Council, this day, define the Boundaries of their country as follows, to wit:—

On the East side of Green

Bay, Fox River and Winnebago Lake; Beginning at the South end of Winnebago Lake, thence southeastwardly to the Milwauky or Manawauky River; thence down said River to its mouth at Lake Michigan; thence North along the shore of Lake Michigan to the mouth of Green Bay; thence up Green Bay, Fox River, and Winnebago Lake, to the place of beginning. And on the West side of Fox River as follows; beginning at the mouth of Fox River, thence down the east shore of Green Bay, and across its mouth, so as to include all the Islands of the "Grand Traverse"; thence westerly on the highlands between the Lake Superior and Green Bay, to the Upper Forks of the Menomonee River; thence to the Plover Portage of the Wisconsin River; thence up the Wisconsin River, to the Soft Maple River; thence to the source of the Soft Maple River; thence west to the Plume River, which falls into the Chippeway River; thence down said Plume River to its mouth; thence down the Chippe

-way River thirty miles; thence easterly, to the forks of the Manoy River, which falls into the Wisconsin River; thence down the said Manoy River to its mouth; thence down the Wisconsin River to the Wisconsin Portage; thence acroſs the said Portage to the Fox River; thence down Fox River, to its mouth at Green Bay, or the place of beginning.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

The country described within the above boundaries, the Menomonees claim as the exclusive property of their tribe. Not yet having disposed of any of their lands, they receive no annuities from the United States: Whereas their Brothers, the Pootowottomees on the south, and the Winnebagoes on the west, have sold a great portion of their country, receive large annuities, and are now encroaching upon the lands of the Menomonees. For the purposes, therefore, of establishing the boundaries of their country, and of ceding certain portions of their lands to the United States, in order to secure great and lasting benefits to themselves and posterity, as well as for the purpose of settling the long existing dispute between themselves and the several tribes of the New York Indians, who claim to have purchased a portion of their lands, the undersigned, Chiefs and head Men of the Menomonee Tribe, Stipulate and agree, with the United States, as follows:—

First. The Menomonee Tribe of Indians declare themselves the **Friends** and Allies of the United States, under whose parental care and protection they desire to continue. And although always protesting, that they are under no obligation to recognize any claim of the New York Indians to any portion of their country,—that they neither sold, nor received any value, for the land claimed by these Tribes; Yet, at the solicitation of their Great Father the President, of the United States, and as an evidence of their love and veneration for him, they agree that such part of the land, described being within the following boundaries as he may direct, may be set apart as a home to the several Tribes of the New York Indians, who may remove to, and settle upon the same, within three years from the date of this agreement, viz: Beginning on the west side of Fox River, near the "Little Kackalin" at a point known as the "Old Mill Dam;" thence Northwest, forty miles; thence Northeast, to the Oconto Creek, falling into Green Bay; thence down said Oconto creek, to Green Bay; thence up and along Green Bay and Fox River, to the place of beginning; excluding therefrom all private Land Claims confirmed, and also the following reservation for Military purposes; beginning on the Fox River, at the mouth of the first creek above Fort Howard; thence North Sixtyfour degrees west, to Duck Creek; thence down said Duck Creek to its mouth; thence up and along Green Bay and Fox River, to the place of beginning. The Menomonee Indians also reserve, for the use of the United States, from the country herein designated for the ~~use of the~~ New York

New York Indians, timber and firewood for the United States Garrison, and as much land as may be deemed necessary for public highways, to be located by the direction, and at the discretion of the President of the United States. The country hereby ceded to the United States, for the benefit of the New York Indians, contains by estimation about five hundred thousand acres, and includes all their improvements on the West side of Fox River. As it is intended for a home for the several tribes of the New York Indians, who may be residing upon the lands at the expiration of three years from this date, and for none others, the President of the United States is hereby empowered to apportion the lands among the actual occupants at that time, so as not to assign to any tribe, a greater number of acres than may be equal to one hundred for each soul, actually settled upon the lands; and if, at the time of such apportionment, any lands shall remain unoccupied by any tribe of the New York Indians, such portion as would have belonged to said Indians, had it been occupied, shall revert to the United States. — That portion, if any, so reverting, to be laid off by the President of the United States. — It is distinctly understood, that the lands hereby ceded to the United States for the New York Indians, are to be held by those Tribes, under such tenure as the Menomonee Indians now hold their lands, subject to such regulations and alteration of tenure, as Congreſs, and the President of the United States, shall from time to time, think proper to adopt.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Second. — For the above cession to the United States, for the benefit of the New York Indians, the United States consent to pay the Menomonee Indians, twenty thousand dollars; — Five thousand to be paid on the first day of August next, and five thousand annually thereafter; which sums shall be applied to the use of the Menomonees, after such manner as the President of the United States may direct.

Third. The Menomonee Tribe of Indians, in consideration of the kindness and protection of the Government of the United States, and for the purpose of securing to themselves and posterity, a comfortable home, hereby cede, and forever relinquish to the United States, All their country, on the Southeast side of, Winnebago Lake, Fox River, and Green Bay, which they describe in the following boundaries, towit; — Beginning at the South end of Winnebago Lake, and running in a southeast direction, to Milwaukey or Manawauky River; thence down said River to its mouth; — thence North, along the shore of Lake Michigan, to the entrance of Green Bay; thence up and along Green Bay, Fox River, and Winnebago Lake, to the place of beginning; excluding all private Land claims which the United States have heretofore confirmed and sanctioned. It is also agreed that all the Islands which lie in Fox River and Green Bay, are likewise ceded; the whole comprising by estimation, two million, five hundred thousand acres.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Fourth. The following described tract of land, at present owned and occupied by the Menomonee Indians, shall be set apart, and designated for their future homes, upon which their improvements as an agricultural people are to be made; beginning on the West side of Fox River, at the "Old Mill Dam" near the "Little Kackalin" and running up and along said River, to the "Winnebago Lake," thence along said Lake to the mouth of Fox River;— thence up Fox River to the Wolf River; thence up Wolf River to a point South east of the west corner of the tract herein designated for the New York Indians; thence North east to said west corner; thence South east to the place of beginning; The above reservation being made to the Menomonee Indians for the purpose of weaning them from their wandering habits, by attaching them to comfortable homes, the President of the United States, as a mark of affection for his children of the Menomonee Tribe, will cause to be ~~erected~~, employed five farmers of established character, for capacity industry and moral habits, for ten successive years, whose duty it shall be to assist the Menomonee Indians in the cultivation of their farms, and to instruct their children in the business and occupation of farming. Also five females shall be employed, of like good character, for the purposes of teaching young Menomonee Women in the business of useful housewifery, during a period of ten years. The annual compensation allowed to the farmers, shall not exceed five hundred dollars; and that of the females, three hundred dollars. And the United States will cause to be erected, houses suited to their condition, on said lands, as soon as the Indians agree to occupy them, for which ten thousand dollars shall be appropriated. Also houses for the farmers, for which three thousand dollars shall be appropriated; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. Whenever the Menomonees thus settle their lands, they shall be supplied with useful household articles, horses, cows, hogs and sheep, farming utensils, and other articles of husbandry, neceſsary to their comfort, to the value of Six thousand dollars; And they desire that some suitable device may be stamped upon such articles, to preserve them from sale or barter, to evil disposed white persons: None of which, nor any other articles, with which the United States may at any time furnish them, shall be liable to sale, or be disposed of or bargained without permiſsion

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

mission of the Agent. The whole to be under the immediate care of the farmers employed to remain among said Indians, but subject to the general control of the United States Indian Agent at Green Bay acting under the Secretary of War. The United States will erect a Grist and Saw Mill, on Fox River, for the benefit of the Menominee Indians, and employ a good Miller, subject to the direction of the Agent, whose business it shall be to grind the grain, required for the use of the Menominee Indians, and saw the lumber necessary for building on their lands, as also to instruct such young Men of the Menominee Nation, as desire to, and conveniently can be instructed in the trade of a Miller. The expenses of erecting such Mills, and a house for the Miller to reside in, shall not exceed six thousand dollars, and the annual compensation of the Miller shall be six hundred dollars, to continue for ten years.— And if the mills so erected by the United States, can saw more lumber, or grind more grain than is required for the proper use of said Menomonee Indians, the proceeds of such Milling shall be applied to the payment of other expenses occurring in the Green Bay Agency, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

In addition to the above provision made for the Menomonee Indians, the President of the United States, will cause articles of clothing to be distributed among their Tribe at Green Bay, within six months from the date of this agreement, to the amount of eight thousand dollars; and Flour and wholesome provisions, to the amount of one thousand dollars, — one thousand dollars to be paid in specie.— The cost of the transportation, of the clothing and provisions, to be included in the sum expended. There shall also be allowed annually thereafter, for the space of twelve successive years, to the Menomonee Tribe, in such manner and form as the President of the United States shall deem most beneficial and advantageous to the Indians, the sum of Six thousand dollars. As a matter of great importance to the Menomonees, there shall be one or more Gun and Blacksmiths Shops erected, to be supplied with a necessary quantity of Iron and Steel, which with a shop at Green Bay, shall be kept up for the use of the tribe, and continued at the discretion of the President of the United States. There shall also be a house for an Interpreter to reside in, erected at Green Bay, the expenses not to exceed five hundred dollars.

Fifth. In the Treaty of Butte des Morts, concluded in August 1827, an article is contained appropriating one thousand five hundred dollars annually, for the support of schools in the Menomonee country. And the representatives of the Menomonee Nation, who are parties hereto, require, and it is agreed, to, that said appropriation shall be increased five hundred dollars, and continued for ten years from this date, to be placed in the hands of the Secretary at War, in trust for the exclusive use and benefit of the Menomonee Tribe of Indians, and to be applied by him, to the education of the children of the Menomonee Indians, in such manner as he may deem most advisable.

Sixth. The Menomonee Tribe of Indians shall be at liberty to hunt and fish, on the lands they have now ceded to the United States, on the east side of Fox River and Green Bay with the same privileges they at present enjoy, until it be surveyed and offered for sale by the President; they conducting themselves peaceably, and orderly.

The Chiefs and Warriors of the Menomonee Nation, acting under the authority and on behalf of their Tribe, solemnly pledge themselves to preserve peace and harmony between their people and the Government of the United States forever. They neither acknowledge the power nor protection of any other state or people; — A departure from this pledge by any portion of their tribe, shall be a forfeiture of the protection of the United States Government, and their annuities will cease. In thus declaring their friendship for the United States, however, the Menomonee Tribe of Indians, having the most implicit confidence in their Great Father the President, of the United States, desire, that he will, as a kind and faithful Guardian of their welfare, direct the provisions of this compact to be carried into immediate effect. The Menomonee Chiefs request that such part of it as relates to the New York Indians, be immediately submitted to the representatives of their Tribes. And if they refuse to accept the provision made for their benefit, and to remove upon the lands set apart for them, on the west side of Fox River, that he will direct their immediate removal from the Menominee Country. But if they agree to accept of the liberal offer made to them by the parties to this Compact, then the Menominee Tribe, as dutiful Children of their Great Father the President, will take them by the hand as Brothers, and settle down with them in peace and friendship.

The boundary, as stated and defined and in this agreement, of the Menominee Country, with the exception of the cessions herein before made, to the United States, the Menomonees claim as their country; — that part of it adjoining the farming country, on the west side of Fox River, will remain to them, as heretofore, for a hunting ground until the President of the United States, shall deem it expedient to extinguish their title, In that case the Menomonee Tribe promise to surrender it immediately, upon being notified of the desire of the Government to possess it. The additional annuity then to be paid to the Menomonee Tribe, to be fixed by the President of the United States. It is conceded to the United States, that they may enjoy the right of making such roads, and of establishing such Military posts, in any part of the county now occupied by the Menomonee Nation, as the President at any time may think proper.

As a further earnest of the good feeling on the part of their Great Father, it is agreed that the expenses of the Menomonee Delegation to the City of Washington, and of returning, will be paid, and that a comfortable suit of clothes will be provided for each; - Also, that the United States will cause four thousand dollars to be expended in procuring fowling guns, and ammunition for them; and likewise, in lieu of any garrison rations, hereafter allowed or received by them, there shall be procured and given to said Tribe, one thousand dollars worth of good and wholesome provisions annually, for four years, by which time it is hoped their hunting habits may cease, and their attention be turned to the pursuits of agriculture.

In testimony whereof the respective parties to this agreement have severally signed the same this 8th February 1831—

Jn^o H Eaton

S. C. Stambaugh

Kaush-kaw-no-naive	Grizzly Bear X his mark
A-ya-mah-taw	Fish spawn X his mark
Ko-ma-ni-kin	Big-wave X his mark

Ko-ma-ni-kee-no-shah	X	Little wave
O-ho-pa-shah	X	Little Whoop
Ah-ke-ne-pa-weh	X	Earth standing
Shaw-wan-noh	X	The South.
Mash-ke-wet	X	
Pah-she-nah-sheu	X	
Chi-me-na-na-quet	X	Great Cloud
A-na-quet-to-a-peh	X	Setting in a cloud
Sha-ka-cho-ka-mo	X	Great chief

Signed & sealed in presence of

Witnesses —

A. G. Ellis

Richard Pricket his X mark As Interpreter

R. A. Forsyth
G. A. Grignon
Interpreters

Wm Wilkins of Pensylva

Saml Swartwout N. York

John T. Mason Michigan

Rh. M. Johnson Kentucky

Note

In the first article third line from the end of it at page 7th. — the words "and alteration of tenure" were interlined with the consent & approval of all the parties who signed the same

In presence of —

R. Forsyth

John T. Mason

C. A. Grignon

P. G. Randolph

Law. L. V. Kleeck

A. G. Ellis

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Sherwood

Whereas, certain Articles of Agreement, were entered into and concluded at the city of Washington, on the eighth day of February instant, between the Undersigned, Commissioners on behalf of the United States, & the Chiefs and Warriors, representing the Menomonee Tribe of Indians, whereby a portion of the Menomonee Country, on the Northwest side of Fox River and Green Bay, was ceded to the United States, for the benefit of the New-York Indians, upon certain Conditions and restrictions therein expressed:— And whereas, it has been represented to the parties to that Agreement, who are parties hereto, that it would be more desirable and satisfactory, to some of those interested, that one or two immaterial changes be made in the first and Sixth Articles, so as not to limit the number of acres to one hundred for each Soul, who may be settled upon the land when the President apportions it, as also to make unlimited the time of removal and settlement upon these lands by the New York Indians, but to leave both those matters discretionary with the President of the United States;

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Now therefore, as a proof of the sincerity of the profession made by the Menomonee Indians, when they declared themselves anxious to terminate, in an amicable manner, their disputes with the New York Indians, and also as a further proof of their love and veneration for their

Great Father, the President of the United States, the undersigned, representatives of the Menomonee Tribe of Indians unite, and agree with the Commiſsioners aforesaid, in making and acknowledging the following Supplementary Articles, a part of their former aforesaid Agreement.

First. It is agreed between the undersigned, Commiſsioners, on behalf of the United States, and the Chiefs and Warriors representing the Menomonee Tribe of Indians, that for the reasons above expreſsed, such parts of the first Article of the Agreement, entered into between the parties hereto, on the eighth instant, as limits the removal and settlement of the New York Indians upon the lands therein provided for their future homes, to three years, shall be altered and amended; so as to read as follows:- That the President of the United States shall prescribe the time for the removal and settlement of the New York Indians upon the lands thus provided for them; and at the expiration of such reasonable time, he shall apportion the land among the actual settlers, in such manner as he shall deem equitable and just. And if within such reasonable time, as the President of the United States shall prescribe for that purpose, the New York Indians shall refuse to accept the provisions made for their benefit, or having agreed, shall neglect or refuse to remove from New York, and settle on the said lands, within the time prescribed for that purpose, that then, and in either of these events, the lands aforesaid shall be, and remain the property of the United States, according to said *first* Article, excepting so much thereof, as the President shall deem justly due to such of the New York Indians, as shall actually have removed to, and settled on the said lands.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Second. It is further agreed that the

20

part of the Sixth article of the Agreement aforesaid, which requires the removal of those of the New York Indians, who may not be settled on the lands at the end of three years, shall be so amended as to leave such removal discretionary with the President of the United States. The Menomonee Indians having full confidence, that in making his decision he will take into consideration the welfare and prosperity of their nation.

Done & signed at Washington this 17th of February 1831

Jn H Eaton

S. C. Stambaugh

Signed in presence of

R. A. Forsyth
C. A. Grignon
[illegible]
John T. Mason
P. G. Randolph
A. G. Ellis

Kaush-kaw-no-new. his X mark
A-ya-mah-taw his X mark
Ko-ma-ni-kin his X mark
Ko-ma-ni-kee-no-shah his X mark

O-ho-pa-Shak. his X mark

Ah-ke-ne-pa-wek his X mark

Sha-wan-noh his X mark

Mash-ke-wet his X mark

Pak-she-nak-shew his X mark

Chi-mi-na-na-quet his X mark

A-na-quet-to-a-pek his X mark

Sha-ka-cho-ka-mo. his X mark

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said articles of agreement, as well original as supplemental, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expreſsed by their resolution of the twentyfifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof, - upon the conditions expreſsed in the proviso, contained in the aforesaid Resolution of the Senate; which proviso is as follows:

"Provided, That for the purpose of establishing the rights of the New York Indians, on a permanent and just footing, the said treaty shall be ratified with the expreſs understanding that two townships of land on the east side of the Winnebago Lake, equal to forty-six thousand and eighty acres shall be laid off, (to commence at some point to be agreed on,) for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes; and that the improvements made on the lands now in the poſseſsion of the said tribes, on the east side of the Fox river, which said lands are to be relinquished, shall, after being valued by a Commiſsioner to be appointed by the President of the United States, be paid for by the Government: Provided, however, that the valuation of such improvements shall not exceed the sum of twentyfive thousand dollars: and that there shall be one township of land, adjoining the foregoing, equal to twenty-three thousand and forty acres laid off and granted for the use of the Brothertown Indians, who are to be paid by the Government the sum of one thousand

six

six hundred dollars for the improvements on the lands now in their possession, on the east side of Fox River, and which lands are to be relinquished by said Indians: Also, that a new line shall be run, parallel to the southwestern boundary line, or course of the tract of five hundred thousand acres described in the first article of this treaty, and set apart for the New York Indians, to commence at a point on the west side of the Fox River, and one mile above the Grand Shute on Fox River, and at a sufficient distance from the said boundary line as established by the said first Article, as shall comprehend the additional quantity of two hundred thousand acres of land, on and along the west side of Fox river, without including any of the confirmed private land claims on the Fox River, and which two hundred thousand acres shall be a part of the five hundred thousand acres intended to be set apart for the Six Nations of the New York Indians and the St. Regis tribe; and that an equal quantity to that which is added on the southwestern side shall be taken off from the Northeastern side of the said tract, described in that article, on the Oconto Creek, to be determined by a Commissioner, to be appointed by the President of the United States; so that the whole number of acres to be granted to the Six Nations, and St. Regis tribe of Indians, shall not exceed the quantity originally stipulated by the treaty."

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done

Done at the city of Washington,
this ninth day of July, in
the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two, and of the Inde-
pendence of the United States
the fifty-seventh.

Andrew Jackson

By the President:

Edw Livingston Secretary of State.

TREATY

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE

MENOMONEE TRIBE OF INDIANS.

CONCLUDED FEBRUARY 8, 1831; RATIFIED JULY 9, 1832.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

#.161

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

ANDREW JACKSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, Articles of Agreement, between the United States of America and the Menomonee Indians, were made and concluded at the City of Washington, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by John H. Eaton, and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain Chiefs and Head Men of the Menomonee Nation, on the part of said nation;—to which Articles, an addition was afterwards made, on the seventeenth day of February in the same year;—the whole being in the words following, to wit:

Articles of Agreement, made and concluded at the city of Washington, this eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, between John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Indian Agent at Green Bay, specially authorized by the President of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Menomonee Nation of Indians, fully authorized and empowered by the said nation, to conclude and settle all matters provided for by this agreement.

The Menomonee Tribe of Indians, by their delegates in council, this day, define the boundaries of their country as follows, to wit:

On the *east* side of Green bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake: beginning at the south end of Winnebago lake; thence southeastwardly to the Milwauky or Manawauky river; thence down said river to its mouth at lake Michigan; thence north, along the shore of lake Michigan, to the mouth of Green bay; thence up Green bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake, to the place of beginning. And on the *west* side of Fox River as follows: beginning at the mouth of Fox river; thence down the east shore of Green bay, and across its mouth, so as to include all the islands of the "Grand Traverse;" thence westerly, on the highlands between the lake Superior and Green bay, to the upper forks of the Menomonee river; thence to the Plover portage of the Wisconsin river; thence up the Wisconsin river, to the Soft Maple river; thence to the source of the Soft Maple river; thence west to the Plume river, which falls into the Chippeway river; thence down said Plume river to its mouth; thence down the Chippeway river thirty miles; thence easterly to the forks of the Manoy river, which falls into the Wisconsin river; thence down the said Manoy river to its mouth; thence down the Wisconsin river to the Wisconsin portage; thence across the said portage to the Fox river; thence down Fox river to its mouth at Green bay, or the place of beginning.

The country described within the above boundaries, the Menomonees claim as the exclusive property of their tribe. Not yet having disposed of any of their lands, they receive no annuities from the United States: whereas their brothers, the Pootowottomees on the south, and the Winnebagoes on the west, have sold a great portion of their country, receive large annuities, and are now encroaching upon the lands of the Menomonees. For the purpôses, therefore, of establishing the boundaries of their country, and of ceding certain portions of their lands to the United States, in order to secure great and lasting benefits to themselves and posterity, as well as for the purpose of settling the long existing dispute between themselves and the several tribes of the New York Indians, who claim to have purchased a portion of their lands, the undersigned, chiefs and head men of the Menomonee tribe, stipulate and agree with the United States, as follows:

First. The Menomonee tribe of Indians declare themselves the friends and allies of the United States, under whose parental care and protection they desire to continue; and although always protesting that they are under no obligation to recognise any claim of the New York Indians to any portion of their country; that they neither sold, nor received any value, for the land claimed by these tribes; yet, at the solicitation of their Great Father, the President of the United States, and as an evidence of their love and veneration for him, they agree that such part of the land described, being within the following boundaries, as he may direct, may be set apart as a home to the several tribes of the New York Indians, who may remove to, and settle upon, the same, within three years from the date of this agreement, viz: beginning on the west side of Fox river, near the "Little Kackalin," at a point known as the "Old Mill Dam;" thence northwest forty miles; thence northeast to the Oconto creek, falling into Green bay; thence down said Oconto creek to Green bay, thence up and along Green bay and Fox river to the place of beginning; excluding therefrom all private land claims confirmed, and also the following reservation for military purposes;

beginning on the Fox river, at the mouth of the first creek above Fort Howard; thence north sixty-four degrees west to Duck creek; thence down said Duck creek to its mouth; thence up and along Green bay and Fox river to the place of beginning. The Menomonee Indians also reserve, for the use of the United States, from the country herein designated for the New York Indians, timber and firewood for the United States' garrison, and as much land as may be deemed necessary for public highways, to be located by the direction, and at the discretion of the President of the United States. The country hereby ceded to the United States, for the benefit of the New York Indians, contains by estimation about five hundred thousand acres, and includes all their improvements on the west side of Fox river. As it is intended for a home for the several tribes of the New York Indians, who may be residing upon the lands at the expiration of three years from this date, and for none others, the President of the United States is hereby empowered to apportion the lands among the actual occupants at that time, so as not to assign to any tribe a greater number of acres than may be equal to one hundred for each soul actually settled upon the lands; and if, at the time of such apportionment, any lands shall remain unoccupied by any tribe of the New York Indians, such portion as would have belonged to said Indians, had it been occupied, shall revert to the United States. That portion, if any, so reverting, to be laid off by the President of the United States. It is distinctly understood, that the lands hereby ceded to the United States for the New York Indians, are to be held by those tribes under such tenure as the Menomonee Indians now hold their lands, subject to such regulations and alteration of tenure as Congress and the President of the United States shall, from time to time, think proper to adopt.

Second. For the above cession to the United States for the benefit of the New York Indians, the United States consent to pay the Menomonee Indians twenty thousand dollars; five thousand to be paid on the first day of August next, and five thousand annually thereafter; which sums shall be applied to the use of the Menomonees, after such manner as the President of the United States may direct.

Third. The Menomonee tribe of Indians, in consideration of the kindness and protection of the Government of the United States, and for the purpose of securing to themselves and posterity a comfortable home, hereby cede and forever relinquish to the United States all their country on the southeast side of Winnebago lake, Fox river, and Green bay, which they describe in the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the south end of Winnebago lake, and running in a southeast direction to Milwauky or Manawauky river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence north, along the shore of lake Michigan, to the entrance of Green bay; thence up and along Green bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake, to the place of beginning; excluding all private land claims which the United States have heretofore confirmed and sanctioned. It is also agreed that all the islands which lie in Fox river and Green bay are likewise ceded; the whole comprising by estimation two million five hundred thousand acres.

Fourth. The following described tract of land, at present owned and occupied by the Menomonee Indians, shall be set apart and designated for their future homes, upon which their improvements as an agricultural people are to be made: beginning on the West side of Fox river, at the "Old Mill Dam" near the "Little Kackalin," and running up and along said river to the Winnebago lake; thence along said lake to the mouth of Fox river; thence up Fox river to the Wolf river; thence up Wolf river to a point southwest of the west corner of the tract herein designated for the New York Indians; thence northeast to said west corner; thence southeast to the place of beginning. The above reservation being made to the Menomonee Indians for the purpose of weaning them from their wandering habits, by attaching them to comfortable homes, the President of the United States, as a mark of affection for his children of the Menomonee tribe, will cause to be employed five farmers of established character for capacity, industry, and moral habits, for ten successive years, whose duty it shall be to assist the Menomonee Indians in the cultivation of their farms, and to instruct their children in the business and occupation of farming: also, five females shall be employed, of like good character, for the purposes of teaching young Menomonee women in the business of useful housewifery, during a period of ten years.—The annual compensation allowed to the farmers shall not exceed five hundred dollars, and that of the females three hundred dollars. And the United States will cause to be erected, houses suited to their condition, on said lands, as soon as the Indians agree to occupy them, for which ten thousand dollars shall be appropriated: also, houses for the farmers, for which three thousand dollars shall be appropriated; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. Whenever the Menomonees thus settle their lands, they shall be supplied with useful household articles, horses, cows, hogs, and sheep, farming utensils, and other articles of husbandry necessary to their comfort, to the value of six thousand dollars: and they desire that some suitable device may be stamped upon such articles, to preserve them from sale or barter to evil disposed white persons: none of which, nor any other articles with which the United States may at any time furnish them, shall be liable to sale, or be disposed of or bargained, without permission of the agent. The whole to be under the immediate care of the farmers employed to remain among said Indians, but subject to the general control of the United States' Indian Agent at Green bay, acting under the Secretary of War. The United States will erect a grist and saw mill on Fox river, for the benefit of the Menomonee Indians, and employ a good miller, subject to the direction of the agent, whose business it shall be to grind the grain required for the use of the Menomonee Indians, and saw the lumber necessary for building on their lands; as also to instruct such young men of the Menomonee nation as desire to, and conveniently can be instructed in the trade of a miller. The expenses of erecting such mills, and a house for the miller to reside in, shall not exceed six thousand dollars; and the annual compensation of the miller shall be six hundred dollars, to continue for ten years. And if the mills so erected by the United States can saw more lumber or grind more grain than is required for the proper use of said Menomonee Indians, the proceeds of such milling shall be applied to the payment of other expenses occurring in the Green bay agency, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

In addition to the above provision made for the Menomonee Indians, the President of the United States will cause articles of clothing to be distributed among their tribe at Green bay, within six months from the date of this agreement, to the amount of eight thousand dollars; and flour and wholesome provisions to the amount of one thousand dollars; one thousand dollars to be paid in specie. The cost of the transportation of the clothing and provisions, to be included in the sum expended. There shall also be allowed annually thereafter, for the space of twelve successive years, to the Menomonee tribe, in such manner and form as the President of the United States shall deem most beneficial and advantageous to the Indians, the sum of six thousand dollars. As a matter of great importance to the Menomonees, there shall be one or more gun and blacksmiths' shops erected, to be supplied with a necessary quantity of iron and steel, which, with a shop at Green bay, shall be kept up for the use of the tribe, and continued at the discretion of the President of the United States. There shall also be a house for an interpreter to reside in, erected at Green bay, the expenses not to exceed five hundred dollars.

Fifth. In the treaty of Butte des Morts, concluded in August, 1827, an article is contained, appropriating one thousand five hundred dollars annually, for the support of schools in the Menomonee country; and the representatives of the Menomonee nation, who are parties hereto, require, and it is agreed to, that said appropriation shall be increased five hundred dollars, and continued for ten years from this date, to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of War, in trust, for the exclusive use and benefit of the Menomonee tribe of Indians, and to be applied by him to the education of the children of the Menomonee Indians, in such manner as he may deem most advisable.

Sixth. The Menomonee tribe of Indians shall be at liberty to hunt and fish on the lands they have now ceded to the United States, on the east side of Fox river and Green bay, with the same privileges they at present enjoy, until it be surveyed and offered for sale by the President; they conducting themselves peaceably and orderly. The chiefs and warriors of the Menomonee nation, acting under the authority and on behalf of their tribe, solemnly pledge themselves to preserve peace and harmony between their people and the Government of the United States forever. They neither acknowledge the power nor protection of any other State or people. A departure from this pledge by any portion of their tribe shall be a forfeiture of the protection of the United States' Government, and their annuities will cease. In thus declaring their friendship for the United States, however, the Menomonee tribe of Indians, having the most implicit confidence in their great father, the President of the United States, desire that he will, as a kind and faithful guardian of their welfare, direct the provisions of this compact to be carried into immediate effect. The Menomonee chiefs request that such part of it as relates to the New York Indians be immediately submitted to the representatives of their tribes; and if they refuse to accept the provision made for their benefit, and to remove upon the lands set apart for them, on the west side of Fox river, that he will direct their immediate removal from the Menomonee country; but if they agree to accept of the liberal offer made to them by the parties of this compact, then the Menomonee tribe, as dutiful children of their great father, the President, will take them by the hand as brothers, and settle down with them in peace and friendship.

The boundary, as stated and defined in this agreement, of the Menomonee country, with the exception of the cessions hereinbefore made to the United States, the Menomonees claim as their country; that part of it adjoining the farming country, on the west side of Fox river, will remain to them as heretofore, for a hunting ground, until the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to extinguish their title; in that case, the Menomonee tribe promise to surrender it immediately, upon being notified of the desire of the Government to possess it. The additional annuity then to be paid to the Menomonee tribe, to be fixed by the President of the United States. It is conceded to the United States that they may enjoy the right of making such roads, and of establishing such military posts, in any part of the country now occupied by the Menomonee nation, as the President at any time may think proper.

As a further earnest of the good feeling on the part of their great father, it is agreed that the expenses of the Menomonee delegation to the city of Washington, and of returning, will be paid, and that a comfortable suit of clothes will be provided for each; also, that the United States will cause four thousand dollars to be expended in procuring fowling guns and ammunition for them; and likewise, in lieu of any garrison rations hereafter allowed or received by them, there shall be procured and given to said tribe one thousand dollars' worth of good and wholesome provisions annually, for four years, by which time it is hoped their hunting habits may cease, and their attention be turned to the pursuits of agriculture.

In testimony whereof, the respective paries to this agreement have severally signed the same, this 8th February, 1831.

[L. S.] JOHN H. EATON,
[L. S.] S. C. STAMBAUGH,

[L. S.]	Kaush kau no-naive	Grizzly Bear	his x mark
[L. S.]	A ya mah taw	Fish Spawn	his x mark
[L. S.]	Ko ma ni kin	Big Wave	his x mark
[L. S.]	Ko ma ni kee no shah	Little Wave	his x mark
[L. S.]	O ho pa shah	Little Whoop	his x mark
[L. S.]	Ah ke ne pa weh	Earth Standing	his x mark
[L. S.]	Shaw wan noh	The South	his x mark
[L. S.]	Mash ke wet		his x mark
[L. S.]	Pah she nah sheu		his x mark
[L. S.]	Chi mi na na quet	Great Cloud	his x mark
[L. S.]	A na quet to a peh	Setting in a Cloud	his x mark
[L. S.]	Sha ka cho ka mo	Great Chief	his x mark

Signed and sealed in presence of

R. A. Forsyth, } *Interpreters.*
C. A. Grignon, }
A. G. Ellis,
Richard Prickett, *U. S. Interpreter,* his x mark.
William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania,
Samuel Swartwout, New York,
John T. Mason, Michigan,
Rh. M. Johnson, Kentucky.

NOTE.—In the 1st article, third line from the end of it, at page 7th, the words "*and alteration of tenure*" were interlined, with the consent and approval of all the parties who signed the same.

In presence of R. A. Forsyth,
C. A. Grignon,
John T. Mason,
P. G. Randolph,
Law: L. V. Kleeck,
A. G. Ellis.

Whereas certain articles of agreement were entered into and concluded at the city of Washington, on the 8th day of February instant, between the undersigned, Commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors representing the Menomonee tribe of Indians, whereby a portion of the Menomonee country, on the northwest side of Fox river and Green bay, was ceded to the United States, for the benefit of the New York Indians, upon certain conditions and restrictions therein expressed: And whereas it has been represented to the parties to that agreement, who are parties hereto, that it would be more desirable and satisfactory to some of those interested that one or two immaterial changes be made in the *first* and *sixth* articles, so as not to limit the number of acres to one hundred for each soul who may be settled upon the land when the President apportions it, as also to make unlimited the time of removal and settlement upon these lands by the New York Indians, but to leave both these matters discretionary with the President of the United States:

Now, therefore, as a proof of the sincerity of the professions made by the Menomonee Indians, when they declared themselves anxious to terminate, in an amicable manner, their disputes with the New York Indians, and also as a further proof of their love and veneration for their great father, the President of the United States, the undersigned, representatives of the Menomonee tribe of Indians, unite and agree with the Commissioners aforesaid in making and acknowledging the following supplementary articles a part of their former aforesaid agreement.

First. It is agreed between the undersigned, commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors representing the Menomonee tribe of Indians, that, for the reasons above expressed, such parts of the *first* article of the agreement entered into between the parties hereto, on the eighth instant, as limits the removal and settlement of the New-York Indians upon the lands therein provided for their future homes, to three years, shall be altered and amended, so as to read as follows: That the President of the United States shall prescribe the time for the removal and settlement of the New-York Indians upon the lands thus provided for them; and, at the expiration of such reasonable time, he shall apportion the land among the actual settlers, in such manner as he shall deem equitable and just. And if, within such reasonable time as the President of the United States shall prescribe for that purpose, the New-York Indians shall refuse to accept the provisions made for their benefit, or, having agreed, shall neglect or refuse to remove from New-York, and settle on the said lands, within the time prescribed for that purpose, that then, and in either of these events, the lands aforesaid shall be and remain the property of the United States, according to said *first* article, excepting so much thereof as the President shall deem justly due to such of the New-York Indians as shall actually have removed to, and settled on the said lands.

Second. It is further agreed, that the part of the sixth article of the agreement aforesaid which requires the removal of those of the New-York Indians who may not be settled on the lands at the end of three years, shall be so amended as to leave such removal discretionary with the President of the United States; the Menomonee Indians having full confidence, that, in making his decision, he will take into consideration the welfare and prosperity of their nation.

Done and signed at Washington, this 17th of February, 1831.

[L. S.]	JOHN H. EATON,	
[L. S.]	S. C. STAMBAUGH,	
[L. S.]	Kaush kau no naw,	his x mark
[L. S.]	A-ya-ma-taw,	his x mark
[L. S.]	Ko-ma-ni-kin,	his x mark
[L. S.]	Ko-ma-ni-kee-no-shah,	his x mark
[L. S.]	O-ho-pa-shah,	his x mark
[L. S.]	Ah-ke-ne-pa-weh,	his x mark
[L. S.]	Shaw-wan-noh,	his x mark
[L. S.]	Mash-ke-wet,	his x mark
[L. S.]	Pah-she-nah-sheu,	his x mark
[L. S.]	Chi-mi-na-na-quet,	his x mark
[L. S.]	A-na-quet-to-a-peh,	his x mark
[L. S.]	Sha-ka-cho-ka-mo,	his x mark

Signed in presence of
R. A. Forsyth,
C. A. Grignon,
Law. L. V. Kleeck,
John T. Mason,
P. G. Randolph,
A. G. Ellis.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, THAT I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Articles of Agreement, as well original as supplemental, do in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed by their Resolution of the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof,—upon the conditions expressed in the Proviso, contained in the aforesaid Resolution of the Senate; which Proviso is as follows:

"*Provided*, That for the purpose of establishing the rights of the New York Indians, on a permanent and just footing, the said treaty shall be ratified with the express understanding that two townships of land on the east side of the Winnebago Lake, equal to forty-six thousand and eighty acres shall be laid off, (to commence at some point to be agreed on,) for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes; and that the improvements made on the lands now in the possession of the said tribes, on the east side of the Fox river, which said lands are to be relinquished, shall, after being valued by a Commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United States, be paid for by the Government: *Provided* however, that the valuation of such improvements, shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars: and that there shall be one township of land, adjoining the foregoing, equal to twenty-three thousand and forty acres, laid off and granted for the use of the Brothertown Indians, who are to be paid, by the Government the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars for the improvements on the lands now in their possession, on the east side of Fox river, and which lands are to be relinquished by said Indians: Also, that a new line shall be run, parallel to the southwestern boundary line, or course of the tract of five hundred thousand acres described in the first article of this treaty, and set apart for the New York Indians, to commence at a point on the west side of the Fox river, and one mile above the Grand Shute on Fox river, and at a sufficient distance from the said boundary line as established by the said first article, as shall comprehend the additional quantity of two hundred thousand acres of land, on and along the west side of Fox river, without including any of the confirmed private land claims on the Fox river, and which two hundred thousand acres shall be a part of the five hundred thousand acres intended to be set apart for the Six Nations of the New York Indians and the St. Regis tribe; and that an equal quantity to that which is added on the southwestern side shall be taken off from the northeastern side of the said tract, described in that article, on the Oconto Creek, to be determined by a Commissioner, to be appointed by the President of the United States; so that the whole number of acres to be granted to the Six Nations and St. Regis tribe of Indians, shall not exceed the quantity originally stipulated by the treaty."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JACKSON

By the President:

EDW. LIVINGSTON,

Secretary of State

[CONFIDENTIAL.] Mr Miller

OF THE UNITED STATES

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

FEBRUARY 28, 1831.

A TREATY

WITH

THE MENOMONEE TRIBE OF INDIANS,

The documents accompanying it, and a remonstrance of John W. Quinney and others, delegates from certain tribes of New York Indians, against the provisions of the treaty.

Read, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and, with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed in confidence.

Articles of agreement, made and concluded at the city of Washington, this eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, between John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Indian Agent at Green bay, specially authorized by the President of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Menomonee nation of Indians, fully authorized and empowered by the said nation to conclude and settle all matters provided for by this agreement.

The Menomonee tribe of Indians, by their delegates in council, this day, define the boundaries of their country as follows, to wit:

On the *east* side of Green bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake: beginning at the south end of Winnebago lake; thence southeastwardly to the Milwauky or Manawauky river; thence down said river to its mouth at lake Michigan; thence north, along the shore of lake Michigan, to the mouth of Green bay; thence up Green bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake, to the place of beginning. And on the *west* side of Fox River as follows: beginning at the mouth of Fox river; thence down the east shore of Green bay, and across its mouth, so as to include all the islands of the "Grand Traverse;" thence westerly, on the highlands between the lake Superior and Green bay, to the upper forks of the Menomonee river; thence to the Plover portage of the Wisconsin river; thence, up the Wisconsin river, to the Soft Maple river; thence to the source of the Soft Maple river; thence west to the Plume river, which falls into the Chippeway river; thence down said Plume river to its mouth; thence down the Chippeway river thirty miles; thence easterly to the forks of the Manoy river, which falls into the Wisconsin river; thence down the said Manoy river to its mouth; thence down the Wisconsin river to the Wisconsin portage, thence across the said portage to the Fox river; thence down Fox river to its mouth at Green bay, or the place of beginning.

The country described within the above boundaries, the Menomonees claim as the exclusive property of their tribe. Not yet having disposed of any of their lands, they receive no annuities from the United States: whereas their brothers, the Pottawatomies on the south, and the Winnebagoes on the west, have sold a great portion of their country, receive large annuities, and are now encroaching upon the lands of the Menomonees. For the purposes, therefore, of establishing the boundaries of their country, and of ceding certain portions of their lands to the United States, in order to secure great and lasting benefits to themselves and posterity, as well as for the purpose of settling the long existing dispute between themselves and the several tribes of the New York Indians, who claim to have purchased a portion of their lands, the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Menomonee tribe stipulate and agree with the United States, as follows:

First. The Menomonee tribe of Indians declare themselves the friends and allies of the United States, under whose parental care and protection they desire to continue; and although always protesting that they are under no obligation to recognise any claim of the New York Indians to any portion of their country; that they neither sold, nor received any value for the land claimed by these tribes; yet, at the solicitation of their great father, the President of the United States, and as an evidence of their love and veneration for him, they agree that such part of the land described, being within the following boundaries, as he may direct, may be set apart as a home to the several tribes of the New York Indians who may remove to, and settle upon, the same, within three years from the date of this agreement, viz: beginning on the west side of Fox river, near the "Little Kackalin," at a point known as the "Old Mill Dam;" thence northwest forty miles; thence northeast to the Oconto creek, falling into Green bay; thence down said Oconto creek to Green bay; thence up and along Green bay and Fox river to the place of beginning; excluding therefrom all private land claims confirmed, and also the following reservation for military purposes, beginning on the Fox river, at the mouth of the first creek above Fort Howard; thence north sixty-four degrees west to Duck creek; thence down said Duck creek to its mouth; thence up and along Green bay and Fox river to the place of beginning. The Menomonee Indians also reserve, for the use of the United States, from the country herein designated for the New York Indians, timber and firewood for the United States' garrison, and as much land as may be deemed necessary for public highways, to be located by the direction, and at the discretion of the President of the United States. The country hereby ceded to the United States, for the benefit of the New York Indians, contains by estimation about five hundred thousand acres, and includes all their improvements on the west side of Fox river. As it is intended for a home for the several tribes of the New York Indians who may be residing upon the lands at the expiration of three years from this date, and for none others, the President of the United States is hereby empowered to apportion the lands among the actual occupants at that time, so as not to assign to any tribe a greater number of acres than may be equal to one hundred for each soul actually settled upon the lands; and if, at the time of such apportionment, any lands shall remain unoccupied by any tribe of the New York Indians, such portion as would have belonged to said Indians, had it been occupied, shall revert to the United States. That portion, if any, so reverting, to be laid off by the President of the United States. It is distinctly understood, that the lands hereby ceded to the United States for the New York Indians are to be held by those tribes under such tenure as the Menomonee Indians now hold their lands, subject to such regulations and alteration of tenure as Congress and the President of the United States shall, from time to time, think proper to adopt.

Second. For the above cession to the United States for the benefit of the New York Indians, the United States consent to pay the Menomonee Indians twenty thousand dollars; five thousand to be paid on the first day of August next, and five thousand annually thereafter; which sums shall be applied to the use of the Menomonees, after such manner as the President of the United States may direct.

Third. The Menomonee tribe of Indians, in consideration of the kindness and protection of the Government of the United States, and for the purpose of securing to themselves and posterity a comfortable home, hereby cede and for ever relinquish to the United States all their country on the southeast side of Winnebago lake, Fox river, and Green bay, which they describe in the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the south end of Winnebago lake, and running in a southeast direction to Milwauky or Manawauky river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence north, along the shore of lake Michigan, to the entrance of Green bay; thence up and along Green bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake, to the place of beginning; excluding all private land claims which the United States have heretofore confirmed and sanctioned. It is also agreed that all the islands which lie in Fox river and Green bay are likewise ceded; the whole comprising by estimation two million five hundred thousand acres.

Fourth. The following described tract of land, at present owned and occupied by the Menomonee Indians, shall be set apart and designated for their future homes, upon which their improvements as an agricultural people are to be made: beginning on the west side of Fox river, at the "Old Mill Dam" near the "Little Kackalin," and running up and along said river to the Winnebago lake; thence along said lake to the mouth of Fox river; thence up Fox river to the Wolf river; thence up Wolf river to a point southwest of the west corner of the tract herein designated for the New York Indians; thence northeast to said west corner; thence southeast to the place of beginning. The above reservation being made to the Menomonee Indians for the purpose of weaning them from their wandering habits, by attaching them to comfortable homes, the President of the United States, as a mark of affection for his children of the Menomonee tribe, will cause to be employed five farmers of established character for capacity, industry, and moral habits, for ten successive years, whose duty it shall be to assist the Menomonee Indians in the cultivation of their farms, and to instruct their children in the business and occupation of farming: also, five females shall be employed, of like good character, for the purposes of teaching young Menomonee women in the business of useful housewifery, during a period of ten years. The annual compensation allowed to the farmers shall not exceed five hundred dollars, and that of the females three hundred dollars. And the United States will cause to be erected houses suited to their condition, on said lands, as soon as the Indians agree to occupy them, for which ten thousand dollars shall be appropriated; also, houses for the farmers, for which three thousand dollars shall be appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. Whenever the Menomonees thus settle their lands, they shall be supplied with useful household articles, horses, cows, hogs, and sheep, farming utensils, and other articles of husbandry necessary to their comfort, to the value of six thousand dollars; and they desire that some suitable device may be stamped upon such articles, to preserve them from sale or barter to evil disposed white persons; none of which, nor any other articles with which the United States may at any time furnish them, shall be liable to sale, or be disposed of or bargained, without permission of the agent. The whole to be under the immediate care of the farmers employed to remain among said Indians, but subject to the general control of the United States' Indian agent at Green bay, acting under the Secretary of War. The United States will erect a grist and saw mill on Fox river, for the benefit of the Menomonee Indians, and employ a good miller, subject to the direction of the agent, whose business it shall be to grind the grain required for the use of the Menomonee Indians, and saw the lumber necessary for building on their lands, as also to instruct such young men of the Menomonee nation as desire to, and conveniently can be instructed in the trade of a miller. The expenses of erecting such mills, and a house for the miller to reside in, shall not exceed six thousand dollars; and the annual compensation of the miller shall be six hundred dollars, to continue for ten years. And if the mills so erected by the United States can saw more lumber or grind more grain than is required for the proper use of said Menomonee Indians, the proceeds of such milling shall be applied to the payment of other expenses occurring in the Green bay agency, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

In addition to the above provision made for the Menomonee Indians, the President of the United States will cause articles of clothing to be distributed among their tribe at Green bay, within six months from the date of this agreement, to the amount of eight thousand dollars, and flour and wholesome provisions to the amount of one thousand dollars; one thousand dollars to be paid in specie. The cost of the transportation of the clothing and provisions to be included in the sum expended. There shall also be allowed annually thereafter, for the space of twelve successive years, to the Menomonee tribe, in such manner and form as the President of the United States shall deem most beneficial and advantageous to the Indians, the sum of six thousand dollars. As a matter of great importance to the Menomonees, there shall be one or more gun and blacksmiths' shops erected, to be supplied with the necessary quantity of iron and steel, which, with a shop at Green bay, shall be kept up for the use of the tribe, and continued at the discretion of the President of the United States. There shall also be a house for an interpreter to reside in, erected at Green bay, the expenses not to exceed five hundred dollars.

Fifth. In the treaty of Butte des Morts, concluded in August, 1827, an article is contained, appropriating one thousand five hundred dollars annually for the support of schools in the Menomonee country; and the representatives of the Menomonee nation, who are parties hereto, require, and it is agreed to, that said appropriation shall be increased five hundred dollars, and continued for ten years from this date, to be placed in the hands of the

Secretary of War, in trust, for the exclusive use and benefit of the Menomonee tribe of Indians, and to be applied by him to the education of the children of the Menomonee Indians, in such manner as he may deem most advisable.

Sixth. The Menomonee tribe of Indians shall be at liberty to hunt and fish on the land they have now ceded to the United States, on the east side of Fox river and Green bay, with the same privileges they at present enjoy, until it be surveyed and offered for sale by the President; they conducting themselves peaceably and orderly. The chiefs and warriors of the Menomonee nation, acting under the authority and on behalf of their tribe, solemnly pledge themselves to preserve peace and harmony between their people and the Government of the United States for ever. They neither acknowledge the power nor protection of any other State or people. A departure from this pledge by any portion of their tribe shall be a forfeiture of the protection of the United States' Government, and their annuities will cease. In thus declaring their friendship for the United States, however, the Menomonee tribe of Indians, having the most implicit confidence in their great father the President of the United States, desire that he will, as a kind and faithful guardian of their welfare, direct the provisions of this compact to be carried into immediate effect. The Menomonee chiefs request that such part of it as relates to the New York Indians be immediately submitted to the representatives of their tribes; and if they refuse to accept the provision made for their benefit, and to remove upon the lands set apart for them, on the west side of Fox river, that he will direct their immediate removal from the Menomonee country; but if they agree to accept of the liberal offer made to them by the parties of this compact, then the Monomonee tribe, as dutiful children of their great father, the President, will take them by the hand as brothers, and settle down with them in peace and friendship.

The boundary, as stated and defined in this agreement, of the Menomonee country, with the exception of the cessions hereinbefore made to the United States, the Menomonees claim as their country; that part of it adjoining the farming country, on the west side of Fox river, will remain to them as heretofore, for a hunting ground, until the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to extinguish their title; in that case, the Menomonee tribe promise to surrender it immediately, upon being notified of the desire of the Government to possess it. The additional annuity then to be paid to the Menomonee tribe, to be fixed by the President of the United States. It is conceded to the United States that they may enjoy the right of making such roads, and of establishing such military posts, in any part of the country now occupied by the Menomonee nation, as the President at any time may think proper.

As a further earnest of the good feeling on the part of their great father, it is agreed that the expenses of the Menomonee delegation to the city of Washington, and of returning, will be paid, and that a comfortable suit of clothes will be provided for each; also, that the United States will cause four thousand dollars to be expended in procuring fowling guns and ammunition for them; and likewise, in lieu of any garrison rations hereafter allowed or received by them, there shall be procured and given to said tribe one thousand dollars' worth of good and wholesome provisions annually, for four years, by which time it is hoped their hunting habits may cease, and their attention be turned to the pursuits of agriculture.

In testimony whereof, the respective parties to this agreement have severally signed the same, this 8th February, 1831.

[L. S.] JOHN H. EATON,
[L. S.] S. C. STAMBAUGH,

[L. S.]	Kaush-kau-no-naw	Grizzly Bear	his x mark
[L. S.]	A-ya-mah-taw	Fish Spawn	his x mark
[L. S.]	Ko-ma-ni-kin	Big Wave	his x mark
[L. S.]	Ko-ma-ni-kee-no-shah	Little Wave	his x mark
[L. S.]	O-ho-pa-shah	Little Whoop	his x mark
[L. S.]	Ah-ke-ne-pa-weh	Earth Standing	his x mark
[L. S.]	Shaw-wan-noh	The South	his x mark
[L. S.]	Mash-ke-wet		his x mark
[L. S.]	Pah she-nah-sheu		his x mark
[L. S.]	Chi-mi-na-na-quet	Great Cloud	his x mark
[L. S.]	A-na-quet-to-a-peh	Setting in a Cloud	his x mark
[L. S.]	Sha-ka-cho-ka-mo	Great Chief	his x mark

Signed and sealed in presence of
R. A. Forsyth,
C. A. Grignon, *Interpreter.*
A. G. Ellis,
Richard Pricket, *U. S. Interpreter,* his x mark
William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania,
Samuel Swartwout, New York,
John T. Mason, Michigan,
Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky.

NOTE.—In the 1st article, third line, from the end of it, at page 7th, the words "*and alteration of tenure*" were interlined, with the consent and approval of all the parties who signed the same.

In presence of R. A. Forsyth,
C. A. Grignon,
John T. Mason,
P. G. Randolph,
Lawrence L. V. Kleeck,
A. G. Ellis.

Whereas certain articles of agreement were entered into and concluded at the city of Washington, on the 8th day of February instant, between the undersigned, commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors representing the Menomonee tribe of Indians, whereby a portion of the Menomonee country, on the northwest side of Fox river and Green bay, was ceded to the United States, for the benefit of the New York Indians, upon certain conditions and restrictions therein expressed: And whereas it has been represented to the parties to that agreement, who are parties hereto, that it would be more desirable and satisfactory to some of those interested that one or two immaterial changes be made in the *first* and *sixth* articles, so as not to limit the number of acres to one hundred for each soul who may be settled upon the land when the President apportions it, as also to make unlimited the time of removal and settlement upon these lands by the New York Indians, but to leave both these matters discretionary with the President of the United States:

Now, therefore, as a proof of the sincerity of the professions made by the Menomonee Indians, when they declared themselves anxious to terminate, in an amicable manner, their disputes with the New York Indians, and also as a further proof of their love and veneration for their great father,

the President of the United States, the undersigned, representatives of the Menomonee tribe of Indians, unite and agree with the commissioners aforesaid in making and acknowledging the following supplementary articles a part of their former aforesaid agreement.

First. It is agreed between the undersigned, commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors representing the Menomonee tribe of Indians, that, for the reasons above expressed, such parts of the *first* article of the agreement entered into between the parties hereto on the eighth instant, as limits the removal and settlement of the New York Indians upon the lands therein provided for their future homes to three years, shall be altered and amended, so as to read as follows: That the President of the United States shall prescribe the time for the removal and settlement of the New York Indians upon the lands thus provided for them; and, at the expiration of such reasonable time, he shall apportion the land among the actual settlers, in such manner as he shall deem equitable and just. And if, within such reasonable time as the President of the United States shall prescribe for that purpose, the New York Indians shall refuse to accept the provisions made for their benefit, or, having agreed, shall neglect or refuse to remove from New York, and settle on the said lands, within the time prescribed for that purpose, that then, and in either of these events, the lands aforesaid shall be and remain the property of the United States, according to said *first* article, excepting so much thereof as the President shall deem justly due to such of the New York Indians as shall actually have removed to and settled on the said lands.

Second. It is further agreed, that the part of the sixth article of the agreement aforesaid which requires the removal of those of the New York Indians who may not be settled on the lands at the end of three years, shall be so amended as to leave such removal discretionary with the President of the United States; the Menomonee Indians having full confidence, that, in making his decision, he will take into consideration the welfare and prosperity of their nation.

Done and signed at Washington, this 17th of February, 1831.

[L. S.] JOHN H. EATON,
[L. S.] S. C. STAMBAUGH,
[L. S.] Kaush-kau-no-naw, his x mark.
[L. S.] A-ya-mah-taw, his x mark.
[L. S.] Ko-ma-ni-kin, his x mark.
[L. S.] Ko-ma-ni-kee-no-shah, his x mark.
[L. S.] O-ho-pa shah, his x mark.
[L. S.] Ah-ko-ne-pa-weh, his x mark.
[L. S.] Shaw-wan-noh, his x mark.
[L. S.] Mash-ke wet, his x mark.
[L. S.] Pah-she-nah-sheu, his x mark.
[L. S.] Chi-mi-na-na-quet, his x mark.
[L. S.] A-na-quet-to-a-peh, his x mark.
[L. S.] Sha-ka-cho-ka-mo. his x mark.

Signed in presence of R. A. Forsyth,
C. A. Grignon,
Law. L. V. Kleeck.
John T. Mason,
P. G. Randolph,
A. G. Ellis.

A.

Proposition submitted to the New York Indians.

Whereas the Menomonee Indians have set apart a portion of their country, estimated to contain five hundred thousand acres, (it is particularly defined in an agreement between the United States and said Menomonees, entered into on the 8th of February instant.)

Now it is agreed by the several tribes of New York Indians, that, with a view to put an end to the long contested matter, they accept the location so made for their benefit; but if, on examination by some suitable person or persons, to be selected during the next summer by the President, it shall appear that the lands so set apart and defined are insufficient to the wants and necessities of said New York tribes respectively, then the United States will purchase, if they can, of the Menomonees, a sufficiency of land westwardly in the direction of Wolf river, or assign what may be sufficient, east of Fox river, that all the said tribes may be comfortably situated; and until this can be ascertained, the Stockbridge tribe shall remain where they are at present located.

The President, at an early day, will appoint one or more persons to examine particularly the country allotted to the New York Indians, who shall report to him, minutely, as to the soil, climate, and how far it is capable comfortably to sustain those tribes: and if found insufficient to this end, (by him to be judged of,) then a further assignment is to be made, as is already pointed out.

The above proposition was submitted to the New York Indians, who declined acceding to it.

J. H. EATON.

Department of War,
February 12, 1831.

Sir: I present for your consideration articles of agreement recently entered into at this place with the tribe of Menomonee Indians, which cede to the United States certain lands in the Territory of Michigan.

The principal inducement to this arrangement was, to settle a dispute of long standing between the New York and Menomonee Indians. The former allege that heretofore they made purchases of the latter of a large extent of country, but their validity has been uniformly questioned and disputed by the Menomonee tribe, and more recently, in their councils here, has been absolutely denied. It is with difficulty that the Menomonees have been prevailed upon to admit any thing of liberal compromise in reference to this claim.

In 1821, a negotiation was entered into by the Menomonee and New York Indians. The lands then contracted for extended southeast and northwest across Fox river. In the following year, deeming the territory acquired insufficient for the whole tribes from New York, a second purchase was made. The first was sanctioned entire, and the second was partially approved by the President of the United States. It is upon a title thus acquired that the Indians within the State of New York rely, and which is essentially the inducement to the arrangement now entered into, that the difference may be reconciled and settled. Whether it was competent for them to make such an arrangement, or acquire by it any valid right, appears a questionable matter.

By the 12th section of the act of 1802, it is declared "that no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title claim thereto, from any Indian, or nation or tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention, entered into pursuant to the constitution."

Under this aspect of the case, it did not occur to me as proper to present the demand of the New York Indians as a matter resting upon right and justice. I could not maintain that attitude before the Menomonees, because it was not a compact or convention made in conformity with the act of 1802; and, 2d, because the consideration (about $5,000 of goods) appeared an inadequate compensation for so large a territory as was acquired. I could present it in no other manner than this, to express a desire on the part of the Government that the difference might be amicably adjusted, and a settlement and a home be obtained for the New York Indians, in a spirit of compromise rather than of right.

To place them by the side of the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, with hostile or unkind feelings entertained by either, could promise nothing beneficial; of course, my object was so to arrange it, that, while the difference should be terminated, a hope of future good understanding might be looked for. The Menomonee tribe have, at length, with reluctance, consented to set apart for the New York Indians 500,000 acres of land, which, it is believed, ought to be considered ample and sufficient for the aggregate number of their respective tribes, which, from the best estimate that can be made, do not exceed 5,000 persons, probably not so many.

A wish was entertained that the New York Indians should become parties to this agreement, but they would not. By the treaty of Butte des Morts, entered into in the year 1827, a reference of this long standing difference was consented to be made to the President by the Winnebagoes and the Menomonees, with a pledge that his decision should be final; but the New York Indians, distrusting the course, were not parties to the agreement; they refused to become parties. It was submitted, however, to the Senate, and received from that body a conditional ratification, which reserved the rights of the New York Indians, but left the matter of difference as unsettled as before. Then the whole subject was brought to the view of the Senate by a memorial addressed to it. In that address, the New York Indians employ this language:

"Fathers: we wish that the treaty may not be confirmed; but that commissioners might be appointed, and sent to Green bay next spring, to meet delegates from all the tribes of Indians in the State of New York concerned in the purchase of land in that country, fully authorized to assist them in fixing the boundaries of their several locations on principles of justice and equity."

To comply with this request, an appropriation of $5,000 was made by Congress; and, during last summer, commissioners were sent to Green bay in the hope that this matter might be amicably adjusted.

The New York Indians thus manifested a desire to procure a reference of this dispute, had asked it, and Congress granted it. A boundary was laid down by the commissioners, and 300,000 acres of land, lying mostly to the west of Fox river, were assigned in full satisfaction of the claim. Again, the New York Indians were opposed, and refused to be satisfied with the allotment which was made. That some definite, final, and satisfactory arrangement might be arrived at, the matter was referred here. The agent, Mr. Stambaugh, by Governor Cass, (Superintendent of Indian affairs to the northwest,) was directed to proceed to Washington, and the other parties also came along, to present the entire matter to the consideration of the President.

Before entering upon the inquiry, I proposed to them to execute a written agreement, giving their consent to abide by the decision which the President should pronounce; stating to them at the time, that it was useless and unnecessary to impose the trouble of examining thoroughly the case unless an understanding was had, that the award, when made, should be conclusive. This they refused to do. Their object seemed to be, first to ascertain the decision, that, if satisfied, they might approve, or otherwise object. The alternative left, and the only one, was to endeavor to procure a cession upon reasonable terms, and afterwards submit it for their acceptance, that a home might be furnished to these people. The best terms possible and practicable to be arrived at, under all the circumstances, have been obtained. They will be found in the articles of agreement which are now submitted. Nothing better could be done.

The agreement having been concluded, I felt it to be matter of duty, as of inclination, to call upon the New York Indians, and to explain what had taken place, and what had been determined upon. They were dissatisfied, and objected to the concluded arrangement. I greatly regret it, as the end and object of the efforts made, and which so repeatedly have been made, were to harmonise this matter. Perceiving their discontents, I sought to allay them. They reason, that the country allotted is too far to the north, and is too cold. I cannot consider it a very tenable objection, inasmuch as the location procured for them is not more than 30 or 40 miles north of where their present settlements are. The latitude is about 45 degrees. The second objection is, that the lands assigned are insufficient to sustain their tribes, the aggregate of which cannot be estimated at more than 5,600 souls, and probably much below that number. These I have sought to remove and to explain, but without success.

The suggestion made, that the country is sterile and insufficient to their support, seemed to present a reasonable cause for consideration, particularly as there was no certain information in detail as to the agricultural prospects of the country. Acting from this impulse, it was proposed to them that, during next summer, an examination should be made, to be submitted to the President; and if it should be ascertained that the country designated was inadequate to their wants and comfortable location, a further assignment should be made. Paper marked A is the communication presented to them on this subject, and to which they refused to agree. I became satisfied that it was impracticable to bring this matter to any wholesome and satisfactory conclusion, different from what the submitted agreement presents. Congress possessing a more enlarged control over the subject, alone can settle this contested matter.

Only one hardship appears to be presented in the arrangement made, and that is, in relation to the Stockbridge tribe. These have entirely sold their lands in New York, and nearly the whole tribe are settled east of Fox river. They have felled the timber, improved their farms, and built mills. The Oneidas have also settled there, but they and their improvements are on he lands ceded by the presented agreement, and are relieved, consequently, from any inconvenience. None of the other tribes have yet removed to Green bay.

If Congress shall think proper to confirm to the Stockbridge tribe the lands they occupy east of the river, amounting to 6,000 acres, and which certainly is sufficient for a population of 4 or 500 souls, they probably may be satisfied, and the liberality extended cannot but prove sufficient. The other tribes (should they be disposed to remove) will find in the cession made abundant room for a comfortable residence, and they should be satisfied.

In arranging this matter with the Menomonees, no stipulation could be made without previously obtaining their consent. They refused to acknowledge the New York Indian title, or to locate them within limits different from those which have been assigned. Whatever, therefore, may be considered necessary to be done must rest with Congress, who, by the cession made to the United States, possesses full and entire control over the subject.

In bringing this matter to your consideration, it is but justice to the Menomonees to say that they have uniformly manifested friendly feelings and a desire to have the matter amicably adjusted. At the meeting of the commissioners last year at Green bay, they proposed to lay off a country of about 250 square miles, extending from Fox to Wolf river. This was also refused, and for reasons similar to those which are already assigned.

Finding that the New York Indians were dissatisfied, and anxious to reconcile them, I again sought an interview with the Menomonees; and, on the 16th instant, had them, and the several deputations from New York, assembled together in council, in the hope that the treaty might be so altered and arranged as to be acceptable and pleasing to all parties. The object of the council was fully explained, and the Menomonees called upon to say whether they would agree in any thing to change or to enlarge the country set apart to the New York Indians. The principal chief answered, no.

The New York deputation were then requested to point out upon the map a location and boundary with which they would be satisfied. They did so, stating at the time that the boundary now proposed by them was that which the Menomonees (previously to leaving Green bay) had consented to give. It was to begin a mile below the Grand Chute, on Fox river, and to run west to Wolf river, up it to lake Oshoweno, northeast to the Oconto, and down as stated in the cession already made. This proposition being explained fully, the Menomonee chiefs replied that they would not give another foot; that, for the sake of peace and harmony, they had yielded more than they intended, and more than they ought to have given.

I take occasion then to repeat to you, that, through any agreement or convention to be entered into with the Menomonee Indians, more cannot be done than has been *done*.

JOHN H. EATON.

MEMORIAL OF JOHN W. QUINNEY AND OTHERS,

Delegates from certain tribes of New York Indians, relative to their lands at Green bay, and remonstrating against the provisions of a treaty recently concluded with the Menomonee Indians.

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned, delegates on behalf of the New York Indians,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That a treaty has been lately concluded between the United States and the Menomonee Indians, containing provisions which, in the view of your memorialists, are subversive of the rights of the New York Indians, and inconsistent with the public faith. Approaching the Senate with a conviction of the truth of this allegation, your memorialists submit to that honorable body the following statement of their case.

The Six Nations, in conjunction with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, after various and repeated efforts, during a period of seven years, to procure a permanent habitation for themselves and their posterity from some of their western tribes, each endeavor defeated in turn by circumstances upon which it is unnecessary now to dwell, concluded, in the year 1821, a negotiation in the vicinity of Green bay with the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, by which, for the consideration of $2,000, a tract of country was ceded, supposed to contain about 400,000 acres, reserving to the grantors the right of hunting and fishing on the land so ceded. This compact was promptly approved by President Monroe; but the tract being found inconveniently narrow, and inadequate to the accommodation of all the remnants of tribes in the State of New York, permission was asked and obtained of the President to extend the purchase. A second negotiation was accordingly opened in the year 1822, and resulted in a new treaty with the Menomonees, by which, for the further consideration of $3,000, an extensive territory was conveyed to the New York Indians, embracing by compution 4,000,000 of acres, reserving to the Menomonees the right to occupy and enjoy the ceded territory in common with the New York tribes, so as not to interfere with their settlements and improvements, and excepting all lands in the vicinity of Fort Howard, to which the native title had been extinguished by the United States. This last treaty was approved by the President, as to that portion of the ceded lands which lies southeast of Fox river and Green bay, as far as Sturgeon bay. But the Secretary of War, in communicating his decision, declared that such limited approval was not intended to invalidate the title of the New York Indians to any part of their purchases, and that they were still at liberty to occupy the whole. The contents of the two tracts, as reduced by the President's approval, amounted to upwards of 1,500,000 acres of land. The Brothertown tribes were not original parties to either of these two treaties; but, in full reliance on the validity of the titles derived under them, they purchased, in the year 1824, of the other New York tribes, a portion of the ceded lands, for which they assumed to pay, and did pay to the Menomonees the last instalment stipulated by the treaty of 1822, amounting to $950.

It will be seen by the reports of the commissioners appointed to superintend these negotiations on the part of the United States, that, on each occasion, great difficulties were produced by the interference of the French inhabitants, and others resident at Green bay. Those intrigues were carried so far, with intent to invalidate our claims, that, upon information, the Secretary of War, in the spring of 1825, adverting to the treaties as concluded contracts, sanctioned by the President, instructed Governor Cass and General Gaines, in strong terms of reprehension, to prevent the further interference of the white people, and for this purpose to enforce the law of intercourse, and, if necessary, employ the military force of the United States. The same intrigues were nevertheless renewed, and these, operating on the ignorance and cupidity of the Menomonees, produced a feeling of jealousy and irritation towards the New York Indians, which has never been allayed, and which has tended greatly to retard their future emigration.

In the year 1827, a treaty of boundaries between the Chippeway and Menomonee tribes was concluded, in which, after referring the whole matter in dispute between themselves and the New York Indians to the decision of the President, the Menomonees cede to the United States an extensive tract on Fox river, comprehending the most valuable part of the purchases of the New York tribes. The interference of this grant to the United States with that made to the New York tribes was palpable. An extensive and valuable piece of land was sought to be taken from the one, and transferred to the other, without fair equivalent. Your memorialists therefore remonstrated, and its ratification was advised by the Senate with an express saving of the rights and claims of the New York Indians. A detailed statement of these transactions, with copies of the official letters and documents relating to them, will be found in a printed exposition accompanying this memorial, to which the attention of the Senate is most earnestly entreated, as furnishing conclusive evidence that the New York Indians, in every step of their progress, have been guided by the direction, and supported by the sanction and authority of the Government.

In the month of September last, commissioners sent to Green bay to settle the claims of the New York tribes designated for their residence a tract of land on the west side of Fox river, which, in extent and location, was altogether unsatisfactory.

Understanding that the commission had issued for the avowed end of closing disputes and jealousies, which for years had disturbed their settlements, the New York tribes entertained a confidence that an arrangement was at hand; and when, in the opening remarks of the commissioners, the Menomonees were told that their country had been fairly bought for money and goods, the exulting and grateful conviction was felt that their conduct was regarded by Government and its agents in clemency and justice, and that treaties would constitute the basis of the pending negotiation. Being anxious to retain the respect of Government, and to reconcile the Menomonees, who were continually urging the inadequate extent of the country for their own wants, it was concluded that two-thirds or more of their purchases should be relinquished, and so much only retained as was essential for the purposes of the New York Indians. Considering, therefore, that the Menomonees had made an entire reference of their cause to the President, and that the commissioners had admitted in the premises the treaties to be binding, referring also to the liberality of their concessions, your memorialists believed that no good reason existed why the contest should not then cease. But the same spirit of intrigue and interference which had produced the original excitement of the Menomonees, was busily at work, embittering new strifes. The claims of the United States were thought to be in danger, a suppositious market raised for the lands upon the growing importance of the country, and the demands of the New York Indians treated as ridiculous from the small price they had paid. The instructions from the Department of War to the commissioners were founded erroneously upon a gross misstatement of the census of the New York tribes. The comparative wants of a people in the hunter and agricultural state were made matters of primary consideration, the treaties themselves kept out of view, and a home was to be provided for the New York Indians upon grounds foreign from the subject, and upon the "generous permission" of the Menomonees in 1827.

Under such circumstances, the commissioners arrived at a conclusion unsatisfactory to all parties; but in their report, thought proper, in reference to our contracts with the Menomonees, to express their conviction of their fairness and validity. Your memorialists would beg the attention of your honorable body to the able defence of their claims contained in said report.

Soon after the separation of the commissioners, a communication was opened between the litigant parties, which led to a proposal from the Indian Agent, Mr. Stambaugh, that delegates should repair with him to the seat of Government, in order, under the friendly influence of the Executive, there to settle and discuss the question of boundary. If that influence had been brought to bear on this subject, it would no doubt have been effectual; but it soon became apparent that the friendship of the Agent and the mediation of the Government had given place to a negotiation on its own account with one of the litigant parties. After their arrival at Washington, no conference between the Indian deputies was invited: on the contrary, they were studiously kept asunder, and in the meanwhile an active intercourse was separately maintained between the Agent and the Menomonees. When the negotiation appeared to have been brought to a close, the deputies of the New York tribes were called on to specify the boundaries of a tract which they were willing to accept in satisfaction of their claims. This being done, they were required, without any counter proposal or specification of boundaries on the Government or the Menomonees, to subscribe a paper presented them by the Secretary of War, agreeing to refer their claims to his decision under the direction of the President, and obligating themselves to abide by it. This they refused to do, and the conclusion of a treaty with the Menomonees was on the following day announced.

Your memorialists have been furnished with extracts from this treaty, by which it appears that the Menomonee Indians have consented, under conditions alike odious, degrading, and insecure, to assign to the use of the New York tribes a small portion of the lands comprehended within their second purchase, but not within the limits specified in President Monroe's approval. The acquiescence of the New York Indians in this allotment has been required by the Secretary of War, and refused. The tract thus set apart is situate altogether on the west side of the Fox river. It consists principally of low swampy lands, unfit for cultivation; excludes the settlements and improvements of the Stockbridge tribe, endeared to them by years of labor and solicitude, and also excludes the whole of the Brothertown tract.

Your memorialists are not accurately informed of the other provisions of this treaty, but they have good reasons to believe that the whole of the country on the east side of Fox river, consisting chiefly of the tract specially confirmed to the New York Indians under the two purchases of 1821 and 1822, is thereby granted to the United States, whilst the whole residue of those purchases is retained by the Menomonees, who are thus made to sell to the United States, or to appropriate to their own use, all the lands acquired by the New York Indians under the joint grant of the Winnebago and Menomonee nations.'

By this cession to the United States of a tract of country embracing about 2,500,000 acres of land, the Menomonees completely falsify the pretence that their country was too small for their own wants. But your memorialists, with feelings of indignation and surprise, perceive that in this document they have had the hardihood to record the unhallowed falsehood, that they received no value for the lands claimed by the New York Indians.

By a reference to the provisions of this treaty, it will be seen that the conditions which attend and burden the provision so made for the New York tribes, are positively destructive of every hope of comfort, and defeat even the intention of the cession itself. A compliance is demanded with terms which no diligence or perseverance belonging to an Indian could accomplish, and it is difficult to conceive any other motive operating upon the parties than that of ejecting the New York tribes from the country. Five hundred thousand acres are set off for their benefit, upon condition that the settlement shall be subject to whatever regulation Congress and the President may choose to enact; fuel and timber to be taken at pleasure for the use of the garrison, and as much land as may be necessary for public highways to be located at the discretion and by the direction of the President. It is required, moreover, that the New York Indians should all locate themselves within the space of three years from date, to become entitled to a share in the apportionment which the President is empowered to make among the actual occupants within this provision, so as not to exceed 100 acres per head—the surplus reverting to the United States. To illustrate the effect of this provision, it may be material to state, that although every inducement was held out by agents, both in and out of the Government, to induce the Stockbridge Indians to emigrate, eight years were consumed before their whole tribe of about 400 individuals could be prevailed on to leave their ancient possessions, and seek their means of living amongst the wilds of Green bay.

It is understood, lastly, by the parties to this agreement, that, unless this proposition is accepted by the New York Indians, the force of the Government is to be exerted to remove them from the Monomonee country. Were it true that instead of accompanying the Menomonees to the seat of Government to settle our difficulties amicably, we were the dependent suitors of their bounty, these terms would for ever deter us from occupying the land; but we do not ask a gift or grant of the Menomonees, nor have we solicited the Executive to purchase for us at such an immense price the poor privilege of a settlement clogged with these degrading conditions.

The undersigned deputies solemnly protest against this treaty, as unjust, illegal, and oppressive.

The purchases of the New York Indians were undertaken and concluded with the consent and approbation of the Government of the United States; were negotiated in the presence, and under the immediate superintendence of its agents. The treaties were approved on the reports of those agents; they have been executed, and for years been acquiesced in by the contracting parties; they possess all the evidences of fairness and validity which can belong to contracts of this nature, and they were recognised by the President and Senate in their constitutional action upon the treaty of 1827. It is alleged that five thousand dollars, paid by the New York Indians for the privilege of a retreat among their brethren of the west, was an insufficient consideration. It was not so considered at the date of the treaties by either of the contracting parties, nor would the Menomonees, with a population of 1500 souls, and a territory of 7,000.000 of acres, now regard it in that light, if temptations of interest and avarice had not dictated a course so base and perfidious. The New York Indians have heard with satisfaction of the benevolent views of Government towards those of their unfortunate race who should adopt this policy of removal, and their hopes have been cheered and elevated by anticipations naturally suggested by the prospect of a system promising protection, the faculty of holding and transferring property, the blessings of order, industry, education, religion, laws, self-government, and civilization.

Whether these hopes are to be relinquished, and these tribes are to be driven back on the State of New York without houses or homes, must depend on the issue of the deliberations of the Senate upon the treaty about to be submitted to them. To that august and honorable body are committed the future destinies of those tribes. They humbly and earnestly implore that its sanction to the late treaty with the Menomonees may not be given.

JOHN W. QUINNEY,
Delegate from the Stockbridge and Munsees.
DAVID TONCEE,
Delegate from the Brothertown tribe.
DANIEL BREAD,
Delegate from the Oneida Indians.
E. WILLIAMS,
Delegate from the St. Regis Indians.

WASHINGTON, *February* 15, 1831.

To the President of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned delegates from the Stockbridge, Munsee, Brothertown, Oneida, and St. Regis tribes of Indians, respectfully showeth:

That they have received instructions and powers from the tribes they respectively represent, to repair to the seat of Government, and make such arrangements and dispositions of their claims to lands at Green bay and Territory of Michigan, with the Executive and Congress of the United States, as to them, the said delegates, may seem proper and right.

Your memorialists, in the proposition which they now jointly and unanimously make to your Excellency, have abridged their claims to the lowest amount of lands they have estimated to be necessary for the agricultural purposes of their tribes. To this they have been induced by their desire to show the Government that their purposes in the treaties of 1821 and '2 were not those of speculation and extortion, and for the further purpose to preserve a good understanding with their brethren, the Menomonees.

It will be unnecessary for your memorialists at this time to enter into argument to show the fairness and binding effect of their treaties, or to vindicate their proceedings throughout this controversy from any aspersions.

which have been or may be thrown upon them by individuals personally interested against them. Your memorialists consider that the question of right ought not and cannot now be agitated, for any purpose of destroying their original claim, or of refusing the good will and sanction of the Executive to their present overture.

Your memorialists, however, anxious to relieve your mind of any impressions unfavorable to their interests, and to maintain the friendly correspondence hitherto enjoyed by them with the Government of the United States, have accompanied this memorial with a statement of all the material facts connected with negotiations originated by the direction of the United States, concluded under the superintendence of an agent specially deputed for that purpose, and finally made for ever binding by the ratification of President Monroe.

Your memorialists think it necessary to advert to the fact, that, in the treaties of 1821 and '2, it was originally the intention of the tribes they represent, and the policy of this Government, to relieve the State of New York of its entire Indian population, and to provide for the Six Nations and their confederates a home in the vicinity of Green bay, which should belong to them and their posterity for ever. In pursuance of this intention, and for the purpose of securing a retreat for our brethren who are not represented in this negotiation, when their emigration may become necessary, we have concluded to designate that portion of our lands which they can occupy whenever they may choose to dispose of their present possessions and remove. Your memorialists believe that this course must meet the approbation of the Government, and will be justified by the speedy removal of all the remnants of tribes in the State of New York. Your memorialists, therefore, for and in behalf of the tribes they respectively represent, and with the intent of securing to their brethren who have not a voice in this transaction a portion sufficient for their wants, do propose to accept (as a final settlement of their claims) and they do pray the concurrence and sanction of your Excellency to the following metes and boundaries, viz: commencing on the east side of Fox river, at a corner made by Thomas Dean, near the foot of the rapids called the Little Kakalin of Fox river; thence S. E. 12 miles; thence S. W. 21 miles; thence N. W. 13 miles, to Fox river; thence, continuing across Fox river along the said last mentioned line, to a point 30 miles from the river; thence N. E. 35 miles; thence S. E. 30 miles, more or less, to the mouth of Duck creek; thence nearly in the same southeasterly direction, two miles, more or less, to the mouth of Fox river; thence S. W., along Fox river, to a point perpendicularly distant 12 miles from its mouth, (be the same more or less,) and opposite to the land mark first above mentioned as made by Thomas Dean; thence across Fox river to the place of beginning. Your memorialists, in this specification of boundaries, have given your Excellency but a vague idea of the extent and particular location of the tract they desire and claim, and this proceeds from their own imperfect knowledge of the bearings and relations which different landmarks of the country have to each other. By a reference, however, to the map which accompanies this communication, it will be seen that they design to include in round numbers, upon the east side of Fox river, 161,000 acres, and on the west side of Fox river 697,000, making a sum total of 858,000 acres, for the whole body of the New York tribes. It is believed, from the most accurate census which has been taken of these tribes, that their whole number may be computed at 5,549; so that, throwing aside fractional differences, the lands called for as above will be in proportion of 150 acres to each individual. From this, subtracting the number of acres which never can be used or improved, there will remain about 120 acres of soil fit for the purposes of agriculture.

Your memorialists have taken into consideration the subject of a community of property in these lands, and they unanimously conclude, upon reasons of propriety and necessity, that to each tribe there should be a specific allotment, which shall be treated and disposed of as such tribe may deem proper, without the consent or interference of any other nation or interest. It must be apparent to the slightest reflection, that the diversity of interest and pursuit, the extreme difference in language, customs, improvement, and institutions of every kind, of the individual tribes, one from another, will render any attempt at amalgamation hopeless and destructive. It would indeed place us in circumstances infinitely worse than our present situation, surrounded as we are by a pressure of white population, which is continually urging us from existence. It will be in vain that your Excellency shall have interfered for the settlement of our difficulties with the Menomonees, and asserted the right of the New York tribes to lands at Green bay, if we shall be left to the more fearful consequences of jarrings and disunion among ourselves. For these reasons, we have unanimously settled the metes and bounds of particular tracts for each tribe now represented, reserving a proper portion for such of our brethren who may come after us, viz: commencing on the east side of Fox river, at a point made by Thomas Dean, near the foot of the rapids called the Little Kakalin, and extending up Fox river eight miles; thence back this width, south 45° east, 12 miles, or so far as to contain 61,140 acres: this division for the Brothertown Indians, from which, excluding that part which is unfit for cultivation, there would remain about 100 acres per head of tillable land. By extending the two lines of the Brothertown tract (just mentioned) which are parallel with the river, to the upper or southern line of the purchase of 1821, by the New York Indians, from the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, including all the lands on the river, the tract is defined which we have allotted to the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, who reside together, and whose interests cannot be separated. From this, taking the useless from the improvable land, there will be found to be about 110 acres per head. The tract for the Oneida and St. Regis tribes is located on the west side of the Fox river, between the mouth of Duck creek and a point one mile above the mouth of Apple creek; excluding therefrom the lands occupied by the United States' garrison, all private land claims confirmed, and a piece at the Little Kakalin, understood to be rightfully owned and claimed by M. H. Williams, wife of the Reverend Eleazer Williams; then assuming the distance between the two aforementioned points as a base or perpendicular, going back at right angles from the given course of Fox river on this width, so far as to include 240,250 acres of land. The division of this tract between the Oneida and St. Regis Indians to be in the following manner: beginning at the upper line of private land claim confirmed No. 29, on the west side of Fox river, near the Rapides des Peres; thence northwest on said line to the southwest corner of said land claim No. 29; thence up Fox river, parallel with its course, four and a half miles; thence back northwest, parallel with the upper and lower boundaries of the Oneida and St. Regis location, to the northwest boundary of the same. The upper division to be for the St. Regis Indians.

Your memorialists would further state, that these amicable arrangements are made at this time with the view of having the concurrence and sanction of your Excellency thereto, and such farther ratification as in your wisdom may be necessary to bar all future contest and difficulty.

Your memorialists would suggest the propriety of your Excellency's immediately presenting all the arrangements and overtures herein contained (should they meet your approbation) to Congress, for its confirmation at the present session, in order that the business may be finally arranged beyond all controversy, and we once more be permitted to abide in the assurance that a home is provided for us and our children, through the kind mediation of the Government of this free and happy Union.

Your memorialists are fully sensible that in a great measure your Excellency has now at your disposal their destinies for happiness or misery; and deeply imbued with a conviction of the fairness of your Excellency's purposes, they, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN W. QUINNEY,
Delegate from the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes.
DAVID TONCEE,
Delegate from the Brothertown Indians.
ELEAZER WILLIAMS,
Delegate from the St. Regis Indians.
DANIEL BREAD,
Delegate from the Oneida tribe.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, *January 20, 1831.*

A brief exposition of the claims of the New York Indians to certain lands at Green Bay, in the Michigan Territory.

The gradual extension of the white settlements through every part of the State of New York long since admonished the Indians remaining within the limits of that State of the necessity of providing for themselves a new place of abode, in which, under the protection of the General Government, the scattered remnants of their different tribes should be collected together, and secured from further encroachment and disturbance.

As early as the year 1810, this project was discussed in a council of the Six Nations.

The war of 1812, in which, at the call of the Government of the United States, they took an active part, suspended for a time its further prosecution.

It was resumed in 1815, when a written memorial from the Six Nations, entrusted to the special care of General Porter and two other friends, was presented to President Madison.

This paper, after explaining their wishes with regard to the acquisition of a new seat, concludes in these terms:

"The sachems and chiefs of the Six Nations are, however, aware of the impropriety of forming any definitive resolutions on a measure so materially affecting the future condition and welfare of their people, without the advice and approbation of the Government of the United States, that has so long cherished and protected them, and to which they are closely united by the brightest chain of peace and friendship.

"The object of this memorial is, therefore, to inquire, *First*, whether the Government will consent to our leaving our present habitations, and removing into the neighborhood of our western brethren. *Secondly*, Whether, if we should obtain, either by gift or purchase, from our western friends, a seat on their lands, the Government will acknowledge our title in the same manner that it now acknowledges it in those from whom we may receive it. And, *thirdly*, Whether our removal will be considered as changing in any manner the relations now subsisting between our tribes and the Government, or whether they will be permitted to continue the same, and existing treaties still remain in force, and annuities paid as heretofore.

"We send this by our approved friends, Gen. Porter, Mr. Granger, and Capt. Parish.

"After the strong and repeated proofs given by the Six Nations of their friendship and attachment for the United States, the sachems and chiefs feel assured that their wish of removing to a more distant part of the country will not be attributed to any dissatisfaction towards their white brethren; and they are persuaded that no political consequences injurious to the United States will result from such removal: on the contrary, they cannot but hope that the representations they will be able to make to their western brethren, of the friendly disposition of the people towards the natives under their protection, and of the honor and good faith always observed by the Government in its dealings with us, will greatly tend to render their friendship permanent, and their fidelity secure."

The answer of the President was communicated in a letter from Mr. Crawford, then acting Secretary of War, under the seal of the War Department, addressed to the Six Nations, and dated 9th February, 1816. (See Appendix, No. 1.)

In this document it was stated, that, desirous to give his children of the Six Nations a particular mark of his friendship, and of his attention to their interests, the President had granted all their requests; that their removal should in no manner change their friendly relations and existing treaties with the Government; that their annuities should be paid as before: and that the title to such lands as they might obtain by grant or otherwise from their western brethren, should be acknowledged in the same manner as that of all friendly Indian tribes was acknowledged by the Government of the United States.

In 1817, the New York Indians opened a negotiation for the purchase of a seat in the vicinity of lake Erie. A council was held at fort Meigs, but it failed of success.

In 1818, a similar attempt was made, for the acquisition of a tract of land on the White river, in Indiana, in which two of the New York tribes (the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians) claimed to be equally interested with the Delaware nation. But this negotiation also proved abortive, in consequence of a purchase by the United States from the Delawares alone, of the very same tract.

In 1819, the subject was revived by a visit from the Rev. Dr. Morse, who recommended to the New York Indians to establish themselves in the Michigan territory, near Green bay; representing that the Government of the United States were disposed to favor this measure, and that his influence should be exerted to promote its accomplishment.

Early in the winter of 1820, the Rev. Eleazer Williams, a native of the St. Regis tribe, then resident among the Oneidas,* was deputed to visit the seat of Government, to confer with the Executive upon the basis suggested by Dr. Morse, and to propose that a delegation of the Six Nations should be permitted to explore the country on the waters of Green bay, with a view to the selection of a seat, and to a negotiation for its purchase with the native owners.

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* Now an ordained minister of the gospel.

The enterprise was cordially approved by the then President, Mr. Monroe; and all the co-operation required for its execution, including a supply of money, blankets, and provisions, for the exploring party, was promptly authorized.

Of these arrangements, the Secretary of War, by a letter to Mr. Williams, dated February 9, 1820, gave official information. (See Appendix, No. 2.)

Corresponding instructions of the same date were given by the Secretary to Governor Cass and General Macomb, in which the purpose of the expedition, and its approbation by the President, are distinctly expressed. (See Appendix, No. 3,)

In the spring of 1820, the delegation set out for Green bay, and had proceeded as far as Detroit, when they were informed that the tract of land which was the object of their pursuit had been already purchased for the United States from the Menomonee Indians, by Col. Bowyer.

Again disappointed, the delegation immediately retraced their steps, explained to the Secretary of War the causes of their failure, and implored him not to ratify Col. Bowyer's purchase.

The Government was pleased to yield to their remonstrance, and the purchase was disapproved.

The hopes of the New York Indians being thus revived, a second delegation, joined by a deputation from the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, was despatched to Green bay the following season (1821.)

Similar instructions for the supply of provisions, addressed to the assistant commissaries at Detroit, Mackinac, and Green bay, were issued by the Secretary of War. The objects of the expedition were again explained, the President's approbation of them repeated, and the delegates were specially recommended to the attention and kindness of the officers of the Government. (See Appendix, Nos. 4, 5, 6,)

The deputation, on their arrival at Detroit, were joined by Charles C. Trowbridge, Esq., who, under the instructions of Governor Cass, proceeded with them to Green bay, to superintend the negotiation as agent of the United States.

Under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Trowbridge, a treaty was concluded on the 18th of August, 1821, between the Menomonee and Winnebago nations of the one part, and the Six Nations, the St. Regis, the Stockbridge, and the Munsee nations, of the other part, by which, in consideration of two thousand dollars, a tract of land on both sides the Fox river, extending from the foot of the rapids of the Grand Kakalin to the rapids of the Winnebago lake, and running to the northwest and to the southeast on either side of the river, to the extent of the lands claimed by the Menomonees and Winnebagos, was ceded to the New York Indians. (See Appendix, No. 7.)

A report, detailing the progress and result of this negotiation, was made by Mr. Trowbridge to Governor Cass.* (See Appendix, No. 8.)

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* It will be seen by this report, that the opposition and intrigues of the French inhabitants were, at this early day, actively employed to defeat the negotiation; and it is now very obvious that to this source may be traced all the difficulties which the New York Indians have since encountered.

The compact or treaty, thus concluded, was approved by the President, on the 9th of February, 1822. (See approval endorsed on the treaty, Appendix, No. 7.)

The tract of country thus acquired was found too small for the convenient accommodation of all the New York Indians, consisting of nine separate tribes,* each requiring, according to their ancient usages, a separate and distinct location.

It was therefore concluded that negotiations should be resumed with the western Indians, in order to obtain an extension of their cession.

With this view, the wishes of the New York Indians were made known to the Government of the United States, and its sanction was given to a new negotiation, having for its object such extension.

The evidence of this sanction will be found in the letter from the Secretary of War to Solomon U. Hendrick, a deputy of the Stockbridge tribe, dated 18th February, 1822, (Appendix, No. 9,) in the circular letter from the Secretary to the Indian agents and Government officers in the Michigan Territory, dated 8th May, 1822, (Appendix, No. 10,) and in the Secretary's instructions to Governor Cass, dated 8th May, 1822 (Appendix, No. 11,)

Thus authorized, a second deputation from the New York tribes immediately proceeded to Green bay, being joined at Detroit by Mr. John Sergeant, jun., appointed by Governor Cass to superintend the negotiation on the part of the United States.

The instructions of Governor Cass to Mr. Sergeant fully exhibit the objects of the New York Indians, and the views, at that time, of the Government, in this second negotiation. (See Appendix, No. 12.)

On their arrival at Green bay, a council was opened with the chiefs of the Menomonee nation; and a second treaty was concluded, (Appendix, No. 13,) by which, for the further consideration of three thousand dollars, the Menomonees ceded to the New York Indians a much more extensive tract of country, embracing all the land between the former grant and lake Michigan, to the mouth of Green bay, and extending on the southeast to the Malawakee river, and on the north west to the highlands dividing the waters of lake Michigan from those of lake Superior; reserving to the Menomonees the right of enjoying the ceded lands in common with the New York Indians, so as not to interfere with their settlements and improvements; and saving the lawful claims of the French and other inhabitants residing upon any of the ceded lands, and also saving the claims of the United States, to any lands in the vicinity of fort Howard, or near the mouth of Fox river, to which the native Indian title had been extinguished.

A report of the proceedings at this treaty was made to Governor Cass by Mr. Sergeant.† (See Appendix, No. 14.)

This compact, being submitted to the President, was partially ratified by him on the 13th March, 1823.

The President's approval is endorsed on the treaty, and purports to confirm the compact thereby made between the parties, so far as it conveys to the New York Indians that portion of the country described in it which lies between Sturgeon bay, Green bay, Fox river, that part of the first purchase effected by the former treaty which lies south of Fox river, and a line drawn from the southwestern extremity of that purchase to the head of Sturgeon bay;[*] it being declared in the instrument of approval that this portion of the ceded territory "was deemed sufficient" in quantity for the use of the New York tribes, and that the title thus acquired should not in any manner interfere with lands previously acquired or occupied by the Government of the United States, or its citizens. (See Appendix, No. 13.)

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* The following are the names of the tribes or nations: the Oneida, the Seneca, the Onondaga, the Cayuga, the Tuscarora, the Stockbridge, the Brothertown, the St. Regis, and the Munsee.

† The renewed opposition of the French inhabitants to this treaty is noticed by Mr. Sergeant in his report to Governor Cass. (See Appendix, No. 14.)

The views of the President in this limited confirmation of the second purchase were explained to the New York Indians in a letter addressed to them by the Secretary of War, dated 27th Oct. 1823, (Appendix, No. 15,) in which it is stated, that, as between the New York Indians and the Menomonees, it was not intended to interfere with or invalidate the title of the former to any part of that purchase, and that they were at liberty to occupy the whole, as if the whole had been confirmed by the Government; and to this explanation was superadded renewed assurances of continued protection and friendship to such of the New York Indians as might choose to remove from the State of New York.

The New York Indians, being desirous to retain both banks of the Fox river within their permanent limits, were not altogether satisfied with this restricted location of their new seat. Nevertheless, they proceeded in the execution of their plan of removal.

Various treaties and arrangements among themselves were concluded and carried into execution, by which particular portions of the new territory were assigned to particular tribes.[†]

Some of the tribes sold the whole, others of them a part, of their reserved lands within the State of New York.

A large number of them, abandoning the graves of their forefathers, removed to Green bay, and in that remote region established themselves in separate settlements. Upon these settlements, houses, barns, and cultivated fields attest the industry of the occupants, and exhibit most encouraging evidence of increasing order and sobriety, and of that gradual change of habits, which is said to be at the foundation of permanent improvement and ultimate civilization.

Such was their condition and such their prospects, when a treaty between the United States and the Chippeway, Menomonee, and Winnebago Indians, concluded at *Butte des Morts* on the 11th August, 1827, spread among the emigrating tribes universal alarm and distrust.

The first article of this treaty, referring to that of *Prairie du Chien*, settles the southern boundary of the Chippeway country. (See Appendix, No. 16.)

The second article recites, that difficulty and contest had arisen between the Menomonee and Winnebago tribes and those of New York, as well in relation to the tenure and boundaries of the two tracts claimed by the New York Indians, as also to the authority of the persons who signed the agreement on the part of the Menomonees; and then proceeds to refer the whole matter to the President of the United States, with authority to establish the boundaries between these several tribes as he should consider equitable and just.

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[*] The quantity of land embraced within these boundaries is estimated at more than 750,000 acres.

[†] The Brothertown Indians, who were not parties to the treaties with the Winnebago and Menomonee nations, entered into a compact with the New York Indians, dated 8th January, 1825, by which, in consideration of nine hundred and fifty dollars by them advanced and actually paid to the Menomonees on account of the second purchase, they became entitled to participate in that purchase. and took a conveyance in severalty of an extensive piece of land on the southeast side of the Fox river, which they now occupy, having since sold all their reserved lands in New York to the Government of that State.

The third article, after stating the importance of establishing definite boundaries between the tract claimed by the former French and British Governments and the lands of the Indians, proceeds to settle those boundaries, by declaring that the United States should have jurisdiction and title to a tract of land on both sides of the Fox river, with a breadth on each of six miles, and extending upwards from a point on Green bay six miles below the mouth of the Fox river, to a line which crosses the river at or near the head of the rapids of the Grand Kakalin; with a proviso, however, that if, in the opinion of the President, these boundaries should interfere with the just claims of the New York Indians, he might change them at his discretion, so as not to embrace in quantity more land than is contained within the defined boundaries.

The tract contained within those boundaries lies within the purchase of the New York Indians, and a great part of it within that portion of their purchase which was approved by President Monroe. The only limitation contained in that approval was, that the title thereby confirmed should not interfere with any lands "previously acquired or occupied by the Government of the United States or its citizens;" yet the United States by this treaty accepted to its own use a grant of the most valuable of the lands previously granted and confirmed to the New York tribes, of which no prior title or occupation, by the Government or its citizens, was or could be pretended. The tract thus ceded to the United States shuts out the New York Indians from all access to the Fox river, from its mouth to the rapids of the Grand Kakalin, and takes in part of their actual improvements.

Up to the period of the negotiation which terminated in the treaty of *Butte des Morts*, harmony and confidence had prevailed among the western tribes and those of New York.

The instalments stipulated by the compact of 1822 continued to be received by the Menomonees for several successive years, without complaint or dissatisfaction. If the "difficulty and contest," alluded to in the treaty of *Butte des Morts* as the ground of the President's mediation, then existed, they had been generated by the intrigues of the white inhabitants at Green bay, whose efforts to prevent the establishment of the New York Indians in that country had never been, nor is yet, intermitted.

The treaty of *Butte des Morts* could not be viewed by the New York Indians otherwise than as a violation of their just rights. They remonstrated to the late President against its ratification, and in the session of 1828-'9 presented the following petition to the Senate:

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States:

"FATHERS: We, your children, being chiefs and principal men of the several Indian tribes hereunto subscribed, would request your honorable body to hear us a few words.

"As the settlements of the white people were crowding upon ours in the State of New York, where we all heretofore resided, and where many of our people still reside, and as they were greatly annoyed by the venders of ardent spirits among them, and by other evils, under which they were fas, diminishing, they clearly saw the necessity of seeking a new fireplace where they would be more secluded from the influence of wicked white people, and less exposed to many temptations. After some delays and disappointments, our great father, the President of the United States, gave us permission to make a treaty with our brethren in the northwest part of the Territory of Michigan, to purchase lands where we might enjoy the advantages we desired. We accordingly made a treaty with our brethren the Menomonee and Winnebago tribes of Indians, to purchase a tract of land lying on both sides of the Fox river, from the outlet of Winnebago lake to the foot of the Grand Kakalin. This treaty was approved by the President of the United States, and we considered the lands therein purchased fully confirmed to us and our children for ever. As this treaty did not contain sufficient room for the convenient settlement of the several tribes concerned in it, a second permission was obtained of the President of the United States to make a second treaty to purchase land, and we purchased of the Menomonee Indians a large tract of land lying on both sides of Fox river and Green bay, to be occupied in common with us, they having a right to settle thereon wherever it should be agreeable, not interfering with our settlements. Of this purchase, that part lying on the southeast side of Fox river and Green bay, as far as Sturgeon bay, was approved by the President of the United States, that being deemed by him sufficient for the tribes concerned in the treaties. But we were at the same time informed by the honorable the Secretary of War that we might settle on any part of the land purchased with perfect safety. Here, fathers, we hoped to enjoy a safe retreat for ourselves and children, and that to remote generations we and they should remain undisturbed in the possession of this distant country; but how great was our surprise and sorrow, when, at the late treaty, held by his Excellency Gov. L. Cass and Col Thomas L. M'Kenney, at the Little *Butte des Morts*, our lands were purchased by them as commissioners of the United States, and thus our hopes of security in this last refuge destroyed.

"If treaties thus made by us with the approbation of public authority, and confirmed by the same, are to be thus disregarded and trampled on, on what can we rely, or where shall we ever rest? This purchase of our lands was made, not only without our consent, and contrary to our most earnest wishes, but also without even consulting us at all! We were not allowed a hearing, nor even asked whether we would consent to sell, or not. It has indeed been said to us that this treaty does not *affect* our claims, but leaves them still good; but if our right to the land we have purchased is considered good, why is it purchased again from others, and nothing said to us? And if any right could be thus obtained to the land which we occupied in common with the Menomonees, surely it could not be to that part which lies within the first treaty, in which there was no such condition. We are not unwilling that our white brethren should have some land in this region; but we entreat you not to suffer our lands to be thus forcibly taken from us, contrary to solemn treaty, and without our consent. If this treaty, to purchase our land from us, without our consent and against our wishes, should be confirmed, it will serve wholly to discourage the emigration of our people from the east; indeed, the attempts which have been making to obtain such a treaty have hindered many from coming to this country, who would have been here before now if no such attempts had been made. It would be unreasonable for them to leave their country and their homes when they could have no security that they should remain undisturbed in the country they had purchased.

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"Fathers, we wish that this treaty may not be confirmed, but that commissioners might be appointed, and sent to Green bay next spring, to meet delegates from all the tribes of Indians in the State of New York concerned in the purchases of lands in that country, fully authorized to assist them in fixing the boundaries of their several locations, on principles of justice and equity, and to confirm these locations to them and their descendants for ever; but without their possessing the right of selling them to white people, without the approbation of all the tribes concerned. This measure, if adopted, would give our people that security in the possession of their lands which they need, and would encourage the scattered remnants of our tribes to remove to that country, in the hope of there enjoying for themselves and their children a permanent residence.

"Fathers, we have no more to say. We put confidence in your clemency and justice to hear us; and trust you will not suffer us to be deprived of that country which we have fairly and honorably obtained, and which we wish to inhabit, and leave for a possession to our children."

The Senate was pleased to advise a ratification of the treaty of *Butte des Morts*, with an express saving of the rights and claims of the New York Indians; (See ratification, Appendix, No. 16;) and with this saving it was ratified by the late President, on the 23d of February, 1829. A delegation of the New York Indians being at that time in Washington, the President was pleased to assure them of his good will, and again to promise, in accordance with the expressed intention of the Senate, that their just and reasonable claims should be allowed.

This last pledge, fortified by the proceedings of the Senate, was conveyed by the delegation to their countrymen, who have since patiently awaited its fulfilment.

In the month of September last, three commissioners, deputed by the Government to settle the boundaries between the western and New York tribes, arrived at Green bay. The chiefs of these tribes having been convened, and the objects of the mission explained, it soon became manifest that the commissioners were about to consider and determine the question of boundary, not upon the basis of *rights* acquired by the New York tribes in virtue of authorized and concluded purchases from their western brethren, but upon the assumption of an existing right in the President to dispose of the purchased territories, according to his own discretion.*

In the instructions of the War Department, produced and referred to by the commissioners in justification of this course of proceedings, the New York Indians are described as an agricultural, the Menomonees as a hunting people; the first as requiring a small, the last an extensive tract of country; and the numerical population of the first (very erroneously stated in that document to be less than 2,500 souls) is adverted to as a measure of the quantity of land necessary for their accommodation. The New York Indians were not parties to the treaty of *Butte des Morts;* and with this knowledge of the basis upon which the proposed mediation was to be exerted, they could not unite in the submission contained in it.

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* At this council, the chief inhabitants of the white settlement at Green bay appeared before the commissioners, in the character of counsel for the Menomonee Indians, to oppose the claims of the New York tribes under the two purchases. They denied the authority of the chiefs who signed those compacts, and alleged, further, that their provisions were not understood. It is a sufficient answer to both pretences to state that the stipulated payments were received without complaint for successive years after the conclusion of the purchases, and after the New York Indians had taken possession of the lands; and the last pretence is further falsified by the fact that the treaty was made and concluded in the presence of an agent of the United States, and signed in the presence of several of its most distinguished officers, then stationed at Green bay.

Nevertheless, wearied out and discouraged by past occurrences, and desirous to sit down in peace on their own lands, they were willing to limit their claims, both as to the extent and location of their new territory, by what, keeping in view the primary motives to their emigration, they considered to be their indispensable wants. Overtures dictated by these feelings were made to, but not met by the commissioners. It will scarcely be credited, that, out of the extensive territories ceded by the two compacts of 1821 and 1822, a small tract, containing about 270,000 acres, and, as to situation and quality of the soil, not less objectionable than as to its extent, was designated by the commissioners for the future occupation of the New York Indians. This tract, so designated, contains in quantity less than one-third of the contents of the territory actually confirmed to them by President Monroe, and less than the lands which belonged to them at the commencement of their emigration.

By the treaty of Canandaigua, concluded in 1794, the Six Nations relinquished to the United States all their lands beyond the State of New York, their western boundary line then extending to the Ohio. At that time, their retained lands within the State of New York amounted to more than four millions of acres. By successive sales, they are now reduced to a few scattered reservations,* surrounded by white settlements, whose proximity is found not only to annoy and disturb the Indians, but greatly to debase and demoralize them.

Awakened to a sense of the evils of their actual positions, and of those greater evils by which they were threatened, they were induced to follow the advice from time to time pressed on them by successive Presidents, each addressing them as his children, and each confided in as a kind and protecting father. But, in adopting the plan of removal, an enlargement of their territory was always kept in view, as its leading feature. With those of the tribes who were not yet prepared to renounce their ancient pursuits, a wider range for hunting presented a prevailing inducement; while those friendly to the scheme of civilization, foreseeing, as a consequence of their assimilation to the pursuits and habits of civilized life, a corresponding increase in their population, were equally intent upon securing a tract of country amply sufficient for the accommodation, not only of the present, but succeeding generations.

The insufficiency in quantity of the land contained in their first purchase was the avowed motive of the second. Their views on this point were distinctly declared to, and approved by, President Monroe, whose sentiments in regard to the extent of territory required for the use of the collected tribes were clearly manifested in his approval of the compact of 1822.

Such is a faithful history of the transactions (running through a period of fifteen years, and many of them, as is believed, not before brought to the attention of the present administration) upon which the New York Indians rest their claim to a confirmation of the tract of land comprised in President

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* The reserved lands of the various tribes within the State of New York, when they determined on the plan of removal, amounted in the aggregate to little less than 300,000 acres, and their aggregate population to about 5,000 souls. In view of removal nearly half of their lands has been since sold. Their population, including, those who have already removed to Green bay, is estimated still at 5,000.

Monroe's approval of their two purchases, or some other tract within these purchases, of equivalent extent and value.

Founded, as this claim is, upon compacts of the most binding and sacred obligations—as between the native parties entered into upon valuable considerations, reciprocally carried into execution, and for years acquiesced in, and as between the Government of the United States and the New York tribes, previously authorized, and afterwards deliberately approved—the New York Indians confidently hope that it will receive the favorable attention of their great father, the present chief of the American nation; and that, prompted not less by a generous sympathy towards a people who, true to their allegiance to the United States, have shared with him the dangers and calamities of the late war, than by the immutable principles of justice and good faith, his protecting arm will be raised to shield them from wrong and oppression, and to secure to them their just rights.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Brothers of the Six Nations: The memorial which you have sent to your great father, the President, by your friends General Porter and Mr. Granger, has been presented by them. In this memorial, you make known to your great father your desire to remove from your present settlements in New York, with a view to settle upon lands in the west, and wish to be informed, whether the Government will consent to it; whether, if you obtain a seat upon the lands of your western brethren, your title will be acknowledged by the Government, in the same manner as it now does those from whom you may receive it; and whether your removal will in any manner change the relations now subsisting between your several tribes and the Government; whether existing treaties will still remain in force, and the annuities be paid as heretofore.

Brothers: Your great father, the President, having duly considered all your requests, and extremely desirous of giving to his children of the Six Nations a particular mark of his friendship and attention to their interests, has directed me to inform the sachems of the Six Nations that all their requests are granted. Your great father consents to your removal and settlement with your brethren in the west, and declares that your removal shall in no manner change your friendly relations and existing treaties with the Government, and that your annuities shall be paid as heretofore. He also agrees to acknowledge the title to such lands as you shall obtain, by grant or otherwise, from your western brethren, in the same manner as he acknowledges the title of all friendly Indian tribes.

Brothers: Your great father, the President, has also directed me to advise you to define the limits of the seats which you are about to obtain from your brethren in the west, and furnish the Government with its metes and bounds, so that, in treaties to be held hereafter with other tribes, your lands may not be granted away by them. The agent of the United States will be instructed to assist you in defining, and, if necessary, in making the lines of your new possessions.

Brothers: In granting all your requests, your great father, the President, has not been unmindful of the friendship which you have uniformly manifested to your white brethren, and he confidently expects that the same friendship will continue to direct all your actions.

He calculates much upon the influence which your pacific and friendly intercourse with your red brethren in the west will have upon their relations with the United States, in avoiding all hostilities in future.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the War Office, this 12th of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

[L. S.] WM. H. CRAWFORD.

No. 2.

Department of War,
February 9, 1820.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 4th instant, containing a statement of the assistance which the Six Nations would require to enable them to explore certain parts of the Northwestern Territory, and to make arrangements with the Indians residing there for a portion of their country, to be inhabited by such of the Six Nations as may choose to emigrate thither; and agree to allow the sum of $300, a blanket for each of the ten persons who are to form the exploring party, twenty pounds of rifle powder, and a proportionable quantity of lead, and a copy of Morse's Geography, and of his Gazetteer; and an order will be given for the rations that may be necessary, to be furnished at the different military posts you may visit.

The money you will receive upon a warrant issued at this Department. Jasper Parish, the agent for the Six Nations, will be directed to furnish the blankets, and the Ordnance Department will be requested to order their agent at Detroit to furnish the powder and lead; and you are authorized to purchase the geography and gazetteer, the bill for which will be paid upon being presented to this Department, certified by you.

Governor Cass and General Macomb, at Detroit, will be instructed to afford every facility to you and your party on your exploring tour, and to promote, as far as in their power, the object intended to be accomplished by it.

A copy of the letter to Governor Cass and General Macomb is enclosed.

I am, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

Mr. Eleazer Williams.

No. 3.

Department of War,
February 9, 1820.

Sir: Eleazer Williams, with others of the Six Nations, forming a party of ten individuals, intend to make an exploring tour, in the course of the ensuing spring and summer, through certain parts of the Northwest Territory, with the view of making arrangements with the Indians residing there for a portion of their country, to be hereafter inhabited by such of the Six Nations as may choose to emigrate thither. The purpose for which the tour of Mr. Williams and his party is undertaken has the approbation of the President; and I have to request you will afford them every facility in travelling through the Indian country, and promote, as far as in your power, by your influence with the Indians, the object intended to be accomplished by their journey.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

His Excellency Lewis Cass,
General Alexander Macomb.

No. 4.

Department of War,
June 4, 1821.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 28th ult., and the Commissary General of Subsistence, Colonel Gibson, has instructed the assistant Commissaries at Detroit, Mackinac, and Green bay, to furnish you and your party with such provisions as may be necessary for their comfort while engaged in the business of their mission, not exceeding fourteen rations a day.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

Mr. Eleazer Williams.

No. 5.

To Indian Agents, and other officers of the Government, in the Michigan Territory.

Solomon U. Hendrick, who bears this, and his companions, three in number, visit the Michigan Territory, as delegates from the Stockbridge nation of Indians, residing in New York, for the purpose of obtaining from the Indians in the neighborhood of Green bay a portion of their country, for the future residence of the Stockbridge nation. It is probable that these may be accompanied by one delegate from the Munsees. The object of their visit is approved, and they are hereby recommended to the attention and kindness of all officers of Government.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Department of War, *June* 21, 1821.

No. 6.

Department of War,
June 21, 1821.

The assistant Commissaries of Subsistence stationed at posts in the Michigan Territory will issue to Solomon U. Hendrick, and his companions, three in number, (delegates from the Stockbridge nation of Indians,) a sufficient quantity of provisions, not exceeding one ration each per day, for their subsistence on their journey to and from Green bay, and during their stay at that place. If they should be accompanied by a delegate from the Munsees, he will also be furnished with one ration a day. The expenses for rations issued under this order will be charged to the Indian Department, and the officer issuing these will take the receipt of the delegation therefor, and transmit it to this Department, which will be a sufficient voucher in the settlement of his account, and to pass the amount to the credit of the Subsistence Department.

J. C. CALHOUN.

No. 7.

Articles of a treaty, made and concluded at Green bay, in the Territory of Michigan, between Tahyantaneken, alias John Antony, Tahnongotha, alias John Skenando, Onongwalgo, alias Cornelius Beard, Sganawaty, alias Thomas Christian, of the Oneida nation; Yahwenlanwen, alias Abram C Lafort, of the Oneida nation; Dagaoyotck, alias Jacob Jameson, Hanawongwas, alias George Jameson, of the Seneca nation, deputies authorized and empowered to represent an association of the Six Nations or tribes of Indians of the State of New York; Eleazer Williams, alias Onwarenkaaki, a deputy authorized and empowered to represent the St. Regis Indians of the State of New York; Uhhaunowwaunmut, alias Solomon U. Hendrick, Wuhsaunuh, alias Jacob Konkapot, Wenowwommaug, alias Abner W. Hendrick, Chicksaukon, alias Jacob Chicks, Naukawate, alias Robert Konkapot, deputies authorized and empowered to represent the Stockbridge nation or tribe of Indians of the State of New York; Rufus Iwrkey, alias Hatkosakont, a deputy authorized and empowered to represent the Munsee nation or tribe of Indians; and the chiefs and head men of the Menomonee and Winnebago nations of Indians, residing in the vicinity of Green bay, aforesaid, this eighteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

ARTICLE I.

The Menomonee and Winnebago nations of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the Six Nations, and the St. Regis, Stockbridge, and Munsee nations, do hereby cede, release, and quit claim, to the people of the said Six Nations, and the said St Regis, Stockbridge, and Munsee nations, for ever, all the right, title, interest, and claim, of them, the Menomonee and Winnebago nations of Indians, to the lands comprehended within, and described by the following boundaries, viz: beginning at the foot of the rapids on the Fox river, usually called the Grand Kakalin; thence up said river to the rapids at the Winnebago lake, and from the river extending back, in this width, on each side, to the northwest and to the southeast, equidistant with the lands claimed by the said Menomonee and Winnebago nations of Indians.

ARTICLE II.

The Six Nations, and the St. Regis, Stockbridge, and Munsee nations of Indians, do promise and agree, to and with the Menomonee and Winnebago nations of Indians, that they, the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, shall reserve to themselves the right of occupying a necessary proportion of the lands hereby ceded, for the purposes of hunting, and also the right of fishing; provided, nevertheless, that they, the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, in such use and occupation, shall commit no waste or depredation on such lands as may be under improvement by either of the said Six Nations, St. Regis, Stockbridge, or Munsee nations.

ARTICLE III.

In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the Six Nations, and the St. Regis, Stockbridge, and Munsee nations, aforesaid, do agree to pay to the Menomonee and Winnebago nations aforesaid, within one year from this date, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in goods; and they have also paid to the said Winnebago and Menomonee nations, this day, the sum of five hundred dollars, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by said Menomonee and Winnebago nations.

In testimony whereof, the said deputies, and the said chiefs and head men, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place, and on the day and year above written.

Winnebago Chiefs.

Serachow + or the Smoker,
Skonkapow + or Dog's Head,
Ochopkaw + Four Legs,
Karamanee + or the Elk,
Hempomoneck + or Day Walker,
Shonkshonksup + or Black Wolf.
Cheaukoo + Crooked Tail,
Chausepk + Black Deer,
Kauhawk + the Dove.

Menomonee Chiefs.

Eskenanin + or the Young Man,
Osakataw + or Pine Shooter, in the place of Tomas; son of Josette,
Weekeus, +
The Spaniard,
Kisheunaeum,
Muckometa + or Bear's Foot.

Deputies.

Tahyentaneken + alias John Antony,
Tahnonsongotha + John Skenando,
Onongwatgo + alias Cornelius Beard,
Sganawayty + Thomas Christian,
Yawenlanawen + Abram C. Lafort,
Dagayoht, alias Jacob Jameson,
Hanawongwas + alias George Jameson,
Eleazer Williams, alias Onwarenkaaki,
Solomon U. Hendrick, alias Uhhaunowwaunmut,

Jacob Konkapot, alias Wuhsaunuh,
Abner W. Hendrick + alias Wenowwommaug,
Jacob Chicks + alias Cheeksaucon,
Naukauwaut + alias Robert Konkapot,
Rufus Turkey + alias Katkosekort.

In presence of

N. Pinckney, *Col. 3d Reg Infantry,*
Wm. Whistler, *Capt. 3d Reg. Infantry,*
J. Garland, *Captain,*
S. Cowan, *Lieutenant,*
M. Irwin, *U. S. Factor,*
John Johnson, *U. S. Factor,*
Lewis Rouse,
J. B. C. Russell, *Lieut. U. S. Army,*
Chs. C. Trowbridge, *Agent for the Deputation.*

President's Approval.

The within arrangement, entered into between the Six Nations, the St. Regis, Stockbridge, and Munsee nations, of the one part, and the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, of the other, is approved, with the express understanding that the lands thereby conveyed to the Six Nations, the St. Regis, Stockbridge, and Munsee nations, are to be held by them in the same manner as they were previously held by the Menomonees and Winnebagoes.

JAMES MONROE.

February 9, 1822.

Receipt.

Received, Green bay, September 16th, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, of the Stockbridge deputies, nine hundred dollars, of the Oneida deputies four hundred dollars, and of the Tuscarora deputy two hundred dollars, all in goods, agreeable to the stipulations of the third article of the within treaty.

Winnebago Chiefs.

Serachow, × or the Smoker,
Karamanee, × or the Elk,
Skonkapaw, × or Dog's Head,
Ochopkaw, × or Four Legs,
Shunkshonksup, × or Black Wolf,
Aupommone, × or the Brave.

Menomonee Chiefs.

Ohgummekan, × or the Great Wave,
The Spaniard ×
Ausketaw, × or Pine Shooter,
Thaukaupomme, × or Scare-all,
Thauwommin, × or Yellow Dog.

In presence of

J. Sergeant, Jr.
Henry Clark,
H. Browning, *Capt. 3d Inft.*
B. Watson, *Major U. S. Army,*
Richard Printup.

No. 8.

Detroit, *September* 7, 1821.

Sir: The deputation from the Six Nations, and Stockbridge and Munsee nations of Indians, having returned to this place, I have the honor to report to you the proceedings, and the result of their mission to Green bay.

Soon after your departure from this place in July last, I learned that Major Biddle, the Indian Agent at Green bay, whose advice and assistance, I was instructed, would be afforded the deputies, was about to leave that place, for the purpose of attending the treaty to be held at Chicago.

I communicated this information to the deputies on their arrival here, and, at their request, I addressed a letter to your Excellency at Chicago, requesting that such instructions as would be most likely to secure the object in view might be immediately forwarded to me at Green bay.

On our arrival at the place of our destination, we found the Agent absent, as was anticipated, and learned, also, to our very great mortification, that his interpreter had accompanied him. Upon consultation, it was thought advisable to proceed in our business without delay, although we were sensible that we should meet with many difficulties; and, with this view, we procured a commodious house in the vicinity of Fort Howard, where we were visited, on the 7th of August, by a Menomonee chief, and a few of his warriors. We informed these men that we should be pleased to hold a council with such Menomonee chiefs as were at the place, and requested them to attend us, accompanied by those chiefs, on the following day.

On the eighth, a few of the Menomonee chiefs called at our house, and were soon followed by some Winnebagoes, who took seats with them in the council room, when the deputies addressed a short speech to the former, stating that they had an important communication to make to them, if their principal chiefs could be collected. This speech was, through mistake, interpreted to them as addressed to both nations, which fact we did not learn until they gave their answer, when it was too late to correct the error, as they all professed themselves gratified with the invitation, and engaged to send immediately for the chiefs of both nations.

Knowing that an enmity existed between the two parties, and that the Winnebagoes had refused to listen to propositions for the purchase of their lands, we are not a little displeased at this mistake of our interpreter; but, as will appear to you, it eventuated in the accomplishment of our object.

On the 16th, the chiefs of the two nations assembled, and we immediately commenced business. The deputies opened the object of their mission in a very handsome manner; taking care to set forth, in a proper light, the advantages which would result to their brethren, the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, from a cession as proposed; and after delivering a belt of wampum, according to the Indian custom, the opposite parties replied in very flattering terms, and begged leave to consult each other, promising to give an answer on the following day.

On the 17th, the Menomonees opened the council, with a positive refusal to accept the proposals made to them, alleging as a reason the limited quantity of lands possessed by them, and the difficulty they therefore experienced in gaining a livelihood.

The Winnebagoes expressed a great deal of sorrow at this answer, and proposed to give their brethren of the east the lands on the Fox river, from the Grand Chute to the Winnebago lake, a distance of four and a half miles.

Perceiving that the Menomonees were astonished at this reply, it was thought advisable to adjourn the council, with a view to give them time for reflection.

On the following day, they met the deputies again, and having stated that their minds had changed, proposed to join the Winnebagoes in a cession of the lands from the foot of the Grand Kakalin to the rapids of the Winnebago lake.

Immediately the articles of the treaty were prepared, but, before being finished, the Menomonees received a message from some person without the house; in consequence of which, some of the chiefs left the room, and a bustle commenced among those who remained. We perceived at once the cause of the confusion, and began seriously to fear the influence of the French inhabitants, some of whom had exerted themselves in opposition to our measures from the time of our arrival. After some time had elapsed, the chiefs who had left us returned, and it was then difficult to procure a decisive answer to our question, whether they would sign a grant, the terms of which had been proposed by themselves alone?

After a good deal of hesitation between their own inclination and that of their advisers, they told us that their speaker had not expressed their true sentiments, but that their first determination on our proposition was unchanged and unchangeable.

All hopes of effecting a purchase of the Menomonees were now at an end; for we felt sensible, as well from experience as from information, that they were guided in every thing by the advice and instruction of a few of the principal Frenchmen at the place, who have ever opposed with zeal the progress of settlement and improvement in their country.

Upon reflection, it was thought advisable to make another attempt, and the council was declared adjourned until the morning of the 19th, at which time the Winnebagoes were invited to attend, and sign the grant which they had first proposed. The Menomonees were told, that, if they should feel disposed to join in the cession, we should be pleased to see them also.

In the evening, the two nations held a consultation at their encampment, and on the following morning they all assembled, and signed the treaty, of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy, together with a sketch of a part of Fox river, exhibiting the breadth and course of the tract.

The grant is not so wide as was wished for and expected by the deputies, but when it is considered that we were obliged to encounter serious obstacles, unaided and alone, it cannot be denied that the result has been favorable.

Some of the deputies have visited the lands on and adjacent to the river, and are much pleased with the appearance of the soil, timber, and local advantages. Indeed, it is pronounced by the inhabitants to be the most valuable tract in that country.

The boundaries, as expressed in the articles of the treaty, are rather indefinite, but, under the then existing circumstances, it was difficult to make them less so. The grantors claim to the northwest as far as the Chippeway lands; sometimes they say three, at others four, five, and six days' march. On the southeast, their claims extend to lake Michigan.

Should it be thought advisable, I have little doubt that a purchase may be effected of the lands from the Rapid of the Fathers, four and a half miles above Fort Howard, and near the upper extremity of the French settlement, to the Grand Kakalin, a distance of thirteen and a half miles, which, added to the present cession, would make a breadth of upwards of thirty miles.

I cannot forbear expressing to your Excellency how highly I have been gratified with the correct moral deportment and statesmenlike conduct of the deputies from the Six Nations, under the direcion of Mr. Williams, whose personal exertions in this business have been very great. With respect to the deputation from the Stockbridge nation, I cannot speak so favorably. Some of them, it is true, have genius and energy, but they have been more addicted to intemperance than becomes men on business of this importance; and I fear that some part of their conduct has left an unfavorable impression on the minds of the inhabitants at the bay.

I am aware that I have been prolix in this report, but a desire to give your Excellency a detailed statement of the facts attending the mission has been the cause, and I offer no other apology—not doubting that when you shall take into consideration its imperfections, your goodness will prompt you to excuse them, under the belief that they do not arise from a want of inclination to make it more satisfactory.

With the highest respect, I have the honour to be your Excellency's very humble and much obliged servant,

CHARLES C. TROWBRIDGE.

To his Excellency Lewis Cass, Esq.

No. 9.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Solomon U. Hendrick, Deputy from the Stockbridge Nation, dated 13th February, 1822.

I have received your communications of the 5th inst., and return herewith the original treaty concluded at Green bay, between the deputies from the Stockbridge and other tribes of the Six Nations, and the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, endorsed by the President, approved. I regret that any portion of the Six Nations is dissatisfied with the treaty, but as one of the causes of dissatisfaction appears to be the distance of the country ceded thereby from Green bay, and may be obviated by procuring an extension of the cession as proposed, the permission which is solicited for another deputation from the Stockbridge and other tribes of the Six Nations, to visit the country again for that purpose, is granted.

The country the Six Nations have or may acquire from the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, will be held by them in the same manner as it was by the Indians who previously owned it. The deputies that may be appointed to make the arrangement (not exceeding six in number) will be provided with letters similar to those given to them last year, and orders will be given for them to be furnished with one ration each, while on their journey, and engaged in effecting the object of their visit.

Governor Cass has been instructed to give the Indians who may emigrate from the Stockbridge and other tribes of the Six Nations every facility in his power in fixing themselves upon the lands they have acquired of the Menomonees and Winnebagoes.

No. 10.

General circular to Indian Agents and officers of Government in the Michigan Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *8th May*, 1822.

The Reverend Eleazer Williams, who bears this, and his companions, forming a party of seven, visit the Michigan Territory, as delegates from the Stockbridge tribe, and from the Oneida and other tribes of the Six Nations of Indians, residing in the State of New York, for the purpose of obtaining from the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, in the neighborhood of Green bay, an extension of the cession of land which was made by the latter to the former tribes, in a treaty concluded between them on the 18th August, 1821, which has received the sanction of the President of the United States. The object of their visit is approved, and they are hereby recommended to the attention and kindness of all officers of Government.

J. C. CALHOUN.

No. 11.

Letter to his Excellency Governor Cass.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *8th May*, 1822.

SIR: This will be handed to you by the Rev. Eleazer Williams, who heads a deputation from the Stockbridge tribe, and the Oneida and other tribes of the Six Nations. The deputation visits the Michigan Territory again, for the purpose of obtaining from the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, in the neighborhood of Green bay, an extension of the cession of lands made by the latter to the former tribes, in the treaty concluded between them on the 8th August, 1821. The deputation will explain to you their wish; and the enclosed extracts of letters to S. U. Hendrick* will indicate the views of the Department upon subjects connected with their visit, which you will carry into effect. I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

No. 12.

SIR: The Secretary of War has authorized the Six Nations from the State of New York to procure from the Menomonees an extension of the cession which was made last year upon the Fox river, and approved by the President of the United States.

The delegation of the New York Indians will accompany you to Green bay, for the purpose; and, as the Indian agent is not there, you are authorized to superintend the negotiation on the part of the United States.

The object in procuring this cession is not only to provide a tract of country sufficient for the residence of these Indians, but also to exclude from it, and from its vicinity, any white settlements.

The advance which these Indians have made in improvement, their education, habits, and associations, and the annuities which are due to them, secure their friendship and fidelity to the United States. And they will thus act as an important advanced post, in an exposed quarter, where they will be surrounded by doubtful or disaffected Indians. It is important, therefore, that their situation should be as pleasant to themselves as possible. And there is probably no consideration connected with the subject more important to them than the certain tenure of their lands, and the power of preventing the introduction of that bane of Indian improvement, ardent spirits.

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*See letter to S. U. Hendrick, page 36.

To insure these objects, they are desirous of extending the cession as far down the Fox river as possible. You will aid them in this effort, and distinctly state to the Menomonees and French inhabitants that it has the sanction of the Government of the United States. How far the Menomonees' title extends in this direction, I am not able to determine: this fact can be better ascertained upon the spot. Of the particular course of the negotiation I can say nothing: it must be discretionary of the parties, and with you. What is done must be reduced to the form of a treaty, and one of the originals transmitted to me, to be forwarded to the Government.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

Mr. JOHN SERGEANT, Jr.

No. 13.

Articles of a Treaty,

Made and concluded at Green bay, in the Territory of Michigan, between Ubhaunowwaunmut, alias Solomon U. Hendrick, Waunnacon, alias John W. Quinney, Wenowwommoug, alias Abner W. Hendrick, and Owwohthommaug, alias Sampson, deputies authorized and empowered to represent the Muheconnuk or Stockbridge nation or tribe of Indians, of the State of New York; Keniegowa, alias John August, Tekarihonentee, alias Neddy Atsiguet, deputed, authorized, and empowered to represent the first Christian party of the Oneida nation of Indians, in the State of New York; Sagowitha, alias Jonathan Printup, a deputy authorized and empowered to represent the Tuscarora nation or tribe of Indians, in the State of New York; Onwerenhicaki, alias Eleazer Williams, a deputy authorized and empowered to represent the St. Regis nation or tribe of Indians, in the State of New York; Waulauque Koh, alias Last Night, a deputy from the Munsee nation; and the chiefs and head men of the Menomonee nation of Indians, residing in the vicinity of Green bay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

ARTICLE I.

The Menomonee nation of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the Muhheconnuk or Stockbridge, and the first Christian party of the Oneida, and the Tuscarora, and the St. Regis, and Munsee nations, do hereby cede, release, and quit claim, to them, the people of the said Stockbridge, Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis, and Munsee nations, for ever, all the right, title, interest, and claim of them, the Menomonee nation of Indians, to all the lands and islands comprehended within and described by the following boundaries, viz. beginning at the foot of the rapids on Fox river, usually called the Grand Kakalin; thence southeast (or on the lower line of the lands last season ceded by the Menomonee and Winnebago nations of Indians, to the Six Nations, St. Regis, Stockbridge, and Munsee nations,) to or equidistant with the Manawahkiah river, emptying into lake Michigan; thence on an easterly course to and down said river to its mouth; thence northerly, on the borders of lake Michigan, to and across the mouth of Green bay, so as to include all the islands of the Grand Traverse; thence from the mouth of Green bay aforesaid, a northwesterly course, to a place on the northwest shore of lake Michigan, generally known and distinguished by the name of Weyohquatonk by the Indians, and Bay de Noque by the French; thence a westerly course, on the height of land separating the waters running into lake Superior and those running into lake Michigan, to the head of the Menomonee river; thence continuing nearly the same course, until it strikes the northeastern boundary line of the lands ceded as aforesaid by the Menomonee and Winnebago nations to the Six Nations, St. Regis, Stockbridge, and Munsee nations of Indians, in eighteen hundred and twenty-one; thence southerly to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

The Stockbridge, Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis, and Munsee nations aforesaid, do promise and agree to and with the said Menomonees, that they, the said Menomonees, shall have the free permission and privilege of occupying and residing upon the lands herein ceded, in common with them the Stockbridge, Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis, and Munsee nations; provided, nevertheless, that they, the Menomonee nation, shall not in any manner infringe upon any settlements or improvements whatever, which may be in any manner made by the said Stockbridge, Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis, or Munsee nations.

ARTICLE III.

The Stockbridge, Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis, and Munsee nations, do further promise and agree to and with the said Menomonees, that, according to their request, all the French and other inhabitants who have just and lawful claims to, and are now settled and living upon, any lands herein ceded, shall remain unmolested by them the said Stockbridges, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, St. Regis, or Munsees. It is also expressly understood by the Stockbridge, Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis, and Munsee nations, that the Menomonees do not herein cede to them, the Stockbridge, Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis, and Munsee nations, any lands in the vicinity of Fort Howard, or near the mouth of Fox river, the title of which may have been heretofore extinguished by the American Government.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the cession herein made by the Menomonees, the Stockbridge and Munsee nations of Indians aforesaid have, by the hands of their deputies, paid to the chiefs and head men of the Menomonee nation, this day, the sum of one thousand dollars in goods, in full of all demands in this treaty on their part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the Menomonee nation. And the Oneida, Tuscarora, and St. Regis nations of Indians, do promise and agree to and with the Menomonee nation, to pay to them, the Menomonees, the sum of one thousand dollars in one year from the date hereof, and also one thousand dollars in two years from the date hereof—the whole to be paid in goods; the which respective sums are to be a full and complete recompense and compensation for the lands here-

by ceded, released, and quit claimed to the Stockbridge, Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis, and Munsee nations.

In testimony whereof, the said deputies, and the said chiefs and head men, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year above written.

Witness, John Sergeant, jun., Agent on the part of the Government of the United States.

Menomonee Chiefs.

Ohgummonnekun + or Great Wave.
The Spaniard +
Pomonikoht +
Saghkittoht + the Pheasant,
Wyhnisaught + Yellow Dog,
Pyaughkeenagh + the Tower,
Wyghtehunequagh + the Rubber,
Wypuhkauchywen + End of the Rapids.
Chishawinohmitch + South Bag,
Theykaughong + Scare-all.

Deputies.

Uhhaunowwaunmut, alias Solomon U. Hendrick,
Waunnaucon, alias John W. Quinney,
Wenowwommaug, alias Abner W. Hendrick,
Owwohthommaug, alias Sampson,
Waulauquekoh, + alias Last Night,
Keniakowa, + alias John August,
Tegarihontia, + alias Neddy Atsiguet,
Sagowisha, + alias Jonathun Printup,.
Eleazer Williams.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of

N. Pinckney, *Col. 3d Reg. Infantry,*
J. Bliss, *Capt. 3d Infantry,*
B. Babren, *Major U. S. Army,*
J. Nelson, *Capt. U. S. Army,*
Thomas C. Legate, *Capt. U. S. Artillery.*
Henry H. Loring, *Lieut.*
Benj. Walker, *Lieut. U. S. Army,*
S. Cowan, *Lieut. Infantry,*
George Wright, *U. S. Army.*

President's Approval.

The foregoing instrument is approved, so far as it conveys to the Stockbridge, Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis, and Munsee tribes or nations of Indians, that portion of the country therein described which lies between Sturgeon bay, Green bay, Fox river, that part of the former purchase made by said tribes or nations of Indians of the Menomonee and Winnabago Indians, on the 8th of August, 1821, which lies south of Fox river, and a line drawn from the southwestern extremity of said purchase to the head of Sturgeon bay, and no further: that quantity being deemed sufficient for the use of the first before-mentioned tribes and nations of Indians. It is to be understood, however, that the lands, to the cession of which to the tribes or nations aforesaid the Government has assented, are to be held by them in the same manner as they were held by the Menomonees, previous to concluding and signing the aforegoing instrument; and that the title which they have acquired is not to interfere, in any manner whatever, with the lands previously acquired or occupied by the Government of the United States, or its citizens.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1823.

JAMES MONROE.

No. 14.

Green Bay, *October* 16, 1822.

Sir: With respect to the commission with which your Excellency was pleased to honor me, I beg leave to submit the following report.

I left Detroit on the 10th, in company with the New York Indians, and arrived at Green bay on the 1st September. Messengers were immediately despatched to the different lodges of the Menomonees and Winnebago Indians, who returned and collected of both tribes about 800 people, old and young. They assembled on the 16th September, and received from the New York Indians the amount of goods stipulated in the third article of the treaty made last year. The Winnebagoes then returned to their homes. The Menomonees were then invited to treat with the New York Indians for an extension of the purchase made last year. They were particularly informed, through their interpreter, that the purchase, if made, would be approbated by the Government of the United States; and that I, as a commissioner under Government, was directed to make the statement to them. The French and other inhabitants in this place, who were interested in the subject, also received the same notice. The Menomonees, after deliberating on the subject, met on the 23d day of September, and, as far as I could learn, without a dissenting voice agreed to the proposals made by the New York Indians, which were put in form of a treaty, which treaty is herewith transmitted to your Excellency, reference being had to the same, all particulars will more fully appear.

I have been credibly informed that some of the French people at this place have taken much pains to create a party among the Menomonees, to frustrate the designs of Government and the New York Indians in the aforesaid purchase. They have been entirely unsuccessful in their attempts; and I have the pleasure further to state, that the Menomonees appeared to be much pleased with the bargain, and their new neighbors.

The subject of any former purchase having been made by the French, British, or American Government, has been particularly inquired into, and it appears that no transfer has ever been made to either, except a piece of land immediately in the vicinity of fort Howard, which the Indians acknowledge, though it has never been reduced to writing.

All which is respectfully submitted, by
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant,
JOHN SERGEANT, Jun.

To his Exc. Lewis Cass, *Governor of the Territory of Michigan.*

No. 15.

To the Chiefs and Head Men of the Onondaga, Seneca, Tuscarora, Oneida, and Stockbridge Tribes or Nations of Indians residing in New York.

BROTHERS: I have received your memorial in a letter from your friend Mr. Ellis, representing that you have received information that your Green bay treaty, held last season with your brethren the Menomonees, has been but partially confirmed by your great father, the President.

Brothers: In answer to your memorial I have to say, that you had the free consent of your father, the President, to hold the treaty which you have concluded with the Menomonees, and he has not now the least objection to the arrangement which has been entered into between you and the Menomonees in its fullest extent. * * * *

Your great father, the President, wishes you distinctly to understand that he does not mean, by the partial sanction which he has or may give to the arrangement between you and the Menomonees, to interfere with, or in any manner invalidate, your title to all the lands which you have thereby acquited, including those not confirmed, as well as those confirmed by the Government. On the contrary, he considers your title to every part of the country conveyed to you by the Menomonees as equally valid against them, and he has no objections to your occupying and using the same, as if the whole had been confirmed by the Government.

Brothers: I take this occasion to repeat to you the assurances that all who may choose to change their residence will continue to receive the same protection and friendship from the Government as they did whilst they resided in New York; and that their removal will in no wise change the relation in which they previously stood to the Government.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the War Office, this 27th day of October, 1823.

[L. S.] J. C. CALHOUN.

No. 16.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America, and the Chippeway, Menomonee, and Winnebego tribes of Indians, was made and concluded on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, at the Butte des Morts, on Fox river, in the Territory of Michigan, between Lewis Cass and Thomas L. M'Kenney, commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs and warriors of the said tribes on the part of the said tribes, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a Treaty, made and concluded at the Butte des Morts, on Fox river, in the Territory of Michigan, between Lewis Cass and Thomas L. M'Kenney, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chippeway, Menomonee, and Winnebago tribes of Indians.

Article 1. Whereas the southern boundary of the Chippeway country from the Plover Portage of the Ouisconsin easterly, was left undefined by the treaty concluded at Prairie de Chien, August 19, 1825, in consequence of the non-attendance of some of the principal Menomonee chiefs; and whereas it was provided by the said treaty, that whenever the President of the United States might think proper, such of the tribes, parties to the said treaty, as might be interested in any particular line, should be convened, in order to agree upon its establishment;

Therefore, in pursuance of the said provision, it is agreed between the Chippeways, Menomonees, and Winnebagoes, that the southern boundary of the Chippeway country shall run as follows, namely: from the Plover Portage of the Ouisconsin, on a northeasterly course, to a point on Wolf river equidistant from the Ashawano and Post lakes of said river; thence to the falls of the Paahshaytig river of Green bay; thence to the junction of the Neesau Kootag, or Burnt Wood river, with the Menomonee; thence to the Big island of the Shoskinaubic, or Smooth Rock river; thence following the channel of said river to Green bay, which it strikes between the Little and the Great Bay de Noquet.

Art. 2. Much difficulty having arisen from the negotiations between the Menomonee and Winnebago tribes, and the various tribes and portions of tribes of Indians of the State of New York, and the claims of the respective parties being much contested, as well with relation to the tenure and boundaries of the two tracts claimed by the said New York Indians west of lake Michigan, as to the authority of the persons who signed the agreement on the part of the Menomonees, and the whole subject having been fully examined at the council this day concluded, and the allegations, proofs, and statements of the respective parties having been entered upon the journal of the commissioners, so that the same can be decided by the President of the United States, it is agreed by the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, that, so far as respects their interest in the premises, the whole matter shall be referred to the President of the United States, whose decision shall be final. And the President is authorized, on their parts, to establish such boundaries between them and the New York Indians as he may consider equitable and just.

Art. 3. It being important to the settlement of Green bay that definite boundaries should be established between the tract claimed by the former French and British Governments and the lands of the Indians, as well to avoid future disputes as to settle the question of jurisdiction, it is therefore agreed between the Menomonee tribe and the United States that the boundaries of the said tracts, the jurisdiction and title of which are hereby acknowledged to be in the United States, shall be as follows, namely: beginning on the shore of Green bay, six miles due north from the parallel of the mouth of Fox river, and running thence in a straight line, but with the general course of the said river, and six miles therefrom, to the intersection of the continuation of the westerly boundary of the tract of the Grand Kakalin, claimed by Augustin Grignion; thence on a line with the said boundary to the same; thence with the same to Fox river; thence on the same course, six miles; thence in a direct line to the southwestern boundary of the tract marked on the plan of the claims at Green bay as the settlement at the bottom of the bay; thence with the southerly boundary of the said tract to the southeasterly corner thereof; and thence with the easterly boundary of the said tract to Green bay. Provided, that if the President of the United States should be of opinion that the boundaries thus established interfere with any just claims of the New York Indians, the President may then change the said boundaries in any manner he may think proper, so that the quantity of land contained in the said tract be not greater than by the boundaries herein defined. And provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to have any effect upon the land claims of Green bay; but the same shall remain as though this treaty had not been formed.

Art. 4. In consideration of the liberal establishment of the boundaries as herein provided for, the commissioners of the United States have this day caused to be distributed among the Indians goods to the amount of fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars, payment for which shall be made by the United States.

Art. 5. The sum of one thousand dollars shall be annually appropriated for the term of three years, and the sum of fifteen hundred dollars shall be annually thereafter appropriated, as long as Congress think proper, for the education of the children of the tribes parties hereto, and of the New York Indians, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

Art. 6. The United States shall be at liberty, notwithstanding the Winnebagoes are parties to this treaty, to pursue such measures as they may think proper for the punishment of the perpetrators of the recent outrages at Prairie du Chien and upon the Mississippi, and for the prevention of such acts hereafter.

Art. 7. This treaty shall be obligatory after its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States.

Done at the Butte des Morts, on Fox river, in the Territory of Michigan, this eleventh day of August, 1827.

(Signed, &c.)

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered said treaty, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed by their resolution of the nineteenth instant, and with the proviso contained in said resolution, "That the said treaty shall not impair or affect any right or claim which the New York Indians, or any of them, have to the lands or any of the lands mentioned in the said treaty," accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-third.

[L. S.] JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President,

H. Clay, *Secretary of State.*

No. 162

Treaty with the Seneca residing in Ohio at the City of Washington, February 28, 1831.

- 1831 -

Articles of Agreement
with the
Senecas.

Concluded Feb. 28. 1831.

Ratified March 24th, 1831

1/2

Read

10-1

In the Senate of the United States.
March 2. 1831.

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring) That the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the Convention between the United States of America and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca tribe of Indians, residing on the Sandusky river in the state of Ohio, concluded, at the City of Washington, on the twenty eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

Attest;

Walter Lowrie
Sec Senate

#162

1

Agreement and
Convention with
the Seneca Indians
residing in Ohio.

Andrew Jackson,

President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas Articles of Agreement and Convention between the United States of America, and the Seneca Tribe of Indians, residing on the Sandusky river in the State of Ohio, were made and concluded at the City of Washington, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by James B. Gardiner, Commissioner on the part of the United States, and the principal Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Tribe aforesaid, on the part of said Tribe; — which Articles of Agreement

and

and Convention are in the words following,

To Wit:

Articles

Articles of Agreement and Convention, made and concluded at the City of Washington, on the twenty eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, by and between James B. Gardiner, specially appointed Commissioner on the part of the United States, of the one part; and the undersigned, principal Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca tribe of Indians, residing on the Sandusky river in the State of Ohio, on the part of said tribe, of the other part; for the cession of the lands now owned and occupied by the said tribe of Indians, lying on the waters of the Sandusky river, and situate within the territorial limits of the organized counties of Seneca and Sandusky, in said State of Ohio.

Whereas the tribe of Seneca Indians, residing on Sandusky River, in the State of Ohio, have earnestly solicited the President of the United States to negociate with them, for an exchange of the lands, now owned and occupied by them, for lands of the United States, west of the river Mississippi, and for the removal and permanent settlement of said tribe: Therefore, in order to carry into effect the aforesaid objects, the following articles have been agreed upon:

Art. 1. The Seneca tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do forever cede, release and quit claim to the United States, the lands granted to them, by patent, in fee simple, by the sixth section of the Treaty, made at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami River of Lake Erie, on the twenty ninth day of September, in the year 1817, containing thirty thousand acres, and described as follows: "beginning on the Sandusky river at the lower corner of the section granted to William Spicer; thence down the river on the east side, with the meanders thereof at high water mark to a point east of the mouth of Wolf Creek; thence, and from the beginning, east, so far that a north line will include the quantity of thirty thousand acres." And said tribe also cede, as aforesaid, one other tract of land, reserved for the use of the said Senecas, by the second article of the treaty, made at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year 1818, which tract is described in said treaty as follows: "Ten thousand acres of land, to be laid off on the east side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the south side of their reservation of thirty thousand acres, which begins on the Sandusky river, at the lower corner of William Spicer's section, and excluding therefrom the said William Spicer's section:" — making, in the whole of this cession, forty thousand acres.

Art. 2. In consideration of the cessions stipulated in the foregoing article; the United States agree to cause the said tribe of Senecas, consisting of about four hundred souls, to be removed in a convenient and suitable manner, to the western side of the Mississippi river; and will grant them, by patent, in fee simple, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain on the same, a tract of land, situate on, and adjacent to the northern boundary of the lands heretofore granted to the Cherokee nation of Indians, and adjoining the boundary of the State of Missouri; which tract shall extend fifteen miles from east to west, and seven miles from north to south, containing about sixty seven thousand acres be the same more or less: for which the President of the United States shall cause letters patent to be iſsued, in due form of law, agreeably to the Act of the last seſsion of Congreſs.

Art. 3. The United States will defray the expenses of the removal of the said Senecas; and will moreover supply them with a sufficiency of wholesome provisions, to support them for one year after their arrival at their new residence.

Art. 4. Out of the first sales to be made of the lands herein ceded by the Senecas, the United States will cause a grist mill, a saw mill, and a blacksmith shop to be erected on the lands herein granted to the Senecas, with all necessary tools, to be supported and kept in operation at the expense of the United States, for the sole benefit of the said Senecas: and for these purposes, the United States will employ a miller and a blacksmith, for such term as the President of the United States, in his discretion, may think proper.

Art. 5. As the Seneca Indians, on their removal, will stand in need of funds to make farms and erect houses; it is agreed that the United States will advance them six thousand dollars, in lieu of the improvements which they have made on the lands herein ceded to the United States; which sum shall be reimbursed from the sales of the lands ceded. An equitable distribution of this sum shall be made by the Chiefs, with the consent of the tribe, in general Council aſsembled, to such individuals of the tribe, as, having left improvements, may be properly entitled to receive the same.

Art. 6. The live stock, farming utensils, and other chattel property, which the Senecas now own, and may not be able to take with them, shall be sold by some Agent to be appointed by the President; and the proceeds paid to the owners of such property, respectively.

Art. 7. The expenses of the Chiefs, in coming to and remaining at Washington, and returning to Ohio, as well as the expenses and per diem pay of the native Interpreter accompanying them, shall be paid by the United States.

Art. 8. The United States will expose to public sale, to the highest bidders, at such time and in such manner as the President may direct, the tracts of land herein ceded by the Seneca Indians: And, after deducting from the proceeds of such sale, the minimum price of the public lands; the cost of building the saw and grist mills and blacksmith shop for the Senecas; the cost of surveying the lands; and the sum of six thousand dollars, to be advanced in lieu of their present improvements: it is agreed that any balance which may remain, of the avails of the lands, after sale as aforesaid, shall constitute a fund for the future exigencies of the tribe, on which the Government of the United States consent and agree to pay, to the Chiefs of the nation, for the use and general benefit of the nation, annually, five per cent. on said balance, as an annuity: And if, at any time hereafter, the Seneca

Chiefs, by and with the advice and consent of their tribe in General Council assembled, shall make known to the President, their desire that the fund, thus to be created, should be dissolved and given to the tribe; the President shall cause the same to be paid over to them, in such manner as he may direct; provided he shall become satisfied of the propriety of so doing.

Art. 9. It is agreed that any annuity, accruing to the Senecas, by former treaties, shall be paid to them at their intended residence, west of the Mississippi, under the direction of the President.

Art. 10. The United States hereby agree to give to the Senecas, as presents, one hundred rifles, as soon as practicable, and four hundred blankets, for the use of the tribe, to be delivered to them at such time and place as may be directed by the Secretary of War. Also fifty ploughs, fifty hoes and fifty axes, will be given to the tribe, as aforesaid, to assist them in commencing farming.

Art. 11. The Chiefs of the Senecas, being impressed with gratitude towards Henry C. Brish, their sub-agent, for his private advances of money and provisions, and numerous other acts of kindness towards them, as well as his extra services in coming with them to Washington; and having expressed a wish that a quarter section of a hundred and sixty acres of the lands ceded by them, should be granted to him in consideration thereof: the same is hereby granted to him and his heirs, to be located under under the direction of the President of the United States.

Art. 12. The lands granted by this Agreement and Convention to the Seneca tribe of Indians shall not be sold or ceded by them, except to the United States.

Art. 13. It is communicated by the Chiefs here, that, in Council, before they left home, it was agreed by the tribe, that for their services in coming to the City of Washington, each should receive one hundred dollars, to be paid by said tribe: At the request of said Chiefs, it is agreed that the United States will advance the amount, to wit: five hundred dollars, to be hereafter reimbursed from the sale of their lands in Ohio.

In testimony whereof the parties respectively have this twenty Eighth of February signed the same, & affixed their seals

James B. Gardiner (Seal)

Comstick his + mark

Small Cloud Spicer his + mark

Seneca Steel his + mark

Hard Hickory his + mark

Capt. Good Hunter his + mark

Signed in presence of

Henry C. Brish

Sub Agent.

George Herron Interpreter

[illegible]

Henry [illegible]

[illegible]

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered said Articles of Agreement and Convention, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed by their Resolution of --- the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty-fifth.

Andrew Jackson

By the President,

M. Van Buren,
Secretary of State.

Department of War,
Office Indian Affairs,
1st. April, 1831.

Post. 185. To
P. L. Chouteau, Esqr.
Indian Agent,
Osage Nation.

Sir,

I enclose herewith the claims of Joseph Cooper and A. P. Chouteau, against the Osages - that you may bring them before the Chiefs, and endeavor to get their aſsent to the payment of them from their annuity for the present year when the same is received by you. If the Chiefs aſsent to this, you will pay the claims, if not, you will report them up to the Department, with such remarks on them respectively, as will enable the Department to decide upon them correctly. -

I am &c, &c
Samuel S. Hamilton.

Department of War,
29th. March, 1831.

Post. 264 To Col:
Ante. 167. J. B. Gardiner,

Sir,

It is important to the Government of the United States, and to the States individually, that the Indians should be prevailed upon to seek a habitation and a home beyond the Miſsiſsippi. Experience and observation clearly demonstrate that while these red people continue to reside within the limits of the States, collisions must be looked for, and injury to the Indians expected to result. Such a state of things it is desirable to avoid. For the purpose of effecting results so desirable Congreſs in 1830, made liberal and ample provision. Attempts have been made during last year to prevail upon the Indians to the South to avail themselves of the terms proposed. They were accepted by two of the tribes, and refused by the other two. It is not neceſsary therefore again to suggest to them terms which have already been rejected, but rather leave them to their own calm reflections and action upon the subject.

The State of Ohio has Indians within her limits.

While

While they remain there, the same inconvenience which has been experienced in other States will continue to be felt in that. Under the liberal provisions of the act of 1830, no propositions have been made and no special agents sent amongst those tribes to explain the views and policy of the Government. To do so becomes neceſsary, particularly since one of the tribes recently and of their own accord came to this place and stipulated with the Government for an exchange of lands and removal to the West. You have been appointed by the President to confer with these people, and make to them the neceſsary explanations on this subject so important to them.

It is directed then, that you proceed at as early a period as practicable, to visit the different tribes of Indians within the State of Ohio, and ascertain their views upon the subject for which you are sent, and on finding them disposed to cede their lands and remove west of the Miſsiſsippi, to conclude arrangements to that effect. The agent and Sub-agents you will advise with and call to your aſsistance whenever deemed neceſsary. It is wished that the agent be with you at any treaty concluded. As caution is eſsential to the succeſsful termination of such a busineſs, reserve, and silence, as to the object of your visit, is suggested to you as matter for your discretion, to make it known to the Chiefs in conversation only as you paſs amongst them, and explain the wishes of the Government, and its conviction that it is the only course which can secure to them happineſs, and preserve them as a people. Should you find them disposed to listen to you, and in the end willing to treat, you can proceed to do so, or a sufficient number not being together and at hand, to appoint a convenient time when you will. Having concluded an arrangement with one tribe, you will proceed to the next, and the next until all are dealt with.

The basis of your action particularly will be the act of Congreſs of May 1830, - a grant for the lands after the manner there stated, with a support of wholesome provisions as it provide

A

(A principal object will be to get these Ohio tribes compactly together; and an entire Country in common, provided their acquaintance and intemacy be such as to make their association desirable, to be laid off for them adjoining, or near to, as practicable, where the Senecas are located, or in such other part of the Country as may be wished, taking care not to have the locations so scattered as to interrupt other settlements hereafter to be made, and taking care also, to have them resting on the line of some former Indian boundary. The mode and manner of making the location to be at the option and discretion of the President; stipulating also that they shall have, a quantity of land equal to what they cede; or one third or one half more than they cede accordingly as the limited quantity they hold; contrasted with the number of their people - their agricultural turn, or other circumstances in your judgment and opinion may make necessary and proper.

This done, you will stipulate for the sale of their lands, by the Government, that after deducting from the whole quantity of the land ceded 70/100. or 62½/100; and the expenses of surveying and selling them, the balance shall be paid over to the tribes respectively; or may be created into a 5 per Cent fund, the principal of which may be redeemed at any time within thirty years at the pleasure of Congress -)

Mills - Houses - Churches &c. which may be required to be built, to be chargeable on the fund sales, where the United States may bind themselves in the agreement to build them.

(It is represented that the different tribes of Indians residing in Ohio, own the following quantity of acres of land, to wit: -

	Souls.	acres.	to be given west of Mississippi.
The Wyandotts,	500.	163,000..	165,000
" Shawneese,	600.	117,000.	150,000
" Senecas,	200.	40,000.	50,000
" Ottawas,	300.	50,000.	70,000.
	1600.	370,000.	435,000.)

H White

If you can exchange, and no more land is required than is stated to wit:- 435,000; or say 500,000 acres, then you may further stipulate to give as an earnest of their Great Fathers kindneſs to the,

	Blankets.	Ploughs.	Hoes.	Axes.	Guns.
Wyandotts -	500.	50.	50.	50.	50.
Shawneese -	500.	50.	50.	50.	50.
Senecas -	200.	20.	20.	20.	20.
Ottawas -	300.	30.	30.	30.	30.
	1,500.	150.	150.	150.	150.

The above articles are estimated to cost about 10,000$ and the expense of removal and support for one year will not fall short of 30$ a head or 60,000$: in all about 70,000$ beside the expense of the treaty which will be equal to 20 cents an acre on the whole amount owned by them to wit:- 370,000 acres.

(As regards locating these Indians west of the Miſsissippi, endeavor to place them south of the Shawneese reservation, and west of the Weas, Peorias, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias as you will see it laid down on the Map. If the four tribes will all go together let their reservation begin on the west boundary of the Weas and others, 2½ or 3 miles south of the Shawneese south boundary, so that this opening may form a common paſs way to all those tribes in common without either intruding on the lands of the other. If located here the whole four I mean, the location may be extended as far south as reservation of the Weas and others extend south, and west far as the Shawneese reservation goes.

If all or any prefer to follow the Senecas with whom we have treated, then stipulate for such as desire to locate in that direction for so much land contiguous to, and adjoining the lands granted to the Senecas by agreement made at Washington "the 28th February 1831."

(In arranging the quantity of land to be given west it is not meant to restrict you precisely, to the number of acres stated. The quantity may be increased to 20, or or 25 per cent beyond the amount each may cede; or even $\frac{1}{2}$ more than is ceded may be extended to the Senecas and Ottawas who have small claims, should it become indispensable; but if any material increase be made it will be advisable to state that the balance of sales of their lands over 70 cents instead of 62 shall be paid to them.

The country to be theirs by Grant, while they continue to reside on it, or exist as a tribe.)

Your compensation for the performance of this duty will be five dollars a day, and your expenses, to be computed from the time you may leave home to enter upon the business assigned you; and to avoid the trouble of taking vouchers, three dollars for each twenty miles you may travel, in going from and returning home. Your expenses from this place will be allowed.

You will make report of any thing connected with the Indian Department, during the period of your trip, that you may consider material to be known.

In performing the trust assigned you, a strict economy is to be observed, and no expenditure is to be incurred that can be avoided. If treaties are conclued, or held, funds will be necessary. You are authorized, therefore, to draw upon the Department for any amount, not exceeding two thousand dollars. But in all cases of drawing a draft; a bill of items, on account of which the draft is made must be forwarded, certified and signed by yourself.

Very respectfully &c
John H. Eaton.

Post- 306.
Ante- 77.

To
James Wilson,
Crawford Ct. House, Ark. T.

Department of War.
Office Indian Affairs.
1st April. 1831.

Sir,

The difficulty heretofore existing to the payment of your claim on account of its connexion with the accounts of the late Agent Major DuVal, has been ob-

Deputation which was recently at the seat of Government, with Major Brodnax, and which it is presumed they have communicated to you - a copy of the request of the deputation on the subject is enclosed for your information. -

I am very respectfully &c
Samuel S. Hamilton.

In page 172

To
Post. 172. J. B. Gardiner:

Department of War.
31st. March, 1831.

Sir,

You have been appointed special agent to visit the Ohio Indians, and learn their disposition to cede their lands and remove West of the Miſsiſsippi River. Should you find them willing to remove, the President directs me to instruct you, that you enter into negotiations with them, and conclude agreements to that effect; and by the sanction of the President, this will be your authority for doing so.

Given at the War office the 31st. March, 1831.
John H. Eaton.
Secretary of War.

Post. 179. To The Honble:
Ante. 143. Spencer Pettis,
Washington.

Department of War.
Office Indian Affairs,
31st. March, 1831.

Sir,

I find, on examination of the papers in the case of Joseph Cooper, that the cattle for which he claims remuneration, were lost or taken by the Indians, in the Osage or Indian Country. The law of intercourse does not provide for claims for property taken under such circumstances, consequently the claim of Mr. Cooper cannot be allowed by the Department. The only remedy for the claimant is to obtain satisfaction, thro' the agent, of the Osages; and in case they refuse to make it from their annuity or otherwise, then by application to Congreſs.

The

To His Excellency Enos T. Throop ~~Esquire~~ 1831, April
Governor of the State of New York

We the undersigned are delegates from several of the New York Tribes, and desire to lay a statement to Your Excellency in reference to the present crisis of our affairs. Being in circumstances of distress and, fearing that the State of New York [illegible] may [illegible], a favourable occasion is offered to [illegible] your attention and to ask your advice & assistance. We have never heretofore applied to your Govrnt in vain — [illegible] lived long under its protection and experienced the happiness which its regulations afforded, — and [illegible] we are induced in the hope that our present application will be heard.

We are returning from a visit to Washington, which was undertaken with the approbation of Mr. Stambaugh, Indian Agent at Green Bay, in the view of settling our difficulties with the Menominees. After the ineffectual and unsatisfactory decision of the Commissioners appointed by the Presdt during the last year, it was thought expedient that a delegation from both of the ~~[illegible]~~ contending parties should accompany him to the seat of Govrnt there to discuss and settle the question of boundary. [illegible] of this question and the origin of our claims to lands in the vicinity of Green Bay, Your Excellency must be well acquainted with. But that you may understand every circumstance belonging to the subject, & be fully ascertained of the correctness of our conduct & that you may perceive the propriety of our appeal to the State of New York at the present time, we have accompanied this letter with a printed exposition showing the authority which supported us in our negociations with the Western Tribes — the views & policy of the Govrnt in our removal — The inducements

2 which were offered us — The opposition of ~~[illegible]~~ individuals at Green Bay — The prompt interference of the War Depart in our behalf — the ratification of ~~the treaties~~ our [illegible] — the subsequent intrigues of certain persons, which operating on the ignorance & cupidity of the Menomonies, produced a feeling of distrust & jealousy, which has never been allayed — & which has originated the present difficulty — The attack upon our rights by the Com'rs of 1827 — the refusal of the Senate to assist in impairing those rights — & the proceedings of the Com'rs appointed the last year by the Senate to settle the controversy.

We do not err in saying that no step has ever been taken by us in any of our negotiations in opposition to the views & earnest wishes of the Genl Govmt. We could have had no motive in relinquishing our pleasant situation in the State of New York, and emigrating to Green Bay — in changing a certainty in residence on lands, to which we were bound by every tie of interest & feeling, for an uncertain possession in the cold regions of the North West — unless we had been induced by the strongest assurances of support & by our desire to relieve the State of New York of its Indian population. We felt the importance of this measure for our own preservation, & were convinced of its necessity by the earnest representations of the Agents both in & out of the Govmt. We were reminded of our dreadful situation, surrounded by a profusion of White population which was continually encroaching upon our possessions; & bringing with it vices & evils, which destroyed our [illegible] as [illegible] That our lands were valuable, situated in the heart of New York & were needed for the settlement & growth of the State — That we had made extensive purchases from the Western tribes, which had been sanctioned by the President — That our emigration was a favourite policy with the Executive — That the Territory we had bought unquestionably belonged to us and our children & that the faith of the Govmt was pledged to support & protect us in them. These offers were generous. Our former dealings had not led us to expect duplicity — & we concluded that no good reason existed against removal. A part of our Tribes accordingly emigrated & others are now disposing of their lands with the same object in view, resigning thereby everything that is dear & valuable to them. We will not believe that being brought by such means into circumstan-

3 -ces of peril and difficulty, Your Excellency will now desert us when assistance is most necessary."

Your Excellency after this development of the causes which led us to emigrate to Green Bay, will hardly credit the information that attempts

[illegible] are now disposing of their [illegible] [illegible]
same object in view, rejecting thereby everything
that is dear & valuable to them. We will not believe
that being brought by such means into circumstan-

ces of peril and difficulty, Your Excellency will now
desert us, when assistance is most necessary.

Your Excellency after this develop-
ment of the causes which led us to emigrate to Green
Bay, will hardly credit the information that attempts
are now making to eject us entirely from the country
- That we are charged with deceit & double dealing
in the acquisition of our lands - & that impelled
by motives of speculation and extortion we were
anxious to build our own fortune upon the ruin
of the Menomonies. These charges are not
only current among individuals personally inter-
ested in our destruction, but we have just reasons
to think that they are attended to & believed by
the present Secry of War.

It is affirmed in the first place that
in our Treaties with the Menomonies, they did
not understand what we required and what they
gave & 2ly that no consideration was ever paid
for the lands conveyed by them to us. In reply
- We ~~have~~ state, that we acted under the direc-
tion of an agent appointed by the Govermt of the
U.S. to superintend the negotiations - That the
object on our part was fully understood by
him - That he used his influence to ascertain
who were the chiefs of the Menomonie Nation &
to collect them together - That the best interpreters
in the country were sworn & employed to ex-
plain properly what was the object of the
mission - & that after the proposals were made
& the treaty completed no explanations were
sought, or complaints of misunderstanding
heard. We say moreover that in the treaty
of 1822 it was not contemplated by the N.Y. Tribes
to purchase farther down the Fox river or a
greater width of country, than from the Northern
line of the purchase of 1821 to the Rapides des Peres
- but when the Menomonies were determined & very
anxious in their request, they desired us to extend the
limits & to take a conveyance of a tenancy in
common with them to nearly their whole country

4 alledging as a reason that "they feared the White People" That, to use their own strong language, "the knives of the pale men were sharp and their nails were long & when fastened upon the lands of Indians they would take and hold fast - they feared their own ability to keep them off - & wished us, who were better able to cope with them to have an interest in the soil & thus prevent any fraud which might thereafter be practised.

We produce further their treaties signed by respectable witnesses & their receipts for the payment of the purchase money. We show all the evidence which can be given in cases of this kind, & far greater & more conclusive than can be produced to substantiate many of the contracts between the United States & different Indian Tribes.

But it is said that the smallness of the consideration furnishes grounds for belief that there was fraud in the transaction. We deny the fact, & affirm that if the price was not a full and sufficient consideration for the interest conveyed, it [illegible] not of itself [illegible] warrant any such presumption.

We said a [illegible] that the U.S. authorities themselves, having the immediate controul and direction of the bargain, considered a proper compensation. It was more than double the price paid from the treasury of the Govmnt for the same extent of the Indians' land in some of the rich and fertile regions of the South.

But should this presumption be held conclusive against us we call upon the Govmnt to discharge their long account for lands bought of our tribes in different ~~[illegible]~~ States & for which they have as yet given us no satisfac-
+ tion we will then be enabled & cheerfully willing
+ to pay to the poor savage of the West, the full value of his acres even ten times told.

The country around Green Bay in 1822 was not in demand - The project of the

5 Huron Territory not thought of - A [illegible] market had not then been raised upon the ~~ex-~~ ~~[illegible]~~ growing importance & value of the lands - [illegible] not then heard [illegible]

& to pay to the poor Savage of the West, the full value of his acres even ten times told.

The country around Green Bay in 1822 was not in demand - the project of the Huron Territory not thought of - A suppositious
5 market had not then been raised upon the ~~[illegible]~~ growing importance & value of the lands - The Menomonies were not then heard to complain of their hard bargain, nor would they now, but for intrigues which operate on their cupidity & induce them to measures most base & detestible.

It has been said of us that we sought the ruin of the Menomonies - That our plans were laid for purposes of speculation - & that we have worked upon their simplicity for our advantage & their destruction. This is ungenerous & untrue. On this subject we have courted the most critical scrutiny. We have published a detailed statement of the whole transaction showing that our conduct was induced and guided by the agents of Govern't & if any error or sin has been committed we are not to be held accountable.

It was not originally our desire to emigrate to Green Bay. We resisted until overcome by the superior address of white men who promised us what has never been fulfilled. We were to have peace & protection. A Territory was to be set off for the exclusive occupancy of the remnants of tribes in the State of New York free from the destroying influence & intrusion of strangers. ~~[illegible]~~ Instead of finding a fulfilment of these engagements to us we are left exposed to the arts and [illegible] of designing men - charged with fraud and extortion & measures are taken to expel us ~~[illegible]~~ from the country

These difficulties have not originated nor have they been protracted and embittered by any ~~[illegible]~~ pertinacious conduct on our part. There have been frequent opportunities when the Govern't might, & should have investigated the subject and produced a settlement. Whenever lands were wrongfully bought by the Comm^rs of 1827 - the Presd & Senate in their constitutional

The adoption of ~~[illegible]~~ individuals action on that treaty might have ascertained & defined the rights of all parties. This was not done & the question left more perplexed ~~and~~ by the conditional ratification of the acts of the Commissioners — Thus prolonging the contest & inviting a renewal of the attacks & calumnies which for years had harassed & oppressed us.

Commissioners were appointed the last year by the Prest to adjust the matter, with certain instructions under which they were to act. These instructions prohibited them from concluding upon any principle of Equity or Justice. ~~Our~~ the treaties, under which our claims arise, were waived from their consideration & a boundary was [illegible] fixed & lands allotted to us, not from any right by purchase but from the generous permission of the Menomonies [illegible] written [illegible] their conduct to the Prest. These Commissioners decided upon bases and reasons wholly foreign from the subject. [illegible] our Excellency will examine this part of the subject it will be found that the Comm't of the U.S. & not the Menomonies were [illegible] insulted, ~~[illegible]~~.

[illegible] are valid [illegible] or inefficacious, we ask not ~~for~~ the charity of the Menomonies. We are not willing to take their lands upon any other principle than that of fair purchase & right. (But we ask who ~~[illegible]~~ is now competent to decide upon the character of these treaties? Prest Monroe has ratified them solemnly & the Senate had recognized them at different times. Is it true that the present Executive can be a tribunal of appeal from the actings of a power any way equal to itself — & can the fairness of our purchase be [illegible] at this day?

How easily & readily would the contest have ended if treaties had constituted the basis of ~~last~~ the negotiations of the last year! or if the Counsel had been empowered to investigate & decide upon their merits! — [illegible] however were they convinced of the efficacy of these contracts that Genl Root & Judge [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ argument thorough & binding nature ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

In our late visit to Washington, the whole subject was before the Department [illegible] — Our treaties

[illegible]

- ever questioned at this day?

How easily & readily would the contest have ended if treaties had constituted the basis of ~~their~~ the negotiations of the last year! or if the Comms had been empowered to investigate & decide upon their merits! — So firmly however were they convinced of their efficacy of these contracts that Genl Root & Judge [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ by argument their legal & binding nature, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

In our late visit to Washington, the whole subject was before the Departt. of War — Our treaties & the reports of the Comms establishing them were there — the Menominees were also admitted to the decisions, the Prest & Secy present to subscribe any arrangement which might have been made. But nothing was done satisfactorily, & in the spirit of proper mediation. After we had ~~agreed to~~ relinquished three fourths of our claims and agreed to receive 876000 acres in final satisfaction for the accommodation of all the remnants of our tribes, It was required that we should submit unconditionally to the arbitration of the Secy of War — This we refused to do, and respectfully stated our reasons. At this stage all communication ~~with us~~ ceased, & in a few days a treaty between the Govmt & the Menominees was announced — in which we were not consulted nor our claims ~~[illegible]~~ recognised. In some of its provisions ~~[illegible] 500000 of acres [illegible]~~ [illegible] for the sum of 90000 dollars & by others the Menominees although always denying our rights [illegible] for the loss & invasion [illegible] awards them [illegible] Great Father consent to give us ~~the~~ 500000 acres for the consideration of $20000 to be paid by the U.S. —

This treaty has gone [illegible] the Senate for ratification at [illegible] session. We have examined & endeavoured to show its unjust, illegal & oppressive features. The cession [illegible] with the conditions which no diligence or foresight on our part could fully comply with, & ~~[illegible]~~ in its operation will produce our entire expulsion from the country. #

We have been told by the Secy of War that the Government did not need this land — that he was [illegible] we should have a home & our just claims be satisfied. Why then does he become instrumental in defeating [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] of the lands which had [illegible] been ceded to us? Why should he thus [illegible] in the work of our destruction? [illegible] [illegible] to the Menominees to produce a final settlement. They were not [illegible] in this late treaty. It was only necessary for Mr Stambough to tell them, that terms were offered by the Govern't, & it would be well for them to accept, to produce their entire acquiescence. On the other hand, had he told them that the Govern't recognized the claims of their brethren the New York Tribes, they would have been equally submissive. But there were no exertions used to effect a compromise— We were studiously kept separate from the Menomonies— & an active intercourse maintained thro' the Agent between them & the Govern't.

What have we done to deserve this treatment? We have been the friends and allies of the United States thro' the old & the last war— The bones of our warriors lie mingled ~~with~~ on many battle grounds with those of your brave men— We have received the thanks of Washington to our chiefs in timely and effective assistance, when we were strong and you were in trouble. These things are forgotten— While the Menomonies, your enemies, who presided over the massacre at Chicago & have been ever ready to desolate your frontier settlements, are caressed & enriched at our expense.

Reposing the most implicit confidence in the President we are nevertheless persuaded that he does not comprehend the merits of this controversy. His pressing engagements render it impossible that all the necessary information on the subject should pass from the War Depart't in review before him. The mind of the Secy being preoccupied with false opinions growing out of untrue representations of men who should have been disinterested, communicates its impressions to him, upon which without time for proper investigation he is obliged to act. We repose too much confidence in his integrity & friendship, to believe, that being once fully ascertained of all the facts connected with this transaction he would sanction any proceeding defeating or infringing our just claims. But we protest against this late treaty as being calculated to destroy our prospects of peace & a home at Green Bay.

With a solemn conviction of the truth of this allegation, we entreat that you will submit this subject to the Legislature of the State of New York at the commencement of the next session, with a recommendation that their Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to investigate the subject and to guard our rights from any violation which may be intended— Further that your Excellency will take such other steps as in your wisdom may be deemed proper, to ~~[illegible]~~ promote the cause of justice, & advance the interests of the unfortunate ~~race~~ people the undersigned represent.

New York April 1831

them, that terms were offered by the Gov't, & it would be well for them to accept, to produce their entire acquiescence. On the other hand had he told them that the Gov't recognized the claims of their brethren the New York Indians, they would have been equally submissive. But there were no exertions used to effect a compromise — We were studiously kept separate from the Menomonees — & no active intercourse maintained thro' the agent between them & the Gov't.

What have we done to deserve this treatment? We have been the friends and allies of the United States thro the Old & the Last War — The bones of our warriors lie mingled ~~[illegible]~~ on many battle grounds with those of your brave men — We have received the thanks of Washington to our chiefs [illegible] aid & treating assistance, when we were strong and you were in trouble. These things are forgotten — While the Menomonees, your enemies, who presided over the massacre at Chicago & have been ever ready to desolate your frontier settlements are caressed & enriched at our cost.

~~We do not allege that President Jackson understands the merits of this infringement. We hope that his mind and the minds of the heads of departments are [illegible] with false impressions and [illegible] by untrue representations from those who should have been disinterested. We believe that [illegible] the grasping of their [illegible] [illegible] We still repose confidence in their integrity & friendship for Indians generally — But we protest against this late treaty as being calculated to destroy our prospect of peace & a home at this day.~~

Approaching your Excellency, therefore, with a solemn conviction of the truth of this allegation, we entreat that you will submit this subject to the Legislature of the State of New York at the commencement of its next session, with a recommendation that their Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to investigate the subject and to guard our rights from any violation which may be intended — Further that your Excellency will take such other steps as in your wisdom may be deemed proper, to ~~[illegible]~~ promote the cause of justice, & advance the interests of the unfortunate ~~race~~ people, the undersigned represent.

New York April 1831

1831, April 13

To his Excellency Enos T. Throop Governor of the State of New York

We the undersigned are delegates from several of the New York tribes of Indians and desire to say a few words to your Excellency in reference to the present crisis of our affairs. Being in circumstances of distress and passing thro' the State of New York on our way home a proper occasion is offered to make known our situation and to ask your advice and assistance we have never heretofore appealed to your government in vain. we have lived long under its protection and enjoyed the happiness which its regulations afforded and we feel assured and elevated in the hope that our present application will be heard. we are returning from a visit to Washington which was undertaken with the approbation of Mr Stambaugh Indian Agent at Green Bay in the view of settling our difficulties with the Menomonies. After the ineffectual and unsatisfactory decision of the commissioners appointed by the President during the last year it was thought expedient that a delegation from both of the contending parties should accompany him to the seat of Government there to discuss and settle the question of boundary. The merits of this question and the origin of our claims to lands in the vicinity of Green Bay your Excellency must be well acquainted with, but that you may understand every circumstance belonging to the subject and be fully ascertained of the correctness of our conduct and that you may perceive the propriety of our appeal to the State of New York at the present time, we have accompanied this communication with an exposition of the whole case, Shewing the authority which supported us in our negociations with the Western Indians the views and policy of the Genl Government in our removal the inducements which were offered the opposition of individuals at Green Bay the prompt interference of the War Department in our behalf, the ratification of our contracts the subsequent intrigues of certain persons which operating on the ignorance and cupidity of the Menomonies) produced a feeling of jealousy and distrust which has never been allayed and which has originated the present difficulty The attack upon our rights by the commissioners of 1827 the refusal of the Senate to assist in impairing those rights and the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed the last year by the President to settle the controversy

We do not err in saying that no step has ever been taken in any of our negociations in opposition to the views and earnest wishes of the Government. We could have no motive in relinquishing our pleasant situation in the State of New York, in changing a certain inheritance in lands to which we were bound by every tie of interest and feeling for an uncertain possession in the cold region of the North West unless we had been induced by the strongest assurances of support and by our desire to relieve the State of New York of its Indian population We felt the importance of this measure for our own preservation and were convinced of its necessity by the representation of Agents both in and out of the Government we were reminded of our dreadful situation surrounded by a pressure of White population which was continually encroaching upon our possessions and bringing with it vices and evils which corrupted our young men and were urging us as a people from existence That our lands were valuable, situated in the heart of New York and were needed for the settlement and growth of the State that we had made extensive purchases from the Western tribes which had been sanctioned by proper authority that our emigration was a favourite policy with the Executive that the Territory we had bought unquestionably belonged to us and our children and that the faith of the Governmt. was pledged to support us therein, these offers were generous our former dealing had not led us to expect duplicity and we concluded that there was no sufficient growth of the State that we had made extensive purchases from the Western tribes which had been sanctioned by proper authority that our emigration was a favourite policy with the Executive that the Territory we had bought unquestionably belonged to us and our children and that the faith of the Government was pledged to support us therein, These offers were generous our former dealings had not led us to expect duplicity and we concluded that there was no sufficient reason to prevent Removal A part of our Tribes accordingly emigrated and others are now disposing of their lands with the same object in view risking thereby every thing that is dear and valuable to them We will not believe that being brought by such means into circumstances of peril and difficulty Your Excellency will now desert us when assistance is most necessary, Your Excellency after this development of the causes which led us to emigrate to Green Bay will hardly credit the information that attempts are now making to eject us entirely from the country, that we are charged with deceit and double dealing in the acquisition of this land and that impelled by motives of speculation and extortion we were anxious to build our own fortunes upon the ruin of the Menominees, These charges are not only current among individuals personally interested against us but we have just reason to believe that they are attended to and believed by the present Secretary of War It is affirmed in the first place that in our treaties with the Menomonies they did not understand what we required and what they gave and secondly that no consideration was ever paid for the lands conveyed, In reply we state that we acted under the direction of an Agent deputed by the Government of the United States to superintend the negociation: that the object on our part was fully understood by him that he used his influence to ascertain who were the Chiefs of the Menomonies Nation and to collect them together that the best interpreter in the Country were sworn and employed to explain properly what was the object of the Mission and that after the proposals were made and the treaty completed no explanations were sought or complaints of misunderstanding heard We say moreover that in the treaty of 1822 it was not contemplated by the New York Indians to purchase further down the Fox River or a greater width of country than from the Northern line of the purchase of 1821 to the Rapides des Peres and that when the Menomonies were informed of our wishes in this respect they desired us to extend the limits and to take a conveyance of a tenancy in common with them to nearly their whole country North East of the first purchase alledging as a reason, That they feared the white People that to use their own strong language the Knives of the pale men were sharp and their nails were long and when fastened upon the lands of the Indians they went deep and held fast — they feared their own ability to keep them off and wished us who were better able to cope with them to have an interest in the soil and thus prevent any frauds which might thereafter be practised We produce further their treaties signed by respectable witnesses and their receipts for the payment of the purchase Money We shew all the evidence which can be given in cases of this kind and far greater and more conclusive than can be produced to substantiate many of the contracts between the United States and different Indian tribes, But it is said that the smallness of the Consideration furnishes grounds for belief that there was fraud in the transaction We deny the fact and affirm that if the price was not a full and sufficient consideration for the interest conveyed, it was nevertheless not so trifling as to warrant any such presumption We paid a sum that the U.S. authority themselves having the immediate control and direction of the bargain considered a proper compensation It was more than double the price paid from the treasury of the Union for the smalness of the Consideration furnished, for belief that there was fraud in the transaction; we deny the fact and affirm that if the price was not a full and sufficient consideration for the interest conveyed, it was nevertheless not so trifling as to warrant any such presumption. We paid a sum that the U. S. authority themselves, having the immediate controul and direction of the bargain considered a proper compensation. It was more than double the price paid from the treasury of the Union for the same extent of the Indian's lands in some of the rich and fertile regions of the South. But should this presumption be held conclusive against us we call upon the Government to discharge their long account for lands bought of our tribes in different States and for which we have as yet received no satisfaction we will then be enabled and cheerfully willing to pay to the "poor savage of the West the full value of his acres even ten times told."

The country around Green Bay in 1822 was not in demand and the project of the Huron Territory not thought of. If speculations market had [illegible] then been raised the growing importance and value of the lands, the Menomonies were not then heard to complain of their hard bargain nor would they now but for intrigues which operate on their cupidity and induce them to measure the most base and iniquitous, It has been said of us that we desired the ruin of the Menomonies that our plans were laid for purposes of speculation, and that we have worked upon their simplicity for our advantage and their destruction this is ungenerous and untrue. On this subject we have begged the most critical scrutiny we have published a detailed statement of the whole transaction showing that our conduct was induced and guided by the agency of the Government and if any error or sin has been committed we are not to be held accountable, It was not originally our intention or desire to emigrate we resisted untill overcome by the superior address of white men who promised us what has never been fulfilled we were to have peace and protection. A territory was to be set off for the exclusive occupancy of the remnants of Tribes in the State of New York free from the destroying influence and intrusion of Strangers instead of finding a fulfilment of these engagements we are left exposed to the arts and calumnies of designing White men charged with fraud and extortion and measures are taken to drive us from the country. These difficulties have not originated, nor have they been protracted and embittered by any pertinacious conduct on our part There have been frequent opportunities when the Government might and should have investigated the subject and produced a settlement, when our lands were wrongfully bought by the Commissioners of 1827 the President and Senate in their constitutional action on that treaty might have ascertained and defined the rights of all parties, this was not done but the subject left more perplexed by the conditional ratification of the acts of the Commissioners thus prolonging the controversy and inviting a renewal of the attacks and calumnies which for years had depressed and harassed us, Commissioners were appointed the last year by the President to adjust the matter with certain instructions prohibited them from concluding upon any principle of Equity or justice, The treaties under which our rights arise [illegible] from their consideration, A boundary was to be fixed and lands allotted to us not from any right by purchase but from the Generous permission of the Menomonies given in a written reference of their cause to the President. these Commissioners were to decide upon facts and reasons wholly foreign from the Subject If your Excellency will examine this part of the subject it will be found that the U. S. and not the Menomonies were chiefly interested. If our treaties are really fradulent and inefficacious we are not willing to receive any thing from the charity of the Menomonies. We are not disposed to receive a title to their lands upon any other Principle than of fair purchase and right But we ask who is now competent to decide upon the character of these contracts? President Munroe has ratifyed them solemnly and the Senate has recognized them at different times is it true that the present Executive can be a tribunal of appeal from the actings of a power every way equal to itself and can the fairness of our purchases be questioned at this day [illegible] upon the [illegible] of [illegible]

We are not disposed to receive a title to their lands upon any other Principle than of fair Purchase and right But we ask who is now competent to decide upon the character of these contracts? President Munroe has ratifyed them solemnly and the Senate has recognised them at different times is it true that the present Executive can be a tribunal of appeal from the actings of a power every way equal to itself and can the fairness of our purchases be questioned at this day

So easily and readily would the contest have ended, if treaties had constituted the basis of the negociations of the last year or if the Commissioners had been empowered to investigate and decide upon their merits, So firmly however were they convinced of their efficacy, that Genl Root and Judge McCall felt constrained to express their opinions and entered into argument to shew their legal and binding effect

In our late visit to Washington, the whole subject was before the department of War Our treaties and the reports of the Coms. substantiating them were there. The [illegible] ; [illegible] submitted to the decision of the President and were present to subscribe any arrangement which might have been made But nothing was done satisfactority and in the spirit of proper mediation after we had relinquished three fourths of our claims and agreed to receive 876000 acres in final satisfaction for the accommodation of all the remnants of Tribes in the State of New York it was required that we should submit unconditionally to the decision of the Secretary of War; this we refused to do and respectfully stated our reasons at this stage all communication ceased and in a few days a treaty between the Menomonies and the U S. was announced In which we were not consulted nor our claims recognised we are not accurately informed of all the Provisions of this treaty but we have good reasons to believe that 200000 acres are conveyed to the U. S for consideration of 20,000 Dollars and that the Menomonies altho' always denying our rights for the love and veneration they entertain towards their Great Father consent to give us 500,000 acres for the consideration of $20,000 to be paid them by the United States, This treaty has gone before the Senate for its ratification at its next session;—

We have remonstrated and endeavoured to shew its illegal unjust and oppressive features. This cession is loaded with conditions alike odious, degrading and insecure with which no diligence or perseverance belonging to an Indian could possibly comply and in its operation must produce our entire expulsion from the Country we refer your Excellency to an extract from this treaty herewith transmitted for your inspection we are told that some of the terms are modifyed in our favour but to what extent we have no knowledge. The Secretary of War has repeatedly declaired that the Government did not need this land— that he had was anxious we should have a home and our just claims be satisfyed why then does he become instrumental in defeating our title by accepting a second conveyance to the benefit of the United States, of the lands which had previously been conveyed to us under the direction of a former administration, Why does he thus volunteer in the work of our destruction? It needed but a word to the Menomonies to produce a final settlement. they did not act in this late treaty from the suggestions of their own free will and pleasure nor had they on leaving their homes the slightest instruction from their Tribes or intention of their own to dispose of their Territory they have ever ever urged its small extent as being inadequate to their accommodation and insufficiently for their wants, It was only necessary for the Agent to tell them that terms had been offered by the Government and it would be well for them to accept to produce their entire acquiesence on the other hand had he told them that the Government recognised the claims of their brethren the New York Indians they would have been equally submissive But there were no exertions used to effect a compromise [illegible] right a surrender and in the mea ever urged its small extent as being inadequate to their accommodation and insufficiency for their wants, It was only necessary for the Agent to tell them that terms had been offered by the Government and it would be well for them to accept to produce their entire acquiescence on the other hand had been told them that the Government recognised the claims of their brethren the New York Indians they would have been equally submissive But there were no exertions used to effect a compromise the parties were studiously kept asunder and in the meantime an active intercourse was maintained thro. the Agent between the Government and the Menomonies

What have we done to deserve this treatment we have been the friends and allies of the United States thro' the old and the last war the bones of our warriors lie mingled on many battle grounds with those of your brave men, We have preserved the talks of Washington to our Chiefs inviting and intreating assistance, when we were strong and you were in trouble — These things are forgotten while the Menomonies your enemies! who presided over the massacres at Chicago and Fort Croghan and have ever been ready to desolate your frontier settlements are caressed and enriched at our cost — We are prepared to have the worst part and ingenious remarks upon our course in this letter to Your Excellency by men who from party zeal or in defence of the federal Executive care nothing for our destiny; — who will probably represent that we are operated upon by the intrigues of White Men to make such a statement of our case as will throw odium on the Government We solemnly disclaim and deny any such motive we have no personal feelings of hostility towards the Secretary of War, we know that he has incautiously imbibed prejudices from false and base mistatements

Reposing the most implicit confidence in the President, we are nevertheless persuaded that he does not comprehend the merits of this controversy his pressing engagements render it impossible that all the neceſsary information on the subject should paſs from the War department in review before him the mind of the Secretary being preoccupied with untrue representations from men who should have been disinterested communicates its impreſsions to him upon which without time for proper investigation he is obliged to act, we repose too much confidence in his integrity and friendship to believe that being once fully ascertained of all the facts connected with this transaction he would sanction any proceeding defeating ~~on~~ or improving our just claims, But we protest against this late treaty as being inconsistent with the Publick faith and tending to destroy our prospects of peace and a home at Green Bay —

Approaching your Excellency with a solemn convocation of the truth of this allegation we entreat that you will submit this subject to the legislature of the State of New York at the commencement of its next seſsion with a recommendation that their Senators and representatives in Congreſs be instructed to investigate the subject and to guard our rights from any violation which may be intended further that your Excellency will take such other steps as in your wisdom may be deemed proper to promote the cause of justice, and advance the interests of the unfortunate people the undersigned represent

Done at Brothertown in General Council this 13 day of april in the year 1831—

Signed by David Tower delegate from Brothertown Tribe
John W. Quinney delegate from Stockbridge and Monsey Tribes
Daniel Bread delegate from Oneida Tribe

Indian Affairs/Affaires indiennes
Treaties and Surrenders/Traités et cessions

RG 10, Volume 1843

Number/Numéro 31
19 April/Avril 1831

acity of this
Surrender made

This Indenture made the Nineteenth day of April in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and thirty one between Jacob Ayonhwahtha, Henry Brant, Skarenhowane, Joseph Hess, Skarontenhtha, Teghennakarison, Shohsgoharowane, Aghsigwarisere, Dewatesaryaks, Dekayonwagh, Dewaseragh, Kanongwenya, Dekayenensere, Wadeniyohs, Deyohagwente, Kanyengotah, Teyohtighgon, Tehayahgwach, Onakarontoh, Skayentaken, Skanawatigh, Tehawenyaksa, Joaß, Tehonatahgwen, Tehatkahthohs, Katagwarason, Kanonhgwidawi, Kahnehtagh, Nikarondasa, Soronhyoron, Shawenhatih, Karotshera, Kayonanoron, Deyoronhyogoh, Tekarahgwenh, Sachems or Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians at their Council Fire. —— ~ ——

Of the one part, and our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith of the other part Witnesseth that in Consideration of the Sum of five shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada by our said Sovereign Lord the King, well and truly paid to the said Jacob Ayonhwahtha, Henry Brant, Skarenhowane, Joseph Hess, Skarontenhtha, Teghennakarison, Shohsgoharowane, Aghsigwarisere, Dewatesaryaks, Dekayonwagh, Dewaseragh, Kanongwenya, Dekayenensere, — Wadeniyohs, Deyohagwente, Kanyengotoh, Teyohtighon, Tehayahgwach, Onakarontoh, Skayentaken, Skanawatigh, Tehawenyaksa, Joaß, Tehonatahgwen, Tehatkahthohs, Katagwarason, Kanonhgwidawi, Kahnehtagh, Nikarondasa, Soronhyoron, Shawenhatih, Karotshera, Kayonanoron, Deyoronhyogoh, Tekarahgwenh. + —— – ——

at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, they the said (Jacob Ayonhwahtha, Henry Brant, Skarenhowane, Joseph Hess, Skarontenhtha, Teghennakarison, Shohsgoharowane, Aghsigwarisere, Dewatesaryaks, Dekayonwagh, Dewaseragh, Kanongwenya, Dekayenensere, Wadeniyohs, Deyohagwente, Kanyengotoh, Teyohtighgon, Tehayahgwach, (Onakarontoh, Skayentaken, Skanawatigh, (Tehayahgwach, Onakarontoh, Skayentaken, Skanawatigh)

Repetition –

Tehawenyahda, Joseph, Tekonatehgwea; Tehotkahthote, Katagwaredon; Kanonhgeridawi Kahuehtageh, Nikarondasa, Toronhyorow-Shawenhatih Kanthhora, Kagwanoron, Deyoronhyogh, Tekarehgwenh. 39)

Have, and each of them hath granted, bargained, sold, released Surrendered and Yielded up, and by these presents do and each of them doth grant, bargain, sell, release Surrender and yield up unto our said Sovereign Lord the King his heirs and assigns, all that certain parcel or tract of Land situate lying and being in the County of Haldimand in the District of Niagara, Containing by estimation Twenty thousand six hundred and twenty Acres and eight tenths, be the same more or less (And which said parcel or tract of Land is butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say:– Commencing where a Stake has been planted at the North East angle of the said parcel or tract of Land on the limit between the Township of Canborough and the lands of the said Six Nations of Indians, and three Chains, sixty six links north of Oswego Creek; Then South Seventy three degrees West Eleven hundred and sixty six Chains, forty five links more or less to where a Stake has been planted at the North West angle of the said parcel or tract of Land, and six Chains Seventy five links South Easterly from the Corner between lots number twenty two and twenty three in the tenth Concession of the Township of Walpole in the said District of Niagara:– Then South Sixty two degrees thirty minutes East Two hundred and ninety Chains more or less along the limit between the lands of the said Six Nations of Indians and the Townships of Walpole and Rainham to where a Stake has been planted at the South West angle of the said parcel or tract of Land:– Then North Seventy three degrees East Eight hundred and ninety Chains, thirty five links more or less to where a Stake has been planted at the South East angle of the said parcel or tract of Land, and on the limit between the Lands of the said Six Nations

Description

of Indians and the said Township of Canborough;– Then North Two hundred and Eleven Chains five links more or less to the place of beginning.–) Together with all the Woods and waters thereon standing or being and all the estate right, title, trust or interest, property Claim and demand whatsoever either at Law or in Equity of them the said (Jacob Ayonhwaktha, Henry Brant, Sharenhowane, Joseph Hess, Sharontenhtha, Teghennakarison, Shohsgoharowane, Aghsiquarisere, Dewatasaryaks, Dekayonwagoh, Dewaswagoh, Kanongwenya, Dekayennensere, Waderiyohs, Deyohaguente, Kanyengotouh, Tryoohleghqa, Tehayahgonah, Oiakarontonh, Skayentaken, Skanawatigh, Tehawenyahda, Soop, Tehonatatequen, Tehatkahthons, Kataquaraton, Kanonhgeridawi, Kahnehtagoh, Nikaarondala, Sorenhiyoron, Shawenhatih, Karotshera, Kayanaron, Deyoronhyogoh, Tekarahqwenh.)ss —— —— of in, to, or out of the same;– To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of Land and Premises hereby granted, Surrendered and Yielded up unto our said Sovereign Lord the King his heirs Successors and assigns; To the only proper use, benefit and behoof of our said Sovereign Lord the King his heirs Successors and assigns for ever. In Witness whereof we the said Grantors have to these presents set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

Signed, Sealed and delivered
in presence of
J. Brant
Supt. Six Nations
Wm. Holme J.P.
W. Willson
Lewis Burwell

Jacob Ayonhwahtha x
Henry Brant
Sharenhowane x
Joseph Hess
Sharontenhtha x
Teghennakarion x
Shohsgoharowane x

Aghsiquarisere x
Dewatasaryaks x
Dekayonwagoh x
Dewaseragoh x
Kanongwenya
Dekayennensere x
Waderiyohs x

Tekarahgwenh ×

Deyohaquente ×
Kanyengotonh ×
Teyoahtighgon
Tehayahgwaeh ×
Onahasonitonh ×
Shayentaken ×
Shanawatigh ×
Tehawioyahon ×
Soap ×
Tehonotahgwa ×

Tehatkahtiroks ×
Katagwaradon ×
Kanonhgeridawi ×
Kahnehtageh ×
Niharondasa ×
Teronhoyoron ×
Shawenhatih ×
Karotshera ×
Kayonanoon ×
Deyoonhyogoh ×

No. 91

[illegible] 41

L.S.

Copy.

This Indenture made the Nineteenth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and thirty one between Jacob Ayonkwehtha, Henry Brant, Shawenhowane, Joseph Hess, Aharontenktha, Teyhennakarion Akohsgohawane, Aghsegoarisere Dewatasaryakes, Dekaugonwagh, Dewaseragah, Kanionyowenga Dekayenensere, Waderigoles, Dessohaywente Kaugengtoah, Teyowahteghon Tehayahgwah Onghkaronetuh Skayentahten Shanawatigh Tehanerigahse, Seep, Tekonatahgwee Tehutkeh-thohs Skataywarason Kanonhg-eridane Kahrohtaygh Ohikarondese Gowahyoron Skawekatch, Karahkeye Kayonenoron Deyoronhyogh Tekarahgwent

Tekarahgwenh, Sachems or Chiefs
of the Six Nations of Indians
at their Council Fire – of the one
Part and Our Sovereign Lord
William the Fourth by the Grace
of God of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland
King, Defender of the Faith of the
other part witnesseth that in consideration
of the Sum of five Shillings of
Lawful Money of Upper Canada
by our said Sovereign Lord the
King, well and truly paid to the
said Jacob Ayonkwahtha, Henry
Brant Shawenhowane, Joseph Hess,
Sharonkwahtha, Tyennakaneira,
Skahsgohsirowanee, Aghsigowane,
Dewatuswyaks, Dekayonwagoh,
Dewaserayeh, Hanyongwenga,
Dekanyennwese, ~~Dewaserayeh~~
Kanaiyenes
Ka,de,ri,ey,ohs

~~Kanonghwenya, Dekayenensere~~

Wadergjokhs, Deyokagwente, Kayengwatoh,
Teyonhteghon, Sekayalgwach, Onaharatah
Shayentoken, Skanawaatijh, Tekawary-
=ahson, Sosep, Tekonatige, Tehatkahtha,
Hatagaroanason, Kanonghgiridawi
Kahnaltayal Nikaronadasa,
Tekaronhyoron Aleaseahato, Skonthea,
Kayonaworon, Deyoronhyogh, Teharaher,
at or before the sealing and delivery
of these Presents; the receipt whereof
is hereby acknowledged, they the
said Jacob Aroonhwahtha, Henry
Brant, Aarenhowane, Joseph Kess,
Aaronteniihtha, Teyhennakenion,
Anotsyokarondane, ~~Joseph Kess~~
~~Kaaronteniihtha Teyhennakenion~~
~~Anotsyokarowane~~, Tyhsiyonnia,
~~Dewatasaryeks, Dekayonwangh~~
Ke, wa, se, ra, geh, Ka, kan, jen, ha, Ka, ji, gwen, ta, se
~~[illegible]~~
Ka, de, ny, ohs, Dyo, ha, gwente, ~~Tekayenh~~

Kanyen, ge, tea

Kan, yen, go, tonah; Tey, ah, tegh, gow;

Tekayyahgwach, Onoharonlowah,
Shayenhystaken, Skanaeoatigh,
Tehaywergahsa, Soap, Tehonatshgoa
Tekatshahtaoh. Hatagwaras or
Kanoughgwedawe Hakwehtageh
Nikarondasa, Soronhgoron.
Shawenbathh, Karetshera Kayousnowa
Dezoronhyogtk Tekarahgwanh:
Have and each of them hath granted
bargained sold released
surrendered and yielded up
and by these presents do and each
of them doth grant, bargain, sell
release surrender and yield
up unto Our said Sovereign
Lord the King his heirs ~~and~~
and assigns all that certain
parcel or Tract of Land situate,
lying,

lying and being in the County of Haldimand in the District of Niagara containing by Estimation Twenty thousand, six hundred, and seventy acres and Eight tenths, be the same more or less; and which said parcel or tract of land is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows that is to say; Commencing where a Stake has been planted at the North East Angle of the said parcel or tract of land on the limit between the Township of Canborough, and the lands of the said Six Nations of Indians and three chains, sixty six links North of Oswego Creek. Then South Seventy three degrees West Eleven Hundred and Sixty Six

chai

chains forty five links more or less to where a stake has been planted at the North West angle of the said parcel or tract of Land, and six chains seventy five links southerly from the corner between lots number twenty two and twenty three in the tenth Concession of the township of Walpole in the said District of Niagara. Then South sixty two Degrees thirty Minutes East, Two hundred and ninety chains more or less along the limit between the lands of the said Six Nations of Indians and the Townships of Walpole and Rainham to where a stake has been planted at the South West angle of the said parcel or tract of Land: Then North

Seventy

Seventy three degrees East Eight Hundred and Ninety chains, thirty five links more or less to where a stake has been planted at the South East Angle of the said parcel or tract of land, and on the limit between the lands of the said Six Nations of Indians and the said township of Canborough then North two hundred and Eleven chains five links more or less to the place of beginning. Together with all the Woods and waters thereon standing or being, and all the Estate, right, title trust or interest property claim and demand whatsoever either at Law or in Equity of them the said Jacob Ayonhwatha Henry Brant, Sharenhowane

Joseph

Joseph Ibess, Skaronbattha,
Tegahennakarwon, Skokaghoharwane,
Aghsiywarisere, Dewabrayaryaks,
Dekayonwagеh, Dewaseragah,
Kanongwenye, Dekayonmendare,
Waderiyoho, Deyohagwente,
Henyengotouk Teyoshitaghgon,
Sa,ha,ta,kas, Sho,ʃ,ta,to,wa,da,son, Kanadagh, ge,ri,da,ri
~~Tehonagehyrach~~, ~~Onikariodeo~~
~~Shayentaken~~ ~~Kanonwadigho~~ ~~Tehawegh~~
~~Joseph~~ ~~Tehonatikyonen~~ ~~Tehontkahtha~~
~~Watayonrarese~~, ~~Kanonhgeridawe~~
Ske,ron,da,sa   De,royagh,ta,ron
Kahiiltagеh ~~Tiikaniendaken~~ ~~Oronyhis~~
Skawenhatih, Karatshera Kayonwota,
Deyoronhyogoh, Teharahgwenh;
of, in, to, or out of the same — To have
and to hold the said parcel or
tract of land and Premises hereby
granted, surrendered and yielded
up unto Our said Sovereign Lord the
King his Heirs, Successors is and
assigns. To the only proper use
benefit

benefit and behoof of our said Sovereign Lord the King His Heirs Successors and assigns for ever. In witness whereof we the said Grantors have to these Presents set our Hands and seals the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
J. Brant
Supt. Six Nations
Wm. Holme J.P.
J. W. Wilson
Lewis Burwell

Jacob Ayonhwathax Seal
Henry Brant Seal
Skawenhowanet Seal
Joseph Hess Seal
Tharontenhthax Seal
Teghennuhkwirax Seal
Shohsgoharowanex Seal
Aghsiywarione + Seal
De,wa,tas,a,rey,akes + Seal
Dehaijondwaghtx Seal
Dewaserageh + Seal
Kanonguenemyax Seal
Dehayennentirex Seal
Warriyohs + Seal
Teharahgwnhx Seal
Deyohagwentex Seal
Kayengotrikh + Seal
Teyohliy…

Teyonhtyhgon seal
Tehonyuhlhgoweh + seal
Onahsroatonk + seal
Skaqutaken + seal
Skanawatigh + seal
Tekawerytakra + seal
Soap + seal
Tehonatakgwen + seal
Tekabhahtheoks + seal
Thatagwarason + seal
Kanonkyeridawi + seal
Kahnehtagh + seal
Wikarondasa + seal
S
Tonkyoron + seal
Skawenkatih + seal
Karatakora + seal
Kayonaaron + seal
Dayornlyogoh + seal.

{ Examined
L.D.K. }

Copy

No 31.

Surrender by
Chiefs of Six Nations
of 20.670 3/10 of Land
lying in and being
in County of Haldimand
Being a district to
His Majesty King
William the Fourth
Anno Domini 19 April
1831.

[OH 10]

May 4. 1831

From Cap
Henry C Brush

Encloses a letter from Mr McElvain dismissing him from office. Wishes to be retained & will continue to act until officially notified by the Department

2 enclosures -

Indian Office
May 17. 1831

Fort Ball O.
May 5th

Free

Hon. John H. Eaton
Secretary at War
Washington City
D.C.

Fort Ball, Seneca C^o. Ohio
May 4^t. 1831. —

Sir)

I have the honor to inform you that after a very fatiguing journey, I arrived here on the 3^d. Ultimo, with the Seneca Chiefs under my Charge ~~and~~ conveyed them in health and Safety to their tribe. They were highly gratified with the result of their visit to Washington, and expressed, in the strongest terms, their grati=tude to the President and yourself for the kindness and generosity they had experienced. —

Soon after our return, (as I informed you a short time ago) the Chiefs expressed to me a wish that a general Council might be called, to explain the terms of their treaty to their own tribe, and that the Chiefs of the other tribes in Ohio might also be invited to attend, that they might inform them "what good things their Great Father had done for the Seneca's." Conceiving their request to be reasonable, and that the measure might also tend to facilitate the benevolent policy of the administration towards the indian tribes; I determined to comply with it, as far as in my power. — Accordingly I sent out runners to the different tribes, and paid their expences myself, having no public funds whatever in my hands. — Delegations from the Wyandots, Shawanese's, and

Lewistown Seneca's attended. — The Council was Commenced on the 29th ult. but was protracted by the illness of one of the Seneca Chiefs, and terminated yesterday. I feel Confident that it has been attended with beneficial results to the indians, as well as a furtherance of the policy of the Government. — It occurred very opportunely, that Mr. Gardiner, the Special Commissioner appointed by the President, reached home just in time to be present at the Council, and to avail himself of the facilities which it afforded, to make known the objects of his mission to some of the Chiefs of the tribes, with whom he is authorised to open negociations. — He attended from day to day, and was listened to with the most profound attention by all the Chiefs present. —

The remote residence of the Agent, John McElvain Esqr from this part of the country, rendered it inconvenient to apprise him of the wishes of the indians, as before expressed. Besides, as this was merely a local matter, within my own jurisdiction, I did not conceive it necessary; and I thought, moreover that Col. McElvain had evinced an unwillingness to visit the Seneca's, *having never* yet *met them in Council*, or held any general consultations with them as a tribe. —

To my astonishment I received a letter from the Agent last evening (which I take the liberty of *enclosing*) virtually *dismissing* me from the public service! I say I was *astonished*, *because*, while at Washington my temporary appointment as Sub Agent to the Seneca's was confirmed by *you*, or intended to be so, and my name was *officially* signed to the Seneca treaty, in your presence and by your orders; and I was informed by Judge Hayward, that you expressed a wish that I should conduct the Senecas to their new residence when they removed. — I had the pleasure of believing that my whole conduct met your entire approbation; and I shall still cherish this belief, until I hear to the contrary from *yourself*. —

It is not in my power to give a *certain* reason for letter just received from Colo. McElvain; and it is not my province to hazard a *conjecture*. — When the Chiefs of the Seneca's requested me to conduct them to see the President, I declined to do so, without first asking the *consent* of the Agent. — This, as you will see by his letter of Jany 20th (also enclosed) he *refused to grant*. — Notwithstanding this, the Chiefs continued to importune me, from time to time, in the most supplicating manner, to accompany them to the President, until I at length yielded: but not until after they had requested Col. McElvain to go with them, and received his refusal. — Their reception by the President and yourself, and the final result of their visit, have gratified the indians in the highest degree; and the treaty made with them, is *universally* considered as the most beneficial measure of the administration towards this section of Ohio. If I have offended, it has been in my zeal to benefit the indians under my charge, and by endeavouring to promote the policy of the government. —

On my arrival at Washington, you were informed of my having received a temporary appointment, after the decease of my predecessor (James Montgomery) and during your visit to Tennessee. — Mr. Gardiner informed me that you had confirmed my appointment, and said my warrant

would

would be made out. — You were taken sick before I left the City, and it was probably forgotten. At any rate, I did not think proper to trouble you about it, while you were indisposed. —

The Seneca's are taking the preparatory steps for their removal, and continually need and ask my advice and assistance; more so now, than before they ceded their lands. Under these circumstances, I shall continue to act, until I am informed by you, through the principal of the indian bureau, that my services must terminate.

My situation is not an enviable one, and I retain it, more as an humble auxilliary to the present administration, than from personal convenience or emolument. — I shall cheerfully abide your decision; and I request that I may be apprised of it, as soon as convenient. —

I regret exceedingly, that I am obliged to trouble you with this business; excuse me —

With sentiments of high esteem & respect
I have the honor to be
Yr Obt & humble Servt
Henry C Brish

Hon. John H Eaton
Secy at War

COLUMBUS
JAN
21
OHIO

Free

H. C. Brish Esq. —
Post Master
Fort Ball
Ohio

Jay

Columbus
Jany 20. 1831

Dr sir,

Your letter of the 14 Inst was this day received, in answer to which I will observe, that for various reasons I cannot Give my consent for you to accompany my Seneca friends, however, you are at liberty to act in this affair as you think proper,

Give my respects to the chiefs

your obt Servt
John McElvain
Indian agent

1831 Ohio

J B Gardener

Suggest instructions to be given to the commissioner

6 1630 – 270
8 1170 – 150

–25[illegible]

56,000

Indian Office
May 4. 1831

I would respectfully suggest that the following, among other instructions, be given to the Commissioner who may be authorized to negociate with the Indian tribes and bands in Ohio and Indiana:

1st That he proceed, with all convenient despatch to Ohio, in the first place, and request the Agent and sub-agents in that State to call the Chiefs of each tribe together, at such times as said Commissioner may be able to attend and hold Conventions with them.

In such Conventions he should explain in a clear and intelligible manner the whole policy and views of the Government in relation to providing for the future welfare and permanent settlement of the tribes and bands now resident within the limits of the several States and Territories

In forming Conventions, the ~~treaty~~ Agreement lately made with the Senecas should be the bases, as far as circumstances may permit. The cessions of territory should be absolute, without any future reservations, except in particular cases to individuals who may be unable or unwilling to remove.

All existing annuities should be made payable in the country to which a tribe or band may be removed.

All agreements to pay money, on the part of the Government, in lieu of Indian improvements, or otherwise, should be stipulated to be made for the purpose of making improvements ~~in~~ at the new homes of the Indians, and made payable *after* their removal.

The Commissioner should be furnished with the *means* of subsisting the Chiefs during the time of holding Councils with them; but required to expend the same in the most Careful and economical manner.

He should be required to report the progress of his negociations once in each month to the War Department.

After completing his operations in Ohio he should proceed to Indiana, and commence and progress as before suggested, unless sooner required by the Secretary of War to do so.

Among his other duties, the Commissioner should be instructed to observe Carefully the conduct of Agents, Sub-Agents, Interpreters, *Missionaries* and all others located among the Indians, their Capacity, activity and fidelity; and particularly their Course relative to the present policy of the Government in relation to the Indian tribes in the U. S. And he should immediately report the conduct of any who attempted, in any wise, to oppose that policy, or dissuade the Indians from removing.

In making Conventions, it should be stipulated that the tribe or band should remove as soon as practicable, after the ratification of such Conventions by the President & Senate.

Indian Affairs/Affaires indiennes
Treaties and Surrenders/Traités et cessions

RG 10, Volume 1844

Number/Numéro 65
18 May/Mai 1831

Date of Patent
to Earl of Selkirk
18 Novr 1807
Entd. Regr Genl's Bk B. III
p131

This Indenture made at Niagara in the District of Niagara in the Province of Upper Canada this eighteenth day of May —— in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, Between John Johnson Claus of Niagara aforesaid Esquire, Warren Claus of the same place Esquire, and Catherine Claus of the same place Widow Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Honorable William Claus in his life time of Niagara aforesaid, a Member of His Majestys Legislative and Executive Councils and Deputy Superintendant General of Indian affairs in the said Province, of the one part, and The Honorable James Baby of the Town of York in the Home District and Province aforesaid, Inspector General of Public Provincial accounts, The Honorable John Henry Dunn, of the same place, Receiver General of His Majestys Revenues in the said Province, and The Honorable George Herchmer Markland of the same place a Member of His Majestys Legislative and Executive Councils in the said Province of the other part — **Whereas** the late Right Honorable Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk of St Marys Isle in North Britain by his Indenture bearing date the fifteenth day of January in the forty eighth year of the reign of our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith — and in

Date of deed Jany 15th 1808

£3475
due by
Douglas
to Sir N.

Conveyance
to Ds. & A.

30.800 a

34,815 Moulton & Sherbrook
30,800
4,015

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight —
after reciting as is therein recited, and in pursuance of an agreement
therein recited and referred to, and for and in consideration of the
sum of Three thousand four hundred and seventy five pounds of
Current money of the said Province of Upper Canada, acknowledged
by the said Thomas Douglass Earl of Selkirk in the said Indenture
to be due and owing by him to the Six Nation Indians mentioned
and referred to in the said Indenture, and for the better securing
the payment of the said sum of money, and the Interest thereon,
and also in consideration of the sum of five Shillings of like
Current money to him the said Thomas Douglass Earl of Selkirk
in hand well and truly paid by the said herein before
mentioned William Claus, the receipt whereof was by the
said Indenture acknowledged, he the said Thomas Douglass
Earl of Selkirk did grant bargain sell and demise, and
by the said Indenture did acknowledge to have granted
bargained and sold and demised, unto the said William
Claus, his executors administrators and assigns, all that
parcel or tract of land situate on the Grand River in the
County of Haldimand in the District of Niagara in the
said Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement
thirty thousand and eight hundred acres be the same
more or less — Which said Thirty Thousand and eight
hundred acres are by the said Indenture declared to be

butted

The word "eight" first written on
erasure — before signing. —
C.A.H.

butted and bounded or to be otherwise known as follows (That is to say) Commencing at a white oak tree marked and standing, at the south west angle of the reserve made by the Indians on the East side of the Grand River, below Dick and Doe creek then along the southern boundary of the said reserve North thirty degrees east eighty chains more or leſs to the south easternmost angle of the said reserve, then north sixty two degrees thirty minutes west along the easternmost boundary of the said reserve sixty seven chains more or leſs, then North thirty degrees east to the eastern most boundary of the Indian lands, four hundred and four chains more or leſs. then along the said boundary south sixty two degrees thirty minutes east Three hundred and sixty ~~two~~ chains more or leſs, then South thirty degrees east to a basswood tree upon the shore of Lake Erie near the mouth of a small creek, five hundred and fourteen chains more or leſs, then along the shore of Lake Erie towards the mouth of the Grand River to a certain post or picket one hundred and seventy two chains more or leſs, then North fifty four degrees west, one hundred and fifty two chains more or leſs, then west one hundred and sixty ~~two~~ chains more or leſs to a Maple tree on a branch of the said Grand River then following the easternmost shore of the said River against the stream to the place of beginning. Together with the reversion and reversions, remainder

and

Two words erased before signing.
C.A.H.

1000 Years

In trust,

Retrocession

and remainders yearly and other rents issues and profits thereof— To have and to hold the said parcel and tract of land or premises and all and singular the hereditaments in the said Indenture expressed to be granted and demised with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said William Claus his executors administrators and assigns from the day next before the date of the said Indenture for and during and unto the full end and term of ~~five~~ One thousand years from thence next ensuing fully to be complete and ended— In Trust nevertheless for and to the use and benefit of the Indians in the said Indenture mentioned and their posterity. — Provided always and it was declared by the parties to the said Indenture to be the true intent and meaning thereof that if the said Thomas Douglass Earl of Selkirk his heirs executors administrators or assigns should well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said William Claus his executors administrators or assigns the said sum of three thousand four hundred and seventy five pounds of current money of Upper Canada as aforesaid on or before the eighteenth day of November next after the date of the said Indenture together with lawful Interest thereon to be computed from the eighteenth day of November then last past, without any deduction or abatement whatsoever, for or in respect of any taxes, charges assessment or other matter cause or thing whatsoever now taxed or imposed upon

One word erased before signing
C. A.B.

an 6%

Retrocession
by payment
of Interest

upon the hereditaments by the said Indenture granted or demised or upon the said William Claus his executors administrators or aſsigns for or in respect of the same by authority of Parliament or otherwise howsoever, or hereafter to be taxed or imposed, Or if the said Thomas Douglaſs Earl of Selkirk his heirs executors administrators or aſsigns, should ~~should~~ well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said William Claus his executors administrators or aſsigns the yearly interest of the said sum of three thousand four hundred and seventy five pounds at and after the rate of six pounds for one hundred pounds for one year on each and every eighteenth day of November in each and every year. so long as the same should be and remain unpaid and unsatisfied without any deduction or abatement whatsoever as aforesaid. Then and in either of the said Cases, and from and after such payment should be made as aforesaid, the said Indenture and the demise thereby made and every matter clause and thing in the said Indenture contained should cease determine and be void to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary Notwithstanding. — And the said Thomas Douglaſs Earl of Selkirk did by the said Indenture further Covenant and agree for himself his heirs executors and administrators, to and with the said William Claus his executors administrators and aſsigns, that he the said Thomas Douglaſs Earl of Selkirk his heirs executors or administrators should well

Two words written on erasures
and one word erased before signing
C.A.H.

Recital
re paymt
of principal
or interest

In case of
default in
paymt of
Prin. or Int.

well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said William Claus his executors administrators or aſsigns the said sum of three thousand four hundred and seventy five pounds and interest for the same in manner mentioned, and at the time and in the manner in the said Indenture provided for the payment thereof Or the yearly interest of the said sum of three thousand four hundred and seventy five pounds in manner mentioned and provided in the said Indenture without any deduction or abatement whatsoever out of the same, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Indenture and the proviso therein contained. – And it was by the said Indenture further covenanted and agreed that he the said Thomas Earl of Selkirk, and his heirs and all and every other person or persons having or lawfully claiming, or who should or might at any time or times thereafter have or lawfully claim any Estate right title interest or property either of law or Equity of in to or out of the said parcel or tract of land and hereditaments in the said Indenture mentioned to be granted and demised from by or under him them or any of them, should and would from time to time and at all times after default should happen to be made of or in payment of the principal sum and Interest or the yearly interest thereof in manner in the said Indenture mentioned, and upon every reasonable request of him the said William Claus his executors administrators and aſsigns, should make do and execute or cause to be made

One word written on erasure
before signing.
O.C.K.

transfer to
Claus for bal.
of 1000 yds
saws the fore-
going proviso

Selkirk
2d 1020 &
enjoying ppty
until default

made done and executed all such further and other lawful and reasonable act or acts thing and things or Conveyances in the Law whatsoever for the more perfect granting and aſsuring the said parcel and tract of Land and premises unto the said William Claus his executors administrators or aſsigns for and during the residue of the said Term of One thousand Years which shall be then unexpired freed from the aforesaid Proviso for the redemption thereof and all equity thereupon as by the said William Claus his executors administrators or aſsigns or his or their Counsel learned in the Law shall be reasonably devised advised or requested and required. And lastly it was by the said Indenture agreed between the parties thereto that in the mean time and until default should happen to be made as in the said Indenture mentioned and set forth, it should be lawful for the said Thomas Douglaſs Earl of Selkirk his heirs and aſsigns peaceably and quietly to have hold poſseſs and enjoy the said parcel and tract of land and premises, in the said Indenture mentioned and thereby demised, and to receive and take the rents iſsues and profits thereof to and for his and their own proper use and benefit, without the let trouble denial eviction or interruption of the said William Claus his executors administrators or aſsigns or any other person lawfully claiming or to claim by from or under him them or any of them: As by reference to the said Indenture will more fully and at large appear: — And

when

Principal
and accrued
Interest a
large sum

Aſsignment
to Baby &^{c}.
by Claus'
Executors
of
the property
& Principal
and In^{t}. due

Whereas a large sum of money remains and is due and unsatisfied as well of the said principal sum of three thousand four hundred and seventy five pounds as of the Interest payable thereon according to the terms of the said Indenture and the covenants therein contained — And Whereas the said John Johnson Claus and Warren Claus Executors and the said Catherine Claus Executrix of the last will and testament of the said William Claus now deceased are desirous and have agreed to aſsign the Trust which by the said Indenture is now vested in them as Executors and Executrix of the said William Claus as aforesaid, to the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland their Executors administrators and Aſsigns — And also to aſsign to them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland, their executors administrators and Aſsigns all sums of money now due or which may hereafter accrue due upon under or by virtue of the said Indenture, together with the said Indenture, and all and singular the interest claim property or demand which they the said John Johnson Claus, Warren, Claus, and Catherine Claus, have in to or out of or upon the said parcel or tract of land with the appurtenances and every part thereof in the said Indenture mentioned: And whereas the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland have contracted and agreed to and with the said John Johnson Claus, Warren Claus and

Catherine

Aſsignment accepted

Trusts

Recital of the above

Catherine Claus Executors and Executrix as aforesaid, to accept and receive an absolute aſſignment of all the estate right title interest and poſſeſſion, term of years yet to come and unexpired of in and to the said peice and parcel of land with the appurtenances and every part thereof, and of all and singular the sum and sums of money due and growing due under and by virtue of the said Indenture - Subject Neverthelesſ to the same Trusts limitations and restrictions in the said Indenture set forth and contained: **Now This Indenture Witneſseth** That for and in consideration of the sum of five Shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada to the said John Johnson Claus and Warren Claus Executors and to the said Catherine Claus Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said William Claus deceased in hand paid, in full for the absolute purchase of all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired of them the said John Johnson Claus, and Warren Claus Executors and Catherine Claus Executrix as aforesaid, of in and to the peice or parcel of land with the appurtenances in the said Indenture mentioned, and of in or to the sum or sums of money due and owing under and by virtue of the said Indenture or which shall hereafter accrue due or owing on the same: the receipt of which said sum of five Shillings, they the said John Johnson Claus and Warren Claus Executors and Catherine Claus Executrix as aforesaid doth hereby confeſs and acknowledge, They the said John Johnson Claus and Warren Claus Executors and

Catherine

Recital

Catherine Claus Executrix as aforesaid x Have granted, bargained, sold aſsigned transferred and set over, and by these Presents do bargain sell aſsign transfer and set over unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators and aſsigns All and singular the piece parcel or tract of land in the said in part recited Indenture mentioned and herein before described; together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and also the said Indenture, and all other evidences deeds and writings whatsoever touching or concerning the premises, which they the said Wm. Johnson Claus and Warren Claus Executors and Catherine Claus Executrix as aforesaid have in their custody or power, and also all such sum or sums of Money as are now due or which may hereafter become due under or by virtue of the said Indenture and the Covenants and conditions therein contained. To have And to Hold the said piece parcel or Tract of land with the appurtenances herein before mentioned and hereby intended to be aſsigned, unto the said James Baby, John Henry

+ Dunn and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators and aſsigns from henceforth for and during all the rest and residue of the said term of, one thousand years, by the said herein before in part recited Indenture granted, which are now to come and unexpired:— And

to

Recital

To have hold and receive take and demand all and singular the sum and sums of money now due or which may hereafter accrue due under and by virtue of the said herein before in part recited Indenture to them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland their Executors Administrators and aſsigns — Subject Nevertheleſs to the Condition following that is to say that they the said James Baby John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators and aſsigns shall enter upon take and poſseſs the parcel or tract of land in the herein before in part recited Indenture described and demised, and shall also take and receive all and singular the sum or sums of money which are now due or which may hereafter accrue due and payable under and by virtue of the said Indenture upon the same Trusts and for the same purposes and to be accounted for and applied in the same manner as are set forth in the herein before in part recited Indenture, and which is hereby aſsigned or intended so to be. —

And the said John Johnson Claus and Warren Claus Executors, and Catherine Claus Executrix as aforesaid do by these Presents Covenant and agree to and with the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland their executors Administrators and aſsigns, that they the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland, their executors administrators and aſsigns

Recital

1.

assigns shall and may from time to time during the unexpired Term of the one thousand years in the said Indenture so enter into, have, hold, possess and enjoy all and singular parcel and tract of land in the said Indenture mentioned the appurtenances, in default of performance of all or any the conditions or covenants in the said Indenture mentioned the part and behalf of the said Thomas Douglass Earl Selkirk his heirs executors or administrators to be performed Kept, without the claim let hindrance interruption or denial of them the said John Johnson Claus and Warren Claus Executors and Catherine Claus Executrix as aforesaid, or any or either of them, their or either of their Executors administrators or assigns. Also that they the said James Baby John Henry Dunn, &c Merchants Montreal their Executors Administrators and assigns shall have full power and authority to ask, demand, sue for recover and receive all and singular the sum and sums of money which now are or hereafter may become due and owing under and by virtue of the said Indenture, without the interruption interference or denial of them the said John Johnson Claus, and Warren Claus Executors and Catherine Claus Executrix as aforesaid or either of them, their or either of their Executors Administrators or assigns, or by any other person or persons whatsoever, by their or either of their authority, procurement or connivance.

In Testimony whereof the parties have hereunto set and subscribed their hands . . . day first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of
Erasures and interlineations having been first noted at the bottom of each page.
Walter F. Dickson
O Gamble

J^n Claus
W Claus
C Claus

No. 65

Assignment

of

Mortgage

from

Earl of Selkirk

the late

William Cla

Trust &

Tiffin Ohio May 24. 1831
From
James B. Gardner
wishes to draw for
7 or 800 $ on account
of the Contingent exps
of his Mission -

Indian Office
June 3. 1831
Free

Fort Ball O
May 25th

Hon. John H. Eaton,
Secretary of War,
Washington City

Tiffin, Seneca Co. Ohio,
May 24th 1831

Dear Sir,

In the progreſs of my negociations with the Indian tribes of Ohio, I find myself greatly embarraſsed, for the want of a limited *contingent fund*, placed in my hands for the immediate payment of such small accounts, as frequently accrue, and which are of too trifling amount to be discharged by *drafts* upon the War Department, as at present provided for in my *instructions*. Sums, from one to ten or fifteen dollars, are often required to be paid, to different individuals, for various purposes, and generally for matters, small in amount, but *indispensable* to the convenient transaction of my busineſs;— such, for instance, as the hire of guides, employment of extra interpreters; travelling expenses of the regular interpreters; victualling small parties of Indians; occasional presents of tobacco; defraying expenses of some of the Seneca Chiefs, who have already explored the Country west of the Miſsiſsippi, and who *must* travel with me occasionally, as *witneſses* on behalf of the Government; and for small quantities of provisions for subsisting the Chiefs and Head Men, while councilling with them. Many other little items are daily found to be neceſsary. The aggregate of all such incidental expenditures would not be great; but the items are so various, and required at sundry points, from different persons; that it would be much easier for me to take the necessary duplicate vouchers for each article; than to draw the numerous small drafts which would otherwise be necessary. Besides, for such small sums, drafts would not be acceptable to those entitled to them. I have yet drawn no draft upon you; and I shall forbear to do so, (at least for any small amount,) until I hear from you on this subject. I shall be compelled, as I have been already, to borrow money on my private account to defray the daily contingencies of my mission; rather than resort to drawing drafts for every five or ten dollars I may be compelled to expend. You may rest assured that I will exercise the utmost prudence in all my expenditures; and I shall be very particular in having my vouchers so regular and well authenticated, as to require no trouble or mistake in settling my accounts.

I, therefore, respectfully suggest the expediency of empowering me, by letter, to make a draft upon you for seven or eight hundred dollars, to be cashed here, which I think, will obviate the difficulties which I at present experience; and will also save you much trouble in honoring numerous small drafts.

I shall soon forward a detailed report of the progress already made in my mission; in which, I trust, I shall realize the reasonable expectations of yourself and the President.

Permit me to request that you will direct a reply to be made to this letter with as little delay as possible as the Indians, generally, are now coming in from their hunting grounds, and it is necessary that I should be continually among them.

With sentiments of high consideration,
I have the honor to be,
Very Respectfully
Yr. mo. Obt. Servt.
James D. Gardiner

Hon. Jno. H. Eaton,
~~Actg~~ Secy at War.

Indian Affairs/Affaires indiennes
Treaties and Surrenders/Traités et cessions

RG 10, Volume 1843

Number/Numéro 34
6 June/Juin 1831

This Indenture made this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, by and between Catherine Claus of the Town of Niagara in the District of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada Widow of the late Honorable William Claus deceased, in his life time Deputy Superintendent general of Indian Affairs in the said Province of the one part - and The Honorable James Baby of the Town of York in the said Province Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, The Honorable John Henry Dunn of York aforesaid, Receiver General of His Majestys Revenues in the said Province, and The Honorable George Herchmer Markland of York aforesaid a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the said Province of the other part. **Witnesseth** that the said Catherine Claus for and in consideration of the sum of **five shillings** of lawful money of Upper Canada aforesaid to her in hand paid by the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland at and before

Provincial Account, The Honorable John Henry Dunn of York aforesaid, Receiver General of His Majesty's Revenues in the said Province, and The Honorable George Herchmer Markland of York aforesaid a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the said Province of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Catherine Claus for and in consideration of the sum of five Shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada aforesaid
7= to her in hand paid by the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof she the said Catherine Claus doth hereby confess and acknowledge, Hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, and conveyed, and by these Presents doth grant bargain sell alien release and convey unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland, and to their executors administrators and assigns, All that parcel or tract of land situate lying and

the word General

interlined executors

[illegible]

and being in the Township of Hawkesbury (Eastern Division) in the County of Prescott in the said Province containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred Acres be the same more or leſs, being lots number thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, Eighteen and twenty in the third conceſsion of the said Township of Hawkesbury (Eastern division) together with all the woods ways and waters thereon lying and being without limitation reservation or condition except such as are contained and expreſsed in the original grant from the Crown: which said One thousand two hundred acres are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say, Commencing in front of the said conceſsion at the North east angle of each of the said lots respectively, then South twenty five degrees West one hundred and five chains twenty seven links, more or leſs, to the allowance for road in the rear of said conceſsion, then North sixty five degrees west nineteen chains more or leſs to the western limit in each lot, then North twenty five degrees East one hundred and five chains twenty seven links more or leſs to the allowance for road in front of the said conceſsion - then South sixty five degrees east nineteen chains more or leſs to the place of beginning in each lot. To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of Land with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and Profits

thereof

thereof, and all the estate right title interest claim property or demand whatsoever whether at Law or in Equity of her the said Catherine Claus of in to and out of the same and every part thereof unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators and aſsigns, freed and discharged from all encumbrances whatsoever — And the said Catherine Claus for herself and her heirs doth covenant grant and agree to and with the said James Baby John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators and aſsigns that she the said Catherine Claus now is the true lawful and rightful owner of all and singular the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described with the appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof — and now is lawfully and rightfully seized in her own right of a good, sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple of and in the premises hereby granted bargained and sold or intended so to be, without any condition or limitation of use or uses to alter change charge incumber or defeat the same: And also that they the said James Baby John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators and aſsigns, shall and may from time to time and at all times hereafter, forever, peaceably and quietly enter into have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular the said parcel or tract of land and every part thereof with the appurtenances, without the let, trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption or denial of, her the said Catherine Claus or her heirs or any other person

person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim by from or under her them or any or either of them; And further that she the said Catherine Claus and her heirs and every other person or persons and his her or their heirs, having or lawfully claiming any estate right title trust or interest of in or to the said parcel or tract of land herein before described or any part thereof by from or under her him them or any or either of them shall and will at all times hereafter upon the reasonable request and at the proper cost and charges of the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators or assigns make do and execute or cause to be made done and executed all and every such other and further reasonable act or acts deeds conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever for the further better and more perfect granting, conveying and assuring of all and singular, the parcel or tract of land herein before described with the appurtenances, unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators and assigns, as by the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators or assigns or their Counsel shall be reasonably devised advised or required.— And lastly the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland do hereby for themselves, their Executors, administrators and assigns Acknowledge and Declare that the parcel or tract of land herein before described and every part thereof is to them by these Presents Conveyed In Trust for the sole use benefit and behoof of

the

Indians known as the Six Nation Indians settled by the authority of his late Majesty Lord King George the Third upon the Ouse or Grand River in the said Province of Upper Canada, and their Posterity for ever: and that all sums of money and the Interest thereof arising from the absolute sale or disposal of the said parcel or tract of land or of any part thereof, or from the rents and profits of the same or any part thereof which shall come into the hands of them the said James Baby John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators or assigns under and by virtue of any sale, lease, or demise of the said Parcel or tract of land, made by them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators or assigns under and by virtue of these Presents shall be and the same is hereby declared to be by them the said James Baby John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators and assigns held In trust as aforesaid, to and for the sole use and benefit of the said Six Nation Indians and their Posterity for ever.

In testimony whereof the Parties have hereunto subscribed their Hands and affixed their Seals the day and date first above written.

Signed Sealed and
Delivered in Presence of

Robt Hamilton
Walter H Dickson

C. Davis
J. Baby
JH Dunn
George H Markland

I certify that a Memorial of the within Deed was recorded in the Registry Office of the Counties of Prescott and Russell at the hour of six in the afternoon on Thursday the first day of September One thousand eight hundred and thirty one, in book number 5, pages 32, 33, and 34. Number of Memorial 1259.

Richd Phillips Hotham
Registrar.

[redacted]

2654.

31
41

Deed

of

Bargain and Sale

in

Trust

Catherine Claus

to

The Honble James Baby

& John Henry Dunn

& George H. Markland

Entd. No. 43.
Page 31.

J. B.

Know all men by these Presents that I John Jackson of the Township of Innisfil in the county of Simcoe in the Home District and Province of Upper Canada Yeoman, am held and firmly bound unto the Honorable John Henry Dunn of the City of Toronto in the said Home District one of the Trustees of the Six Nations Indians in the said Province, in the penal sum of One hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of Upper Canada, for which payment well and truly to be made unto the said John Henry Dunn his Executors, Administrators and Assigns I bind myself, my heirs, Executors and Administrators firmly by these Presents, Sealed with my seal and Dated this Eighth day of December in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty.

Whereas the said John Jackson hath agreed with the said John Henry Dunn, for the purchase of the South half of Lot Number sixteen in the fourth concession of the said Township of Innisfil containing by admeasurement one hundred acres more or less, for the price or sum of sixty pounds of lawful money aforesaid.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden John Jackson his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, shall pay or cause to be paid unto the said John Henry Dunn his Executors, Administrators or Assigns the said sum of sixty pounds, of lawful money as aforesaid and Interest, on the days and times, and in manner following, that is to say, the sum of three pounds twelve shillings, being the Interest on the said sum of

sixty

Sixty pounds, computed from the first day of January next ensuing the date hereof, annually upon the first day of January in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty two, and one thousand eight hundred and forty three. The further sum of Twenty pounds of lawful money aforesaid together with the lawful Interest on the said sum of Sixty pounds on the first day of January which will be in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty four. The further sum of twenty pounds together with the lawful Interest on the sum of forty pounds on the first day of January which will be in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty five. And the further sum of twenty pounds with the lawful Interest thereon upon the first day of January which will be in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty six. Then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force, effect and virtue,

Signed, Sealed and
Delivered in presence of

John Walker

Alexr Wood

George Vardon

13

Bond

John Jackson

to

John Henry Dunn

[illegible]

Said to be transferred to
James Coulter

Not found entered [illegible]

Know all men by these Presents that I, William Moore of the Township of Innisfil in the County of Simcoe in the Home District and Province of Upper Canada Yeoman am held and firmly bound unto The Honorable John Henry Dunn of the City of Toronto in the said Home District Esquire, One of the Trustees of the Six Nations Indians in the said Province in the penal sum of One hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of Upper Canada for which payment to be well and truly made unto the said John Henry Dunn his Executors Administrators or Assigns I bind myself my Heirs, Executors and Administrators firmly by these Presents, Sealed with my Seal and bearing date this Sixteenth day of December in the year of Our Lord 1840

Whereas the above bounden William Moore hath agreed with the said John Henry Dunn for the purchase of the South half of Lot Number nineteen in the fourth Concession of the said Township of Innisfil for the price or sum of sixty pounds of lawful money aforesaid –

Now the condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden William Moore his Heirs Executors or Administrators shall pay or cause to be paid unto the said John Henry Dunn his Executors, Administrators or Assigns the said sum of sixty pounds of lawful money aforesaid

aforesaid in manner following - that is to say - the sum of three pounds, twelve shillings, being the Interest on the said sum of sixty pounds, computed from the first day of January next ensuing the date hereof, annually upon the first day of January in the Years of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty two, and One thousand eight hundred and forty three = The further sum of twenty pounds of lawful money aforesaid together with the lawful Interest upon the said sum of sixty pounds upon the first day of January which will be in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty four. The further sum of twenty pounds together with Interest on the sum of forty pounds on the first day of January which will be in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty five. And the further sum of twenty pounds with the lawful Interest thereon, upon the first day of January which will be in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty six - Then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force, effect and virtue

Signed, Sealed and
Delivered in presence of
George Verdon

William
Moore

No 7

Bond.

William Moore
to.
John Henry Dann.

16th December 1800
[illegible] fo 19 - 4th
[illegible] Acres

No entry found of this title

Indian Affairs/Affaires indiennes
Treaties and Surrenders/Traités et cessions

RG 10, Volume 1843

Number/Numéro 32
6 June/Juin 1831

This Indenture made the sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one **by and between** John Johnston Claus of the town of Niagara in the District of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada Esquire Eldest surviving Son and heir at law of the late Honorable William Claus deceased, in his life time Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs in the said Province **of the one part** and the Honorable James Baby of the town of York in the Home District in the said Province Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, the Honorable John Henry Dunn of York aforesaid Receiver General of His Majesty's Revenues in the said province, and the Honorable George Herchmer Markland of York aforesaid, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils **of the other part** **witnesseth** that the said John Johnston Claus for and in consideration of the sum of **five shillings** of lawful money of Upper Canada aforesaid to him in hand paid by the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged **hath** granted bargained, sold, aliened, released and conveyed and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell alien release and convey unto the said James Baby John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland and to their executors administrators and assigns **All** that parcel or tract of land, situate lying and being in the township of Hawkesbury (Eastern Division) in the County of Prescott in the Ottawa District in the said Province of Upper Canada containing by admeasurement two thousand and eight hundred acres of land more or less, being composed of lots numbers twelve, fifteen, and eighteen in the fourth Concession of the said township lots numbers thirteen, fourteen fifteen, sixteen eighteen and twenty five in the fifth Concession and lots numbers fourteen fifteen seventeen eighteen and nineteen in the sixth Concession of the said township of Hawkesbury and butted and bounded as follows that is to say **Commencing** in front of the said Concessions at

the

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the word "General" interlined before execution R.B.

the North East Angle of each of the said lots respectively, then South twenty five degrees west one hundred and five chains twenty seven links more or less to the allowance for road in rear of the said Concessions, then north sixty five degrees west nineteen chains more or less to the western limit of each lot, then north twenty five degrees East one hundred and five chains twenty seven links more or less to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, then South sixty five degrees East, nineteen chains more or less to the place of beginning in each lot **To have and to hold** the said parcel or tract of land with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents issues and profits thereof, and all the estate right, title, interest, claim property or demand whatsoever whether at law or in equity of him the said John Johnson Claus of, in, to and out of the same, and every part thereof, unto the said James Baby John Henry Dunn and George Herkimer Markland their executors administrators and assigns free and discharged from all incumbrances whatsoever - **And** the said John Johnson Claus for himself and his heirs doth covenant grant and agree to and with the said James Baby John Henry Dunn and George Herkimer Markland their executors administrators and assigns, that he the said John Johnson Claus now is the true lawful and rightful owner of all and singular the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described with the appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof **And now** is lawfully and rightfully seized in his own right of a good sure, perfect absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple of and in the premises hereby granted, bargained and sold or intended so to be, without any condition or limitation of use or uses to alter change, charge, encumber or defeat the same - **And also** that they the said James Baby John Henry Dunn and George Herkimer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns shall and may from time to time and at all

times

times hereafter for ever, peaceably and quietly enter into, have hold, occupy possess and enjoy all and singular the said parcel or tract of land and any part thereof with the appurtenances without the let trouble hindrance molestation interruption or denial of him the said John Johnson Claus or his heirs or any other person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim by from or under him them or any or either of them. __And__ further that he the said John Johnson Claus and his heirs and any other person or persons and his or their heirs, having or lawfully claiming any estate right title trust or interest of in or to the said parcel or tract of land hereinbefore mentioned or any part thereof, by from or under him, them or any or either of them shall and will at all times hereafter upon the reasonable request and at the proper cost and charges of the said James Baby John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland their executors, administrators or assigns, make do and execute or cause to be made, done and executed all and every such further and other reasonable act or acts, devices, conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever for the further, better and more perfect granting, conveying and assuring of all and singular the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described with the appurtenances unto the said James Baby John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors administrators and assigns as by the said James Baby John Henry and George Herchmer Markland their executors, administrators or assigns or their Counsel shall be reasonably devised, advised or required.

And lastly the said James Baby John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland __do__ hereby for themselves, their executors, administrators and assigns __acknowledge__ and __declare__ that the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described and every part thereof is to them by these presents conveyed In trust for the sole use benefit and behoof of the Indians known as the Six Nations Indians settled by the authority of His late Majesty King George the Third upon the Ouse or Grand River in the said Province of Upper Canada, and their posterity for ever and that all sums of money

and

and the interest thereof arising from the absolute sale or disposal of the said parcel or tract of land or of any part thereof or from the rents and profits of the same or any part thereof which shall come into the hands of them the said James Baby John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators or assigns, under and by virtue of any sale, lease or demise of the said parcel or tract of land or of any part thereof made by them the said James Baby John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators or assigns under and by virtue of these presents, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be to them the said James Baby John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators and assigns held in trust as aforesaid to and for the sole use and benefit of the said Six Nations Indians and their posterity forever

In testimony whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto subscribed their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written

Signed sealed and Delivered in presence of

[illegible]
Walter H. Dickson

Wm Claus

J. Baby

J.H. Dunn

George H. Markland

I certify that a Memorial of the within Deed was recorded in the Registry Office of the Counties of Prescott and Russell at the hour of three in the afternoon on Thursday the first day of September One thousand eight hundred and thirty one, in book number 5, pages 30, 31, 32, number of Memorial 1258.—

Richd. Phillips Hotham
Registrar.—

Deed
of
Bargain and Sale
in
Trust
John Johnson Claus
to
The Honble James Baby
„ John Henry Dunn
„ George H. Markland

Entd. No. 46
Page 59

Indian Affairs/Affaires indiennes
Treaties and Surrenders/Traités et cessions

RG 10, Volume 1843

Number/Numéro 33
6 June/Juin 1831

This Indenture made this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one by and between John Johnston Claus of the town of Niagara in the district of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada Esquire, Eldest surviving son and heir at law of the late Honorable William Claus deceased, in his life time deputy superintendent general of Indian Affairs in the said Province of the one part — and the Honorable James Baby of the town of York in the said province Inspector General of public provincial accounts the Honorable John Henry Dunn of York aforesaid Receiver General of His Majesty's Revenues in the said Province and the Honorable George Herchmer Markland of York aforesaid a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the said Province of the other part — Witnesseth that the said John Johnston Claus for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of the province, to him in hand paid by the said James Baby John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened released and conveyed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain sell alien release and convey unto the said James Baby John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, and to their executors administrators and assigns All that parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in the township of Innisfil in the County of Simcoe in the Home District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement nine hundred acres be the same more or less being composed of the north halves of lots numbers sixteen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty one, and the south halves of lots numbers fourteen sixteen eighteen, nineteen and twenty one in the fourth concession of the said township of Innisfil —

which

The word "General"
interlined before execution
R.B.

which said parcel or tract of land is butted and bounded or otherwise known as follows that is to say Commencing where a post has been planted at the North East angle of each of the said North half lots respectively, then South seventy three degrees thirty minutes west thirty chains more or less to where a post has been planted at the North west angle of each of the said half lots, then South nine degrees thirty minutes East, thirty three chains thirty three links and a half more or less to the center of the said Concession, then North seventy three degrees thirty minutes East thirty chains more or less to the Eastern limit of each of the said half lots then North nine degrees thirty minutes west thirty three chains thirty three links and a half more or less to the place of beginning in each of the said half lots Also commencing where a post has been planted at the South west angle of each of the said South half lots respectively, then north seventy three degrees thirty minutes east thirty chains more or less to where a post has been planted at the South East angle of each of the said half lots then North nine degrees thirty minutes west thirty three chains thirty three links and a half more or less to the Center of the said Concession, then South seventy three degrees thirty minutes west, thirty chains more or less to the western limit of each of the said half lots, then South nine degrees thirty minutes East, thirty three chains thirty three links and a half more or less to the place of beginning in each of the said half lots; To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders, rents issues and profits thereof, and all the estate right title, interest claim property and demand whatsoever whether at law or in equity of him the said John Johnston Clench of in to or out of the same, and any part thereof, unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland their executors, administrators

and

The words "East" and "and a half" interlined before execution.
C.E.

and assigns freed and discharged from all incumbrances. And the said John Schroder Claus for himself and his heirs doth covenant grant and agree to and with the said James Baby John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors administrators and assigns that he the said John Schroder Claus now is the true lawful and rightful owner of all and singular the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described with the appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof and now is lawfully and rightfully seized in his own right of a good sure perfect absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple of and in the premises hereby granted bargained and sold or intended so to be without any condition or limitation of use or uses to alter charge change incumber or defeat the same And also that they the said James Baby John Henry Dunn, and George Herchmer Markland, their executors administrators and assigns shall and may from time to time, and at all times hereafter for ever peaceably and quietly enter into have, hold, occupy possess and enjoy all and singular the said parcel or tract of land and every part thereof with the appurtenances without the let trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption or denial of him the said John John Schroder Claus his heirs or any other person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim by from or under him, them or any or either And further that he the said John Schroder Claus and his heirs and every other person or persons and his or their heirs having or lawfully claiming any estate right title trust or interest of in or to the said parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described or any part thereof, by from or under him them or any or either of them shall and will at all times hereafter upon the reasonable request and at the proper cost and charges of the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators or assigns make and execute or cause and procure to be made, done and executed all and every such other and further reasonable act or acts deeds conveyances

and

and assurances in the law whatsoever for the further better and more perfect granting, conveying and assuring of all and singular the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described with the appurtenances unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland their executors, administrators and assigns, as by the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors administrators or assigns or their Counsel shall be reasonably devised, advised or required. **And lastly** the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland do hereby for themselves their executors administrators or assigns acknowledge and declare that the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, and conveyance thereof is to them by these presents conveyed *In trust* for the sole use benefit and behoof of the Indians known as the Six Nations Indians settled by the authority of his late Majesty Lord King George the Third upon the Ouse or Grand River in the said Province of Upper Canada and their posterity for ever; and that all sums of money and the interest thereof arising from the absolute sale or disposal of the said parcel or tract of land or of any part thereof, or from the rents or profits of the same, or any part thereof, which shall come into the hands of them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators or assigns under and by virtue of any sale, lease or demise of the said parcel or tract of land made by them the said James Baby John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators or assigns under and by virtue of these presents shall be and the same is hereby declared to be by them the said James Baby John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland their executors administrators and assigns held *in trust* as aforesaid to and for the sole use and benefit of the said Six Nations Indians and their posterity for ever—

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set and subscribed

their

---

their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of –
Robt Hamilton
Walter Dickson

Jn° Askin

J. Baby

[illegible]

George [illegible]

I Certify that on the 5th day
of July A.D. 1831. at 9 o'Clock
A.M. a Memorial pursuant of
the Indenture for Registry is
[illegible]
Registers office for the County of
Simcoe in Lib. B. Folio 68,
69 & 70. Memorial No. 336

George Lount
Reg. [illegible]

B.

f 12/5.
Doc Dulum

[illegible] 22nd Oct 1857
[illegible]

Done
[illegible]

Deed
of
Bargain [illegible]
in
Trust
[illegible] Johson Claus
to
The Honble James Baby
" John H. Dunn
" George H. Markland

13 7/104

Entd. No. 43
Page. 49.
Recd from [illegible]
9th June 1851 [illegible]

of them the said Jacob Ayonhwahtha, Henry Brant, Sharenhowane, Joseph Hess, Sharonteuhtha, Teghennakarison, Shohsgoharowane, Aghsigwarisere, Dewatasaryaks, Dekayonwageh, Dewaserageh, Kanongwenya, Dekayennensere, Waderiyohs, Deyohagwente, Kanyenqotonh, Teyoahtighquon, Tehayaegwalh, Onakarontouh, Skayentaken, Skanawatigh, Tehaweryahsa, Soap, Tehonatahgwen, Tehalkahthohs, Katagwarason, Kanouhgeridawi, Kahnehtage, Nikarondasa, Ioronhyoron, Shawenhathi, Karotshera, Kayonanoron, Deyoronhyogoh, Tekarahgwanh, of into or out of the same. To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land and premises hereby granted, surrendered and yielded up unto Our said Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs, successors and assigns, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of Our said Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs, successors and assigns forever.

In Witness Whereof we, the said grantors, have to these presents set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
J. Brant,
Supt. Six Nations.
Wm. Holme, *J.P.*
M. Willson,
Lewis Burwell.

Jacob Ayonhwahtha, [L.S.]
Henry Brant, [L.S.]
Sharenhowane, (totem) [L.S.]
Joseph Hess, [L.S.]
Sharonteuhtha, (totem) [L.S.]
Teghennakarison, (totem) [L.S.]
Shohsgoharowane, (totem) [L.S.]
Aghsigwarisere, (totem) [L.S.]
Dewatasaryaks, (totem) [L.S.]
Dekayonwageh, (totem) [L.S.]
Dewaserageh, (totem) [L.S.]
Kanongwenya, [L.S.]
Dekayennensere, (totem) [L.S.]
Waderiyohs, (totem) [L.S.]
Deyohagwente, (totem) [L.S.]
Kanyenqotonh, (totem) [L.S.]
Teyoahtighgon, [L.S.]
Tehayahgwaeh, (totem) [L.S.]
Onakarontouh, (totem) [L.S.]
Skayentaken, (totem) [L.S.]
Skanawatigh, (totem) [L.S.]
Tehaweryahsa, (totem) [L.S.]
Soap, (totem) [L.S.]
Tbhonatahgwen, (totem) [L.S.]
Tehatkahthohs, (totem) [L.S.]
Katagwarason, (totem) [L.S.]
Kanouhgeridawi, (totem) [L.S.]
Kahnehtageh, (totem) [L.S.]
Nikarondasa, (totem) [L.S.]
Ioronhyoron, (totem) [L.S.]
Shawenhatih, (totem) [L.S.]
Karotshera, (totem) [L.S.]
Kayonanoron, (totem) [L.S.]
Deyoronhyogoh, (totem) [L.S.]
Tekarahgwanh, (totem) [L.S.]

No. 32.

This Indenture, made the sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by and between John Johnson Claus, of the Town of Niagara, in the District of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, eldest surviving son and heir-at-law of the late Honorable William Claus, deceased, in his lifetime Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in the said Province, of the one part, and the Honorable James Baby, of the Town of York, in the Home District, in the said Province, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts; the Honorable John Henry Dunn, of York aforesaid, Receiver General of His Majesty's Revenues in the said Province, and the Honorable George Herchmer Markland, of York aforesaid, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, of the other part, Witnesseth: that the said John Johnson Claus for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada aforesaid to him in hand paid by the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released and conveyed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and convey unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, and to their executors, administrators and assigns, all that parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Hawkesbury (Eastern Division), in the County of Prescott, in the Ottawa District, in the said Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement two thousand and eight hundred acres of land, more or less, being composed of lots numbers twelve, fifteen and eighteen in the fourth concession of the said township; lots numbers thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty-five in the fifth concession; and lots numbers fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen in the sixth concession of the said Township of Hawkesbury, and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing in front of the said concessions at the north-east angle of each of the said lots respectively; then south twenty-five degrees west one hundred and five chains twenty-seven links, more or less, to the allowance for road in rear of the said concessions; then north sixty-five degrees west nineteen chains, more or less, to the western limit of each lot; then north twenty-five degrees east one hundred and five chains twenty-seven links, more or less, to the allowance for road in front of the said concessions; then south sixty-four degrees east nineteen chains, more or less, to the place of beginning in each lot.

To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property or demand whatsoever, whether at law or in equity of him the said John Johnson Claus of, in, to and out of the same and every part thereof, unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, freed and discharged from all incumbrances whatsoever. And the said John Johnson Claus for himself and his heirs doth covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, that he, the said John Johnson Claus now is the true, lawful and rightful owner of all and singular, the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described with the appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof, and now is lawfully and rightfully seized in his own right of a good, sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple of and in the premises hereby granted, bargained and sold, or intended so to be, without any condition or limitation of use or uses, to alter, charge, change, incumber or defeat the same. And also, that they the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall and may from time to time, and at all times hereafter for ever, peaceably and quietly enter into, have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular the said parcel or tract of land and every part thereof, with the appurtenances without the let, trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption or denial of him the said John Johnson Claus or his heirs, or any other person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim by, from or under him, them or any or either of them.

And further, that he, the said John Johnson Claus, and his heirs, and every other person or persons, and his or their heirs, having or lawfully claiming any estate, right, title, trust or interest of, in or to the said parcel or tract of land hereinbefore mentioned, or any part thereof, by, from or under him, them or any, or either of them, shall and will at all times hereafter, upon the reasonable request, and at the proper cost and charges of the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, make, do and execute, or cause to be made, done and executed, all and every such further and other reasonable act or acts, devices, conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever for the further, better and more perfect granting, conveying and assuring of all and singular the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, with the appurtenances unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, as by the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, or their counsel, shall be reasonably devised, advised or required.

And lastly, the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland do hereby for themselves, their executors, administrators and assigns, acknowledge and declare that the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, and every part thereof, is to them by these presents conveyed, in trust for the sole use, benefit and behoof of the Indians known as the Six Nation Indians, settled by the authority of His late Majesty King George the Third upon the Ouse or Grand River, in the said Province of Upper Canada, and their posterity forever, and that all sums of money, and the interest thereof, arising from the absolute sale or disposal of the said parcel or tract of land, or of any part thereof, or from the rents and profits of the same, or any part thereof, which shall come into the hands of them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, under and by virtue of any sale, lease or demise of the said parcel or tract of land, or of any part thereof, made by them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, under and by virtue of these presents, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be by them, the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, held in trust as aforesaid to and for the sole use and benefit of the said Six Nation Indians, and their posterity forever.

In Testimony Whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto subscribed their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of:
Robt. Hamilton,
Walter H. Dickson.

Jno. Claus, [L.S.]
J. Baby, [L.S.]
John H. Dunn, [L.S.]
George H. Markland, [L.S.]

I certify that a memorial of the within deed was recorded in the registry office of the Counties of Prescott and Russell at the hour of three in the afternoon of Thursday the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, in Book No. 5, pages 30, 31, 32; number of memorial, 1258.

RICHARD PHILIPS HOTHAM,
Registrar.

No. 33.

This Indenture, made this sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by and between John Johnson Claus, of the Town of Niagara, in the District of Niagara, and Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, eldest surviving son and heir-at-law of the late Honorable William Claus, deceased, in his lifetime Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, in the said Province, of the one part; and the Honorable James Baby, of the Town of York, in the said Province, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, the Honorable John Henry Dunn, of York, aforesaid, Receiver General of His Majesty's Revenues, in the said Province, and the Honorable George Herchmer Markland, of York, aforesaid, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the said Province, of the other part, Witnesseth: that the said John Johnson Claus, for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of the Province aforesaid, to him in hand

and will at all times hereafter, upon the reasonable request, and at the proper cost and charges of the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, make, do and execute, or cause to be made, done and executed, all and every such further and other reasonable act or acts, devices, conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever for the further, better and more perfect granting, conveying and assuring of all and singular the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, with the appurtenances unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, as by the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, or their counsel, shall be reasonably devised, advised or required.

And lastly, the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland do hereby for themselves, their executors, administrators and assigns, acknowledge and declare that the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, and every part thereof, is to them by these presents conveyed, in trust for the sole use, benefit and behoof of the Indians known as the Six Nation Indians, settled by the authority of His late Majesty King George the Third upon the Ouse or Grand River, in the said Province of Upper Canada, and their posterity forever, and that all sums of money, and the interest thereof, arising from the absolute sale or disposal of the said parcel or tract of land, or of any part thereof, or from the rents and profits of the same, or any part thereof, which shall come into the hands of them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, under and by virtue of any sale, lease or demise of the said parcel or tract of land, or of any part thereof, made by them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, under and by virtue of these presents, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be by them, the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, held in trust as aforesaid to and for the sole use and benefit of the said Six Nation Indians, and their posterity forever.

In Testimony Whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto subscribed their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of:
Robt. Hamilton,
Walter H. Dickson.

Jno. Claus, [L.S.]
J. Baby, [L.S.]
John H. Dunn, [L.S.]
George H. Markland, [L.S.]

I certify that a memorial of the within deed was recorded in the registry office of the Counties of Prescott and Russell at the hour of three in the afternoon of Thursday the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, in Book No. 5, pages 30, 31, 32; number of memorial, 1258.

RICHARD PHILIPS HOTHAM,
Registrar.

No. 33.

This Indenture, made this sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by and between John Johnson Claus, of the Town of Niagara, in the District of Niagara, and Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, eldest surviving son and heir-at-law of the late Honorable William Claus, deceased, in his lifetime Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, in the said Province, of the one part; and the Honorable James Baby, of the Town of York, in the said Province, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, the Honorable John Henry Dunn, of York, aforesaid, Receiver General of His Majesty's Revenues, in the said Province, and the Honorable George Herchmer Markland, of York, aforesaid, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the said Province, of the other part, Witnesseth: that the said John Johnson Claus, for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of the Province aforesaid, to him in hand paid by the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released and conveyed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and convey unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, and to their executors, administrators and assigns, all that parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Innisfil, in the County of Simcoe, in the Home District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement nine hundred acres, be the same more or less, being composed of the north halves of lots numbers sixteen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty-one, and the south halves of lots numbers fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty-one, in the fourth concession of the said township of Innisfil, which said parcel or tract of land is butted and bounded or otherwise known as follows, that is to say: Commencing where a post has been planted at the north-east angle of each of the said north half lots respectively; then south seventy-three degrees thirty minutes west thirty chains, more or less, to where a post has been planted at the north-west angle of each of the said half lots; then south nine degrees thirty minutes east thirty-three chains thirty-three links and a-half, more or less, to the centre of the said concession; then north seventy-three degrees thirty minutes east thirty chains, more or less, to the eastern limit of each of the said half lots; then north nine degrees thirty minutes west thirty-three chains thirty-three links and a-half, more or less, to the place of beginning in each of the said half lots. Also, commencing where a post has been planted at the south-west angle of each of the said south half lots respectively; then north seventy-three degrees thirty minutes east thirty chains, more or less, to where a post has been planted at the south-east angle of each of the said half lots; then north nine degrees thirty minutes west thirty-three chains thirty-three links and a-half, more or less, to the centre of the said concession; then south seventy-three degrees thirty minutes west thirty chains, more or less, to the western limit of each of the said half lots; then south nine degrees thirty minutes east thirty-three chains thirty-three links and a-half, more or less, to the place of beginning in each of the said half lots. To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever, whether at law or in equity, of him the said John Johnson Claus, of, in, to and out of the same, and every part thereof, unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, freed and discharged from all encumbrances. And the said John Johnson Claus, for himself and his heirs, doth covenant, grant and agree to and with the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators, and assigns, that he, the said John Johnson Claus, now is the true, lawful and rightful owner of all and singular the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, with the appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, and now is lawfully and rightfully seized in his own right of a good, sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple of and in the premises hereby granted, bargained and sold, or intended so to be, without any condition or limitation of use or uses, to alter, charge, change, incumber or defeat the same.

And also, that they the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall and may from time to time, and at all times hereafter, forever, peaceably and quietly enter into, have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular the said parcel or tract of land and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, without the let, trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption or denial of him the said John Johnson Claus, his heirs, or any other person or persons whomsoever, lawfully claiming, or to claim by, from, or under him, them, or any or either. And further, that he the said John Johnson Claus and his heirs, and every other person or persons, and his or their heirs, having or lawfully claiming any estate, right, title, trust or interest of, in or to the said parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, or any part thereof, by, from or under him, them or any or either of them shall, and will at all times hereafter, upon the reasonable request and at the proper cost and charges of the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, make and execute or cause and procure to be made, done and executed all and every such other and further reasonable act or acts, devices, conveyances and assurances in the law whatasoever for the further, better and more perfect granting, conveying and assuring of all and singular the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, with the appurtenances, unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, as by the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, or their counsel shall be reasonably devised, advised or required. And lastly, the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, do hereby for themselves, their executors, administrators or assigns, acknowledge and declare that the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, and every part thereof, is to them by these presents conveyed in trust for the sole use, benefit and behoof of the Indians known as the Six Nations Indians, settled by the authority of His late Majesty Lord King George the Third upon the Ouse or Grand River, in the said Province of Upper Canada, and their posterity forever; and that all sums of money and the interest thereof arising from the absolute sale or disposal of the said parcel or tract of land, or of any part thereof, or from the rents or profits of the same, or any part thereof, which shall come into the hands of them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, under and by virtue of any sale, lease or demise of the said parcel or tract of land made by them, the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, under and by virtue of these presents, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be by them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, held in trust as aforesaid to and for the sole use and benefit of the said Six Nations Indians and their posterity forever.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties to these presents have hereunto set and subscribed their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:	Jno. Claus,	[L.S.]
	J. Baby,	[L.S.]
Robt. Hamilton,	John H. Dunn,	[L.S.]
Walter H. Dickson,	George H. Markland,	[L.S.]

I certify that on the 5th day of July, A.D. 1831, at 9 o'clock a.m., a memorial produced of the within indenture for registry is entered and enregistered in the register's office for the county of Simcoe in Libr. B., Folio 68, 69 and 70, Memorial No. 336.

GEORGE LOUNT,
Registrar County Simcoe.

No. 34

This Indenture, made this sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by and between Catherine Claus, of the Town of Niagara, in the District of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada, widow of the late Honorable William Claus, deceased, in his lifetime Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in the said Province, of the one part; and the Honorable James Baby, of the Town of York, in the said Province, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts; the Honorable John Henry Dunn, of York, aforesaid, Receiver General of His Majesty's Revenues in the said Province, and the Honorable George Herchmer Markland, of York, aforesaid, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the said Province, of the other part, Witnesseth; that the said Catherine

Claus, for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada aforesaid to her in hand paid by the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof she, the said Catherine Claus, doth hereby confess and acknowledge, hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released and conveyed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and convey unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, and to their executors, administrators and assigns, all that parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Hawkesbury (Eastern Division), in the County of Prescott, in the said Province, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred acres, be the same more or less, being lots numbers thirteen, fourteeen, fifteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty, in the third concession of the said Township of Hawkesbury (Eastern Division), together with all the woods, ways and waters thereon lying and being, without limitation, reservation or condition, except such as are contained and expressed in the original grant from the Crown, which said one thousand two hundred acres are butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say : Commencing in front of the said concession at the north-east angle of each of the said lots respectively ; then south twenty-five degrees west one hundred and five chains twenty-seven links, more or less, to the allowance for road in the rear of said concession ; then north sixty-five degrees west nineteen chains, more or less, to the western limit in each lot ; then north twenty-five degrees east one hundred and five chains and twenty-seven links, more or less, to the allowance for road in front of the said concession ; then south sixty-five degrees east nineteen chains, more or less, to the place of beginning in each lot. To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land, with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property or demand whatsoever, whether at law or in equity, of her the said Catherine Claus, of, in, to and out of the same and every part thereof, unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, freed and discharged from all encumbrances whatsoever. And the said Catherine Claus, for herself and her heirs, doth covenant, grant and agree, to and with the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, that she the said Catherine Claus now is the true, lawful and rightful owner of all and singular the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, with the appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof and here is lawfully and rightfully seized in her own right of a good, sure, perfect absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple of and in the premises hereby granted, bargained and sold, or intended so to be, without any condition or limitation of use or uses to alter, change, encumber or defeat the same; and also, that they the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall and may from time to time, and at all times hereafter, forever, peacefully and quietly enter into, have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular the said parcel or tract of land and every part thereof with the appurtenances, without the let, trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption or denial of her the said Catherine Claus, or her heirs or any other person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim by, from or under her, them, or any, or either of them. And further, that she, the said Catherine Claus, and her heirs, and every other person or persons, and his, her or their heirs, having or lawfully claiming any estate, right, title, trust or interest of, in or to the said parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, or any part thereof, by, from or under her, him, them or any, or either of them, shall and will at all times hereafter, upon the reasonable request and at the proper cost and charges of the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, make, do and execute, or cause to be made, done and executed, all and every such parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, or any part thereof, by, from or under him, them or any or either of them shall, and will at all times hereafter, upon the reasonable request and at the proper cost and charges of the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, make and execute or cause and procure to be made, done and executed all and every such other and further reasonable act or acts, devices, conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever for the further, better and more perfect granting, conveying and assuring of all and singular the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, with the appurtenances, unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, as by the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, or their counsel shall be reasonably devised, advised or required. And lastly, the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, do hereby for themselves, their executors, administrators or assigns, acknowledge and declare that the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, and every part thereof, is to them by these presents conveyed in trust for the sole use, benefit and behoof of the Indians known as the Six Nations Indians, settled by the authority of His late Majesty Lord King George the Third upon the Ouse or Grand River, in the said Province of Upper Canada, and their posterity forever; and that all sums of money and the interest thereof arising from the absolute sale or disposal of the said parcel or tract of land, or of any part thereof, or from the rents or profits of the same, or any part thereof, which shall come into the hands of them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, under and by virtue of any sale, lease or demise of the said parcel or tract of land made by them, the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, under and by virtue of these presents, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be by them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, held in trust as aforesaid to and for the sole use and benefit of the said Six Nations Indians and their posterity forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties to these presents have hereunto set and subscribed their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:
ROBT. HAMILTON,
WALTER H. DICKSON,

JNO. CLAUS, [L.S.]
J. BABY, [L.S.]
JOHN H. DUNN, [L.S.]
GEORGE H. MARKLAND, [L.S.]

I certify that on the 5th day of July, A.D. 1831, at 9 o'clock a.m., a memorial produced of the within indenture for registry is entered and enregistered in the register's office for the county of Simcoe in Libr. B., Folio 68, 69 and 70, Memorial No. 336.

GEORGE LOUNT,
Registrar County Simcoe.

No. 34.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by and between Catherine Claus, of the Town of Niagara, in the District of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada, widow of the late Honorable William Claus, deceased, in his lifetime Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in the said Province, of the one part; and the Honorable James Baby, of the Town of York, in the said Province, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts; the Honorable John Henry Dunn, of York, aforesaid, Receiver General of His Majesty's Revenues in the said Province, and the Honorable George Herchmer Markland, of York, aforesaid, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the said Province, of the other part, Witnesseth; that the said Catherine

Claus, for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada aforesaid to her in hand paid by the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof she, the said Catherine Claus, doth hereby confess and acknowledge, hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released and conveyed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and convey unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, and to their executors, administrators and assigns, all that parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Hawkesbury (Eastern Division), in the County of Prescott, in the said Province, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred acres, be the same more or less, being lots numbers thirteen, fourteeen, fifteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty, in the third concession of the said Township of Hawkesbury (Eastern Division), together with all the woods, ways and waters thereon lying and being, without limitation, reservation or condition, except such as are contained and expressed in the original grant from the Crown, which said one thousand two hundred acres are butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say : Commencing in front of the said concession at the north-east angle of each of the said lots respectively ; then south twenty-five degrees west one hundred and five chains twenty-seven links, more or less, to the allowance for road in the rear of said concession ; then north sixty-five degrees west nineteen chains, more or less, to the western limit in each lot ; then north twenty-five degrees east one hundred and five chains and twenty-seven links, more or less, to the allowance for road in front of the said concession ; then south sixty-five degrees east nineteen chains, more or less, to the place of beginning in each lot. To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land, with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property or demand whatsoever, whether at law or in equity, of her the said Catherine Claus, of, in, to and out of the same and every part thereof, unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, freed and discharged from all encumbrances whatsoever. And the said Catherine Claus, for herself and her heirs, doth covenant, grant and agree, to and with the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, that she the said Catherine Claus now is the true, lawful and rightful owner of all and singular the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, with the appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof and here is lawfully and rightfully seized in her own right of a good, sure, perfect absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple of and in the premises hereby granted, bargained and sold, or intended so to be, without any condition or limitation of use or uses to alter, change, encumber or defeat the same; and also, that they the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall and may from time to time, and at all times hereafter, forever, peacefully and quietly enter into, have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular the said parcel or tract of land and every part thereof with the appurtenances, without the let, trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption or denial of her the said Catherine Claus, or her heirs or any other person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim by, from or under her, them, or any, or either of them. And further, that she, the said Catherine Claus, and her heirs, and every other person or persons, and his, her, or their heirs, having or lawfully claiming any estate, right, title, trust or interest of, in or to the said parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, or any part thereof, by, from or under her, him, them or any, or either of them, shall and will at all times hereafter, upon the reasonable request and at the proper cost and charges of the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, make, do and execute, or cause to be made, done and executed, all and every such other and further reasonable act or acts, devices, conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever for the further, better and more perfect granting, conveying and assuring of all and singular the parcel or tract of land herein described, with the appurtenances, unto the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, as by the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, their counsel, shall be reasonably devised, advised or required. And lastly, the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, do hereby for themselves, their executors, administrators and assigns, acknowledge and declare that the parcel or tract of land hereinbefore described, and every part thereof, is to them, by these presents, conveyed in trust for the sole use, benefit and behoof of the Indians known as the Six Nations Indians settled by the authority of His late Majesty, Lord King George the Third, upon the Ouse or Grand River, in the said Province of Upper Canada, and their posterity for ever ; and that all sums of money and the interest thereof arising from the absolute sale or disposal of the said parcel or tract of land, or of any part thereof, or from the rents and profits of the same, or any part thereof, which shall come into the hands of them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, under and by virtue of any sale, lease or demise of the said parcel or tract of land made by them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators or assigns, under and by virtue of these presents, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be by them the said James Baby, John Henry Dunn and George Herchmer Markland, their executors, administrators and assigns, held in trust as aforesaid, to and for the sole use and benefit of the said Six Nations Indians and their posterity for ever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto subscribed their hands and affixed their seals, the day and date first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of	C. CLAUS,	[L.S.]
	J. BABY,	[L.S.]
ROBT. HAMILTON,	JOHN H. DUNN,	[L.S.]
WALTER H. DICKSON.	GEORGE H. MARKLAND,	[L.S.]

I certify that a memorial of the within deed was recorded in the registry office of the Counties of Prescott and Russell at the hour of six in the afternoon on Thursday, the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, in Book No. 5, pages 32, 33 and 34; number of memorial, 1259.

RICHARD PHILIPS HOTHAM,
Registrar.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, John Jackson, of the Township of Innisfil in the County of Simcoe, in the Home District and Province of Upper Canada, Yeoman, am held and firmly bound unto the Honorable John Henry Dunn, of the city of Toronto, in the said Home District, one of the trustees of the Six Nation Indians in the said Province, in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of Upper Canada, for which payment well and truly to be made unto the said John Henry Dunn, his executors, administrators and assigns, I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal and dated this eighth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Whereas the said John Jackson hath agreed with the said John Henry Dunn for the purchase of the south half of lot number sixteen in the fourth concession of the said Township of Innisfil, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, more or less, for the price or sum of sixty pounds of lawful money aforesaid.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden John Jackson, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall pay or cause to be paid unto the said John Henry Dunn, his executors, administrators or assigns, the said sum of sixty pounds of lawful money as aforesaid and interest, on the days and times, and in manner following, that is to say: the sum of three pounds twelve shillings, being the interest on the said sum of sixty pounds, computed from the first day of January next ensuing the date hereof annually upon the first day of January in the years of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; the further sum of twenty pounds of lawful money aforesaid, together with the lawful interest on the said sum of sixty pounds on the first day of January which will be in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four; the further sum of twenty pounds, together with the lawful interest, on the sum of forty pounds on the first day of January which will be in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five; and the further sum of twenty pounds, with the lawful interest thereon, upon the first day of January which will be in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. Then this obligation will be null and void. Otherwise to remain in full force, effect and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
SAM. P. JARVIS,
GEORGE VARDON.

JOHN JACKSON. [L.S.]

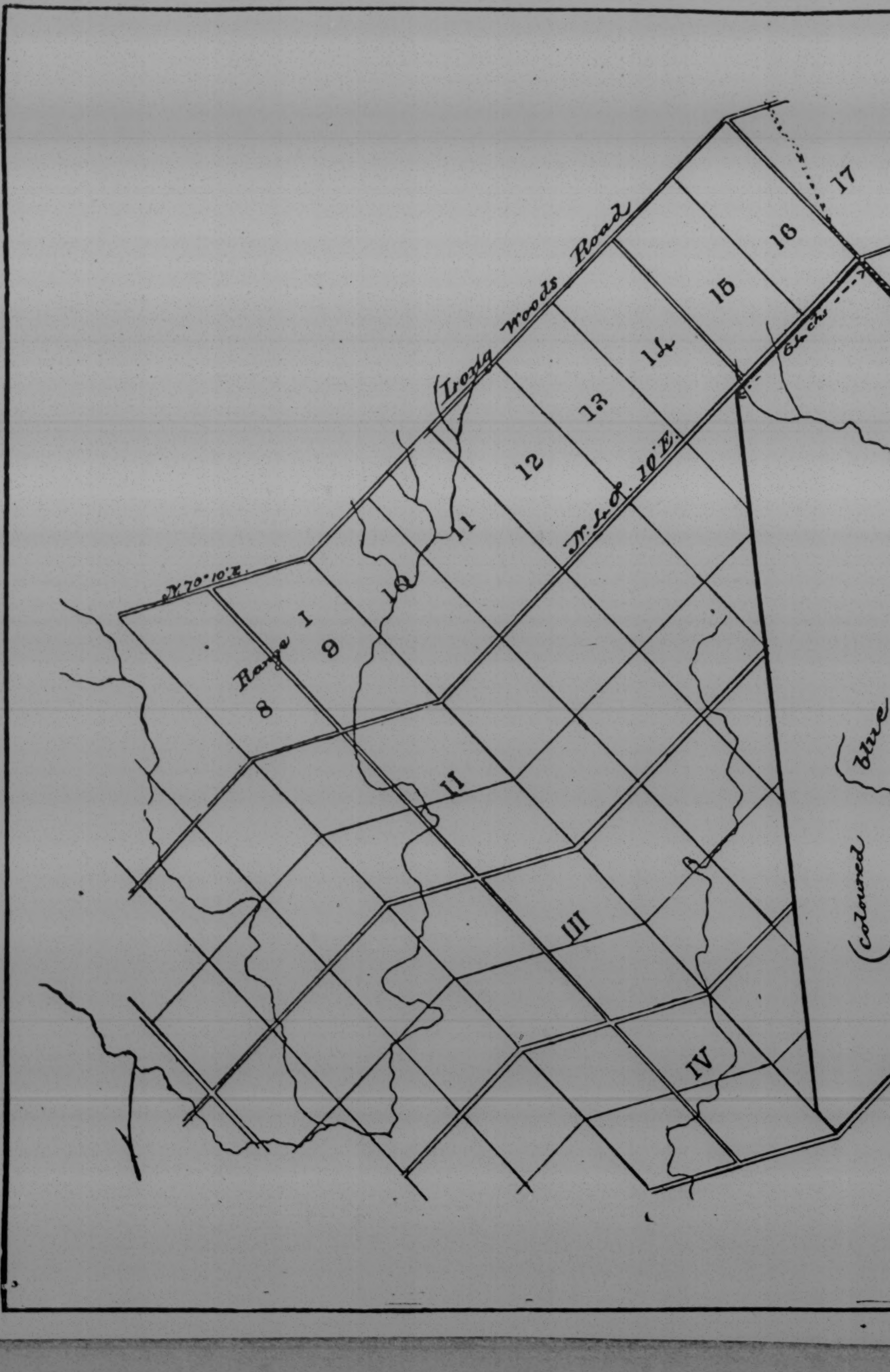
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, William Moore of the Township of Innisfil, in the County of Simcoe, in the Home District and Province of Upper Canada, yeoman, am held and firmly bound unto the Honorable John Henry Dunn, of the City of Toronto, in the said Home District, Esquire, one of the trustees of the Six Nations Indians, in the said Province, in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of Upper Canada, for which payment to be well and truly made unto the said John Henry Dunn, his executors, administrators or assigns, I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal, and bearing date this sixteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord 1840.

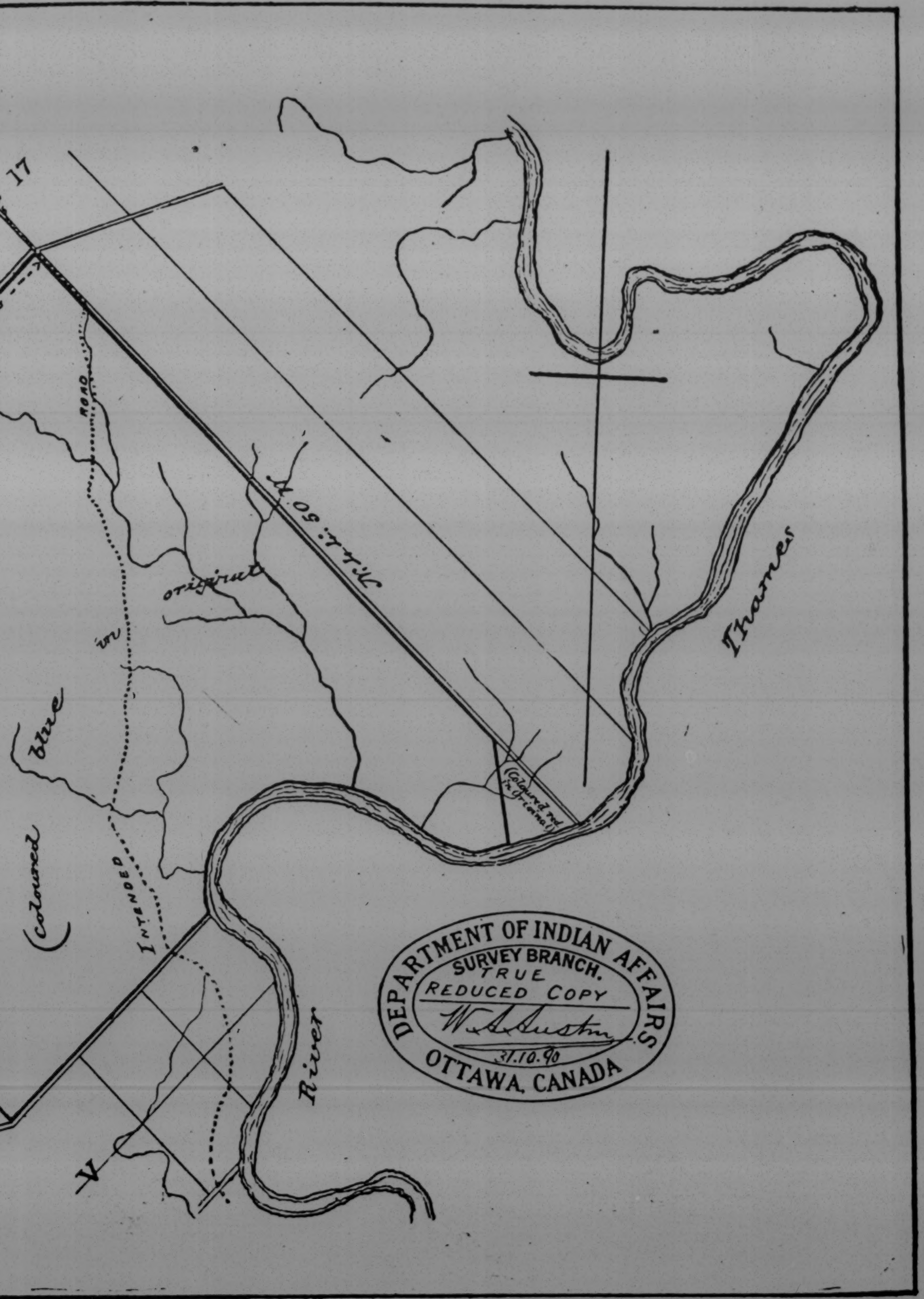
Whereas, the above bounden William Moore hath agreed with the said John Henry Dunn for the purchase of the south half of lot number nineteen in the fourth concession of the said Township of Innisfil, for the price or sum of sixty pounds of lawful money aforesaid.

Now the condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden William Moore, his heirs, executors or administrators, shall pay or cause to be paid unto the said John Henry Dunn, his executors, administrators or assigns, the said sum of sixty pounds of lawful money aforesaid, in the manner following, that is to say: The sum of three pounds twelve shillings, being the interest on the said sum of sixty pounds, computed from the first day of January next ensuing the date hereof annually upon the first day of January, in the years of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two and one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; the further sum of twenty pounds of lawful money aforesaid, together with the lawful interest upon the said sum of sixty pounds, upon the first day of January which will be in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four; the further sum of twenty pounds together with interest on the sum of forty pounds, on the first day of January which will be in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five; and the further sum of twenty pounds, with the lawful interest thereon, upon the first day of January which will be in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. Then this obligation to be null and void; otherwise to remain in full force, effect and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:
GEORGE VARDON.

WILLIAM MOORE. [L.S.]


Long Woods Road
N. 70° 10' E.
N. 40. 10' E.
64 chs
Range I
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
II
III
IV
(coloured blue


17
ROAD
N. 44. 60 W.
original
in
blue
coloured
INTENDED
(Coloured red in Original)
Thames
River
V

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SURVEY BRANCH.
TRUE
REDUCED COPY
W. A. Austin
31.10.90
OTTAWA, CANADA

8th July 1831
Ohio
From Col
John McElvain

Is making preparations for the removal of the Senecas — will draw for the amount applicable to that object &c

Free

The Honble
Secty of War
To the care of
Col. S. Hamilton
Washington

July 9

Indian Office
July 15. 1831

To Colo.

S. S. Hamilton

Indian Agency
Columbus Ohio
July 8th 1831—

Sir,

On my return (on the 4th Inst) from Sandusky where I had been on business relating to this agency, your letter of the 24th Ulto. was received. And also yours of the 30th. Ulto. this day came to hand, & the instructions therein contained shall be attended to—

Before I draw for the $6000—due the Senecas, I have considered it best to ascertain to what amount they are indebt, & I have already directed Mr. Brish the Asst. agent to attend to that duty, and to have all claims against them made out in form, In the mean time I will as far as I am capable ascertain what description of articles will add to their cumfort & convenience on their journey, and recommend to them only to purchase such, or at their request to make the purchase for them. By a proper & judicious expenditure of this money it will in some measure lessen the expense of the removal of these Indians—

I will, shortly, as directed draw on the department for the pay of the Seneca Interpreter, And I am in hopes that the department is prepared to settle the arrearages due this agency for 1829. If it is, it perhaps, in some degree may soften the feelings of those who have been removed—

For the satisfaction of the department I herewith [illegible] a detailed [illegible] I [illegible] the chiefs of the agency for 1829 — viz. —

To Jas. McPherson	Sub Agent	Removed	$500.00
" C. L. Cass	do	do	400.00
" Jas. Montgomery	do	Deceased	469.20
" John Lewis	Black Smith	In service	469.20
" John Elliott	do	do	234.60
" Robt. Brodrick	do	Resigned	234.60
" Isaac Walker	Interpreter	Deceased	194.50
" Wm. Walker	do	In service	273.70
" Martin Lane	do	do	200.00
" Joseph Park	do	do	240.00
" F. Duchouquet	do		180.00
Contingent Expenses for 1829			53.65½
Balance due agent for 1829			430.00
			$3.879.45½

It will however, be seen by my account current of the 31st of last Decr. that the balance at that time due the agency only amounted to $3.577.35 Thus it appears that the sum of $302.10½ ought to be deducted from the above amount. This sum of $302.10½ is a balance of funds placed in my hands for certain objects, but have not been desbursed —

If it is in the power of the department to settle the above claims, I do assure you it will be very gratifying to those who hold them, & besides it will be the means of releasing som of them from great embarrassment. But if the whole amount cannot consistently be paid, of those who have been removed & the children of the deceased

on—

are paid I for my self will be perfectly satisfied & most pleased,

Pd 6 Sep I am preparing to pay the Indians their annuities, and

150 Pd 16 Sep to settle the concerns of the agency, after this is done; I will

1 then turn my whole time & attention towards fitting out

Pd 16 Sep the Senecas for the West —

195

80
2.57

Very respectfully
Your mo. obt. Servt.
J. Jones McElvain
Indian Agent

— 1

Pd 16 Sep

Pd 180 - 11 Jany 1832

1 — 11 Sep

Pay of Agents	430. —	
Pay of Sub agents	1369. 20	
Pay of B. Smiths	938. 40	469. 20
Pay of Interpreters	1088. 20.	273. 70
Contingencies	53: 65½	
	$3.879.45½	

469.20
273.70
742.90

194 80
180
374

3879:45.
742.90
3.136:55

Urbana July 17th 1831
From
Joseph Vance
wishes to withdraw the papers relating to Innis & Grants claim

Indian
July 28th 1831

FREE

Secretary of War
Washington City
D. C.

Mr. Kurtz [illegible]
Rec. of Mr [illegible]
on file —

URBANA O.
JUL
17

Urbana July the 17th 1851.

Sir

A few days before the adjournment of Congress I enclosed to the War Dept. to be placed on the files thereof, the claims of John Gunn assignee of Inis & Grant against the Wyandots - Senecas & Shawanoes Indians. Mr Gunn wishes to withdraw these papers from the files of the dept., and have them forwarded to John McElvain Indian agent Upper Sandusky: as he is anxious to have the matter laid before the Indians at a Treaty about to be held with these tribes, for their approbation & approval; Your compliance will confer a favor on Mr Gunn & greatly oblige your most obedient Servt.

Joseph Vance

Secretary of War.

Extract from the letter of John McElvaine, Indian Agent at Columbus, Ohio, containing the estimate for his Agency for the first Quarter of the year 1831.

Officers of the Agency.

For the pay of Agent	1200	$300.–		
" " " Sub Agents	1468	367.–		1468
" " " 5 Interpreters	1332	333.–		1332
" " " 2 Blacksmiths 274	1096	234.–		936
" " " 2 Assistant Blacksmiths 1mo each		40.	1.274.–	

Contingencies.

For the purchase of Iron, Steel, Coal &c for whole year	450.–	
" " Provisions	200.–	
" " " Presents	125.–	
" Transporting and distributing annuities	250.–	
" Contingent for the Quarter	50.–	1.075.–

Annuities.

As per act of May 6. 1796 — 2000 –

Forward $ 2000.– $.2.349.–

(Turn over)

Amount brought forward		$2.349.–
Annuities	Br. forward $2000.–	
As per act of April 21. 1806	825.–	
" " Feb. 19. 1808	400.–	
" " Mar 3. 1819	8.500.–	
" " May 20. 1826	66.66	
In addition to the above $825, payable out of Stock	175.–	
Balance of do due Wyandots for 1830	175.–	12.141.66
		$14.400.66

Approved
Lew Cass.
Feb. 3. 1831.

Note. The letter from which this extract is taken contains several matters submitted to the Superintendent relating to the ordinary affairs of the Agency, and is not therefore in a shape proper to be transmitted in the original.

No. 163

Treaty with the Mixed Band of Seneca and Shawnee at Lewistown in the County of Logan and State of Ohio, July 20, 1831.

Original and
Printed Copy

1831

~~1832~~

Treaty with the Mixed Band
of Senecas & Shawnees Indians

Concluded July 20th 1831.
Ratified April 6th 1832.

198

Rec

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Indian Treaty
Senecas. & Shawnees
Concluded July 20. 1831
Ratified Ap 6. 1832

In the Senate of the United States
April 4th 1832.

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring therein,) That the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States of America and the principal chiefs and warriors of the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees Indians, concluded at Lewistown, in the state of Ohio, the 20th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

Attest.

Walter Lowrie
Sec Senate

#163

(3)

Andrew Jackson,

President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come,

Greeting:—

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America, and the Mixed Bands of Senecas and Shawnee Indians, was made and concluded at Lewistown, in the State of Ohio, on the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, by James B. Gardiner, Commissioner, and John McElvain, Indian Agent for the Wyandots, Senecas and Shawnees, on the part of the United States:— and

certain

certain Chiefs and Warriors of said Mixed Band of Senecas and Shawnee Indians, residing at and around the said Lewistown, on the part of said Bands; which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles

Articles

of

Agreement and Convention

made and concluded at Lewistown, in the County of Logan, and State of Ohio, on the twentieth day of July, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one; by and between James B. Gardiner, specially appointed Commiſsioner on the part of the United States, and John McElvain, Indian Agent for the Wyandots, Senecas, and Shawnees, on the one part, and the undersigned principal Chiefs and Warriors of the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnee Indians residing at and around the said Lewistown, of the other part, for the ceſsion of the lands now owned and occupied by said band, lying on the waters of the Great Miami River, and within the territorial limits of the organized County of Logan, in said State of Ohio.

Whereas the President of the United States, under the authority of the act of Congreſs, approved May 28th 1830, has appointed a special Commiſsioner to confer with the different Indian tribes residing within the Constitutional limits of the State of Ohio, and to offer for their acceptance the provisions contained in the before recited act. And whereas the mixed band or tribes of Seneca and Shawnee Indians residing at and around Lewistown in said State have expreſsed their perfect aſsent to the conditions of said Act, and their willingneſs and anxiety to remove west of the Miſsiſsippi river, in order to obtain a more permanent and advantageous home for themselves and their posterity: Therefore, in order to carry into effect the aforesaid objects, the following articles have been agreed upon by the aforesaid contracting parties; which, when approved by the President and ratified by the Senate of the United States, shall be mutually binding upon the United States and the said Seneca and Shawnee Indians.

Art. 1st The Seneca and Shawnee Indians, residing at and around Lewistown in the State of Ohio, in consideration of

the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do
forever cede, release and quit claim to the United States the Lands
granted to them by patent in fee simple by the sixth Article of
the Treaty made at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami River
of Lake Erie, on the twenty ninth day of September, in the year
1817. containing forty-eight square miles, and described in said
Treaty as follows:- "beginning at the intersection of the line run
"by Charles Roberts in the year One thousand eight hundred and
"twelve, from the Source of the Little Miami river, to the source
"of the Scioto River, in pursuance of instructions from the Comm=
"issioners appointed on the part of the United States, to establish
"the western boundary of the Virginia Military Reservation,
"with the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of
"Greenville, in One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five
"from the crossings above fort Lawrence to Loramie's store,
"and to run from such intersection, northerly, with the first
"mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a
"square form as practicable, after excluding the section of Land
"granted to Nancy Stewart" And the said Senecas and Shawnees
"also cede to the United States, in manner aforesaid,
One other tract of Land, reserved for them by the second article
of the treaty made at St. Marys, in Ohio, on the seventeenth
of September, in the year 1818. which tract is described in
said treaty as follows "Eight thousand, nine hundred and
"sixty acres, to be laid off adjoining the west line of the reserve
"of forty-eight square miles at Lewistown"

Art. 2nd In consideration of the Cessions stipulated in the
foregoing Article: the United States agree to cause the said
band of Senecas and Shawnees, consisting of about three
hundred souls, to be removed in a convenient and suitable
manner to the western side of the Mississippi River, and
will Grant by patent, in fee simple to them and their
heirs forever, as long as they shall exist as a nation and
remain on the same, a tract of Land to contain Sixty
thousand acres, to be located under the direction of the
President of the United States, contiguous to the Lands
granted to the Senecas of Sandusky by the treaty made
with them at the City of Washington, on the 28th of

February 1831. and the Cherokee settlements — the East line of said tract shall be within two miles of the west line of the Lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky. and the south line shall be within two miles of the north line of the Lands held by the Cherokees — and said two miles between the aforesaid lines. shall serve as a common pass way between the before mentioned tribes to prevent them from intruding upon the Lands of each other.

Art. 3. The United States will defray the expence of the removal of the said Senecas and Shawnees, and will moreover supply them with a sufficiency of good and wholesome provisions to support them for one year after their arrival at their new Residence.

Art. 4th. Out of the first sales to be made of the Lands herein ceded by the said Senecas and Shawnees, the United States will cause a saw mill and a blacksmith shop to be erected on the Lands granted to the said Indians west of the Mississippi, with all necessary machinery and tools, to be supported and kept in operation at the expence of the United States, for the mutual and sole benefit of the said Senecas and Shawnees, and the United States will employ a blacksmith to execute the necessary work for the said Indians for such time as the President of the United States, in his discretion may think proper.

Art. 5th. In lieu of the improvements which have been made on the lands herein ceded; it is agreed that the United States shall advance to the said Senecas and Shawnees the sum of Six thousand dollars, to be reimbursed from the sales of the Lands herein ceded by them to the United States. A fair and equitable distribution of this sum shall be made by the Chiefs of the said Senecas and Shawnees, with the consent of their tribes in general council assembled, to such individuals of the tribes as, having left improvements, may be properly entitled to the same.

Art. 6th. The live stock, farming utensils, and other chattel property which the said Senecas and Shawnees now own, and may not be able to carry with them, shall be sold under the superintendance of some suitable person appointed by the Secretary of War, and the proceeds paid over to owners of such property respectively.

Art

Art: 7th The said Senecas and Shawnees shall be removed to their new residence under the care and protection of some competent and proper person, friendly to them and acquainted with their habits, manners and customs; and the Chiefs of the said tribes shall have the privilege of nominating such person to the President, who, if approved of by him, shall have charge of their conveyance.

Art: 8th The United States will expose to public sale, to the highest bidders, in the manner of selling the public lands, the tracts of Land herein ceded by the Senecas and Shawnees: And after deducting from the proceeds of such sale the sum of seventy cents per acre, exclusive of the cost of surveying the lands; the cost of the saw-mill and blacksmith shop, and the sum of Six thousand Dollars to be advanced in lieu of the improvements on the ceded lands: it is agreed that any balance which may remain of the lands after sale as aforesaid, shall constitute a fund for the future neceſsities of said tribes, on which the Government of the United States agree and consent to pay to the Chiefs for the use and general benefit of the said tribes annually, five per cent on the amount of the said balance, as an annuity. Said fund to be continued during the pleasure of Congreſs, unleſs the Chiefs of the said tribes, by and with the consent of the whole of their people in General Council aſsembled, should desire that the fund thus to be created, should be diſsolved and paid over to them, in which case the President shall cause the same to be paid over, if in his discretion he shall think the happineſs and prosperity of said tribes would be promoted thereby.

Art. 9th It is agreed that any annuities accruing to the said Senecas and Shawnees by former Treaties shall be paid to them at their intended residence west of the Miſsiſsippi under the direction of the President.

Art. 10. In consideration of the former good conduct and friendly disposition of the aforesaid band of Senecas and Shawnees towards the American Government, and as an earnest of the kind feelings, and good wishes of their great Father for the future welfare and happiness of themselves and their posterity, it is agreed that the United States will give them as presents the following articles, to wit: One hundred Blankets - twenty Ploughs - one hundred hoes - fifty axes - ten Rifles - twenty sets of horse gears - and Russia Sheeting sufficient to make forty Tents. the whole to be delivered to them as soon as practicable after their arrival at their new residence, except the Blankets and the Russia Sheeting for the tents, which shall be given at the time of their setting out on their journey. all of said articles to be distributed by the Chiefs according to the just claims and necessities of their people.

Art. 11. The lands granted by this agreement and convention to the said band of Senecas and Shawnees, shall not be sold or ceded by them, except to the United States. And the United States guarantee that said lands shall never be within the bounds of any State or Territory, nor subject to the Laws thereof; and further that the President of the United States will cause said tribes to be protected at their new residence against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever, and he shall have the same care and superintendance over them in the country to which they design to remove, that he has heretofore had over them at their present place of residence.

Art. 12. At the request of the Chiefs of the Senecas and Shawnees, there is granted to James McPherson, one half section of Land to contain three hundred and twenty acres, to be laid off in such part of the lands here ceded, as he may select, so that the said half section shall adjoin the land heretofore donated to him near the S. E. corner of that part of the lands herein ceded which was assigned to the Shawnees by the second article of the treaty made at St. Mary's, on the 17th of September 1818. And this grant is made in consideration of the sincere attachment of the said Chiefs and their people for the said James McPherson, who has lived among them and near them for forty years, and from whom they have received numerous and valuable services and benefits: and also in consideration of the able and candid manner in which he has explained to the Indians the policy of the United States in regard to the future welfare and permanent settlement of the Indian tribes.

Art. 13. At the request of the aforesaid Chiefs, there is hereby granted to Henry H. McPherson, an adopted son of their nation, a half section of land, to contain three hundred and twenty Acres to be added to a half section of land granted to him by the said Chiefs on the 20th day of March 1821. and approved by the President of the United States, which is to be so laid off as to enlarge the last mentioned grant to a square section.

Art. 14. At the special request of the aforesaid Chiefs, one quarter section of land, to contain one hundred and Sixty Acres, is hereby granted to Martin Lane, their Interpreter, who married a quarter blood Indian Woman, and has lived a long time among the Senecas. The said quarter section is to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

Art. 15. It is understood and agreed by the present contracting parties that the words: "the lands heretofore donated to him": in the 12th article of this treaty, have direct and sole reference to a verbal donation heretofore made by the said Senecas and Shawnees to the said McPherson, and that the intention is that this treaty should confirm the former as well as the latter grant, so that the said McPherson is entitled to one whole section to be located in the S.E. corner of the Shawnee part of the lands herein ceded as aforesaid.

In testimony hereof the present contracting parties, respectively have signed their hands, and affixed their seals the day and year aforesaid, at Pleasant Plains near Lewistown in the State of Ohio.

James B. Gardiner L.S.
John McElvain Seal
Methomea, or Civil John, his X mark
Skilleway, or Robbin, his X mark
Totala Chief, or John Young, his X mark
Cowyache, his X mark
Mingo Carpenter, his X mark

John Jackson . . . his × mark (L.S.)
Quashacaught, or Little Lewis, his × mark (L.S.)
James McDonnell . . his × mark (L.S.)
Honede, or Civil Johns son, his × mark (L.S.)
Run Fast . . his × mark (L.S.)
Yankee Bill . his × mark (L.S.)
Cold Water . . his × mark (L.S.)
John Sky . . his × mark (L.S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us —

David Robb Sub Agent
James McPherson U.S. Interpreter
Joseph Parks his + mark U.S. Interpreter
N. Z. McColloch
H. E. Spencer
Wm. Stanhard
John Shelby
Alexander Thomson
Wm. R. Moore
Benj. S. Brown
D. M. Workman
R. Patterson
A. O. Spencer
Jas. Stewart
Stephen Giffin

I do hereby certify that each and every article of the foregoing Convention and Agreement, was carefully explained and fully interpreted by me to the Chiefs, headmen, and Warriors who have signed the same.

Martin Lane (Seal)

United States Interpreter.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered said treaty, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed by their resolution of the fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, - accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-sixth.

Andrew Jackson

By the President.

Edw Livingston
Secretary of State.

TREATY

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE MIXED BANDS OF THE

SENECAS AND SHAWNEE INDIANS.

CONCLUDED JULY 20, 1831; RATIFIED APRIL 6, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, a Treaty between the United States of America, and the Mixed Band of Senecas and Shawnee Indians, was made and concluded at Lewistown, in the State of Ohio, on the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by James B. Gardiner, Commissioner, and John McElvain, Indian Agent for the Wyandots, Senecas and Shawnees, on the part of the United States; and certain Chiefs and Warriors of said Mixed Band of Senecas and Shawnee Indians, residing at and around the said Lewistown, on the part of said Band; which Treaty is in the following words, to wit:

Articles of Agreement and Convention, made and concluded at Lewistown, in the county of Logan, and State of Ohio, on the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by and between James B. Gardiner, specially appointed commissioner on the part of the United States, and John McElvain, Indian agent for the Wyandots, Senecas, and Shawnees, on the one part, and the undersigned principal chiefs and warriors of the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnee Indians residing at and around the said Lewistown, of the other part, for the cession of the lands now owned and occupied by said band, lying on the waters of the Great Miami river, and within the territorial limits of the organized county of Logan, in said State of Ohio.

Whereas the President of the United States, under the authority of the Act of Congress, approved May 28th, 1830, has appointed a special Commissioner to confer with the different Indian tribes residing within the constitutional limits of the State of Ohio, and to offer for their acceptance the provisions contained in the before recited act. And whereas the mixed band or tribes of Seneca and Shawnee Indians residing at and around Lewistown in said State have expressed their perfect assent to the conditions of said Act, and their willingness and anxiety to remove west of the Mississippi river, in order to obtain a more permanent and advantageous home for themselves and their posterity: Therefore, in order to carry into effect the aforesaid objects, the following articles have been agreed upon by the aforesaid contracting parties; which, when approved by the President and ratified by the Senate of the United States, shall be mutually binding upon the United States and the said Seneca and Shawnee Indians.

ARTICLE I.

The Seneca and Shawnee Indians, residing at and around Lewistown in the State of Ohio, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do for ever cede, release and quit claim to the United States, the lands granted to them by patent in fee simple by the sixth article of the treaty made at the foot of the rapids of the Miami river of Lake Erie, on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year 1817, containing forty-eight square miles, and described in said treaty as follows:—"Beginning at the intersection of the line run by Charles Roberts in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, from the source of the Little Miami river, to the source of the Scioto river, in pursuance of instructions from the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, to establish the western boundary of the Virginia military reservation, with the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, in one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five from the crossings above Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store, and to run from such intersection, northerly, with the first mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square form as practicable, after excluding the section of land granted to Nancy Stewart." And the said Senecas and Shawnees also cede to the United States, in manner aforesaid, one other tract of land, reserved for them by the second article of the treaty made at St. Mary's, in Ohio, on the seventeenth of September, in the year 1818, which tract is described in said treaty as follows—"Eight thousand, nine hundred and sixty acres, to be laid off adjoining the west line of the reserve of forty-eight square miles at Lewistown."

ARTICLE II.

In consideration of the cessions stipulated in the foregoing article: the United States agree to cause the said band of Senecas and Shawnees, consisting of about three hundred souls, to be removed in a convenient and suitable manner to the western side of the Mississippi river, and will grant by patent, in fee simple to them and their heirs forever, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain on the same, a tract of land to contain sixty thousand acres, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States, contiguous to the lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky by the treaty made with them at the City of Washington, on the 28th of February, 1831, and the Cherokee settlements.—the east line of said tract shall be within two miles of the west line of the lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky, and the south line shall be within two miles of the north line of the lands held by the Cherokees—and said two miles between the aforesaid lines, shall serve as a common passway between the before-mentioned tribes to prevent them from intruding upon the lands of each other.

ARTICLE III.

The United States will defray the expense of the removal of the said Senecas and Shawnees, and will moreover supply them with a sufficiency of good and wholesome provisions to support them for one year after their arrival at their new residence.

ARTICLE IV.

Out of the first sales to be made of the lands herein ceded by the said Senecas and Shawnees, the United States will cause a saw-mill and a blacksmith-shop to be erected on the lands granted to the said Indians west of the Mississippi, with all necessary machinery and tools, to be supported and kept in operation at the expense of the United States, for the mutual and sole benefit of the said Senecas and Shawnees, and the United States will employ a blacksmith to execute the necessary work for the said Indians for such time as the President of the United States, in his discretion may think proper.

ARTICLE V.

In lieu of the improvements which have been made on the lands herein ceded; it is agreed that the United States shall advance to the said Senecas and Shawnees the sum of six thousand dollars, to be reimbursed from the sales of the lands herein ceded by them to the United States. A fair and equitable distribution of this sum shall be made by the Chiefs of the said Senecas and Shawnees, with the consent of their tribes in general council assembled, to such individuals of the tribes as, having left improvements, may be properly entitled to the same.

ARTICLE VI.

The live stock, farming utensils, and other chattel property, which the said Senecas and Shawnees now own, and may not be able to carry with them, shall be sold under the superintendence of some suitable person appointed by the Secretary of War, and the proceeds paid over to owners of such property respectively.

ARTICLE VII.

The said Senecas and Shawnees shall be removed to their new residence under the care and protection of some competent and proper person, friendly to them and acquainted with their habits, manners and customs; and the chiefs of the said tribes shall have the privilege of nominating such person to the President, who, if approved of by him, shall have charge of their conveyance.

ARTICLE VIII.

The United States will expose to public sale, to the highest bidders, in the manner of selling the public lands, the tracts of land herein ceded by the Senecas and Shawnees: and after deducting from the proceeds of such sale the sum of seventy cents per acre, exclusive of the cost of surveying the lands, the cost of the saw mill and blacksmith shop, and the sum of six thousand dollars to be advanced in lieu of the improvements on the ceded lands: it is agreed that any balance which may remain of the lands after sale as aforesaid, shall constitute a fund for the future necessities of said tribes, on which the Government of the United States agree and consent to pay to the chiefs for the use and general benefit of the said tribes annually, five per cent. on the amount of the said balance, as an annuity. Said fund to be continued during the pleasure of Congress, unless the chiefs of the said tribes, by and with the consent of the whole of their people in general council assembled, should desire that the fund thus to be created, should be dissolved and paid over to them, in which case the President shall cause the same to be paid over, if in his discretion he shall think the happiness and prosperity of said tribes would be promoted thereby.

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ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed that any annuities accruing to the said Senecas and Shawnees by former treaties shall be paid to them at their intended residence west of the Mississippi under the direction of the President.

ARTICLE X.

In consideration of the former good conduct and friendly disposition of the aforesaid band of Senecas and Shawnees towards the American Government, and as an earnest of the kind feelings, and good wishes of their great father for the future welfare and happiness of themselves and their posterity, it is agreed that the United States will give them as presents, the following articles, to wit: one hundred blankets, twenty ploughs, one hundred hoes, fifty axes, ten rifles, twenty sets of horse gears, and Russia sheeting sufficient to make forty tents, the whole to be delivered to them as soon as practicable after their arrival at their new residence, except the blankets and the Russia sheeting for the tents, which shall be given at the time of their setting out on their journey, all of said articles to be distributed by the chiefs according to the just claims and necessities of their people.

ARTICLE XI.

The lands granted by this agreement and convention to the said band of Senecas and Shawnees, shall not be sold or ceded by them, except to the United States. And the United States guaranty that said lands shall never be within the bounds of any State or Territory, nor subject to the laws thereof; and further that the President of the United States will cause said tribes to be protected at their new residence against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever; and he shall have the same care and superintendence over them in the country to which they design to remove, that he has heretofore had over them at their present place of residence

Article XII.

At the request of the chiefs of the Senecas and Shawnees, there is granted to James McPherson, one half section of land to contain three hundred and twenty acres, to be laid off in such part of the lands here ceded as he may select, so that the said half section shall adjoin the land heretofore donated to him near the southeast corner of that part of the lands herein ceded which was assigned to the Shawnees by the second article of the treaty made at St. Mary's, on the 17th of September 1818. And this grant is made in consideration of the sincere attachment of the said chiefs and their people for the said James McPherson, who has lived among them and near them for forty years, and from whom they have received numerous and valuable services and benefits; and also in consideration of the able and candid manner in which he has explained to the Indians the policy of the United States in regard to the future welfare and permanent settlement of the Indian tribes.

Article XIII.

At the request of the aforesaid chiefs, there is hereby granted to Henry H. McPherson, an adopted son of their nation, a half section of land, to contain three hundred and twenty acres, to be added to a half section of land granted to him by the said chiefs on the 20th day of March 1821, and approved by the President of the United States, which is to be so laid off as to enlarge the last mentioned grant to a square section.

Article XIV.

At the special request of the aforesaid chiefs, one quarter section of land, to contain one hundred and sixty acres, is hereby granted to Martin Lane their interpreter, who married a quarter blood Indian woman, and has lived a long time among the Senecas. The said quarter section is to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

Article XV.

It is understood and agreed by the present contracting parties that the words, "the lands heretofore donated to him" in the 12th article of this treaty, have direct and sole reference to a verbal donation heretofore made by the said Senecas and Shawnees to the said McPherson, and that the intention is that this treaty should confirm the former as well as the latter grant, so that the said McPherson is entitled to one whole section to be located in the southeast corner of the Shawnee part of the lands herein ceded as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof the present contracting parties, respectively have signed their hands, and affixed their seals the day and year aforesaid, at Pleasant Plains near Lewistown in the State of Ohio.

JAMES B. GARDINER. [L. S.]
JOHN McELVAIN. [L. S.]

Methomea, or Civil John, his x mark. [L. S.]
Shilleway, or Robbin, his x mark. [L. S.]
Totala Chief, or John Young, his x mark. [L. S.]
Pewyache, his x mark. [L. S.]
Mingo Carpenter, his x mark. [L. S.]
John Jackson, his x mark. [L. S.]
Quashacaugh, or Little Lewis, his x mark. [L. S.]
James McDonnell, his x mark. [L. S.]
Honede, or Civil John's Son, his x mark. [L. S.]
Run Fast, his x mark. [L. S.]
Yankee Bill, his x mark. [L. S.]
Cold Water, his x mark. [L. S.]
John Sky, his x mark. [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of us,

David Robb, *Sub-agent.*
James McPherson, *U. S. Interpreter.*
Joseph Parks, his X mark, *U. S. Interpreter.*
N. Z. McCulloch.
H. E. Spencer.
Wm. Blanchard.
John Shelby.
Alexander Thomson.
H. B. Strother.
Benj. S. Brown.
D. M. Workman.
R. Patterson.
A. O. Spencer.
Jas. Stewart.
Stephen Giffin,

I do hereby certify that each and every article of the foregoing convention and agreement, was carefully explained and fully interpreted by me to the chiefs, head men, and warriors who have signed the same.

MARTIN LANE,
U. S. Interpreter. [L. S.]

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Jackson, President of the ted States of America, having seen and considered said Treaty, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed by their resolution of the fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-sixth.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President :

EDW : LIVINGSTON,

Secretary of State.

RATIFIED TREATY NO. 164

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE TREATY OF AUGUST 8, 1831, WITH THE SHAWNEE INDIANS

Ohio
Tiffin Aug 22d 1831
From Col
Jas B Gardiner
Forwards articles of agree-ment & Convention with the Shawnees of Ohio

Hon. Lewis Cass,
Secry. of War,
Washington City

[Treaty File Aug. 8, 1831]

Dept of War
Aug 30. 1831.

Indian
Office

Treaty concluded at Wapaghkonetta

Tiffin, O. August 22d. 1831

Hon. Lewis Cass,
Secretary of War;
Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, the Articles of Agreement and Convention, concluded at Wapaghkonetta, on the 8th inst. for a cession to the United States of all the lands belonging to the Shawnee tribe of Indians resident in Ohio.

I have the honor to be,
Very Respectfully,
Yr. mo. Obt. Servt.
J. B. Gardiner,
Special Agent, &c.

[TREATY FILE - AUG [illegible], 1831]

Memorandum
of the
Title of the
Eastern Shawnees
to their reserve

Memorandum of the "Eastern Shawnee" title to their Reserve.

The 2d article of the treaty of July 20, 1831 with the mixed bands of Senecas & Shawnees provides for their removal west of the Mississippi River, and agrees to grant to them in fee-simple a tract of 60.000 acres of land, including Sy contiguous to the lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky by the treaty of February 28, 1831.

By the treaty with the Senecas and Shawnees concluded Dec. 29, 1832, the fact that a confederacy had been formed by them with the Senecas of Sandusky with a view to their becoming a united Nation is set forth and such unification confirmed.

In consideration of this fact the thus united tribes of ~~Senecas~~ & Senecas & Shawnees ceded to the U. S. all land granted to them on the west side of Neosho or Grand River, by the treaty with the Senecas of Sandusky concluded February 28. 1831 and the treaty with the mixed Senecas & Shawnees concluded July 20, 1831.

[illegible] consideration of such cession the provides for their removal West of the Mississippi River, and agrees to grant to them in fee-simple a tract of 60.000 acres of land, in Indian Ty contiguous to the lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky by the treaty of February 28, 1831.

By the treaty with the Senecas and Shawnees concluded Dec. 29, 1832, the fact that a confederacy had been formed by them with the Senecas of Sandusky with a view to their becoming a united Nation is set forth and such unification confirmed.

In consideration of this fact the thus united tribes of ~~Senecas~~ + Senecas + Shawnees ceded to the U. S. all land granted to them on the west side of Neosho or Grand River, by the treaty with the Senecas of Sandusky concluded February 28, 1831 and the treaty with the mixed Senecas + Shawnees [illegible] July 20, 1831.

[illegible] consideration of such cession the U. S. agreed to grant to the above named Indians the following described tract of land on the east side of Neosho or Grand River, viz: "bounded on the "east by the west line of the State of Missouri; south "by the present established line of the Cherokee Indians; "west by Ne-o-sho or Grand river; and north by a line "running parallel with said South line, and extending ~~west of Spring river supposed to contain 60.000 acres.~~

"so far from the present north line of the Seneca
"Indians from Sandusky, as to contain sixty thousand
"acres, exclusive of the land now owned by said Seneca
"Indians, which said boundaries include, however,
"all the land heretofore granted said Senecas of Sandusky
"on the east side of Grand river. And the United
"States will grant said tract of land, by two letters
"patent; the north half in quantity to be granted
"to the mixed band of the Senecas and Shawnees
"of Ohio, and the South half to the Senecas from
"Sandusky aforesaid; the whole to be occupied in
"common, so long as the said Tribes or Bands shall
"desire the same. The said patents shall be granted
"in fee-simple; but the lands shall not be sold or
"ceded without the consent of the United States."

By the terms of Article one of a treaty concluded February 23. 1867 with various bands or tribes of Indians, the Senecas cede to the U.S. 20.000 acres off the North side of their reservation.

By the 2d article of the same treaty the [illegible] with the Shawnees cede

" all the land heretofore granted said Senecas of Sandusky
" on the east side of Grand river. And the United
" States will grant said tract of land, by two letters
" patent; the north half in quantity, to be granted
" to the mixed band of the Senecas and Shawnees
" of Ohio, and the south half to the Senecas from
" Sandusky aforesaid: the whole to be occupied in
" common, so long as the said Tribes or Bands shall
" desire the same. The said patents shall be granted
" in fee-simple; but the lands shall not be sold or
" ceded without the consent of the United States."

By the terms of article one of a treaty concluded February 23. 1867 with various bands or tribes of Indians, the Senecas cede to the U.S. 20.000 acres off the North side of their reservation.

By the 2d article of the same treaty the [illegible] with the Shawnees cede [illegible] of their one-half of the Seneca Shawnee reserve which it was mutually agreed should be the north half, containing about 30.000 acres, also agree by the 5th article of the treaty to dissolve their connection with the Shawnees & unite with the Senecas of Sandusky. By the 3d article of said treaty, the Shawnees confederated with the Senecas cede to the U.S. that portion of their reserve remaining after the cession contained in the previous article, lying west of Spring river supposed to contain 12 000 acres.

This leaves at present as a reservation for the Eastern Shawnees, that portion of the former Seneca & Shawnee reserve, lying between the West line of the State of Missouri and Spring river.

Post. 373. To Col^o.
Ante. 264. James B. Gardiner,

Department of War,
Office Indian Affairs.
19th. August, 1831.

Sir,

Your letter of 24th. Ult^o. and the treaty concluded on the 20th. Ult^o. with the mixed Band of Seneca and Shawnese Indians at Lewistown, have been duly received. Your subsequent letter of 11th. Ins^t. giving information of having concluded another treaty with the Shawneese has also been received.

It is matter of gratification to this Department, that you have discharged with so much promptness and ability the duties committed to your charge.

Your drafts will be paid on presentment. Let your vouchers have witnesses, if practicable, and if not, add your certificate on honor, as to the correctness of your account.

With much respect &c.
Elbert Herring.

Post. 400. To
Ante. 77. Mr. Lucius Bolles,

Department of War,
Office Indian Affairs,
19th. August, 1831.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of War to thank you for your friendly regard so kindly expressed in your letter dated the 13th. Ins^t. & this day received. You will perceive by the enclosed copy of a letter directed to Col^o. H. Montgomery Indian Agent, that the Secretary of War had already acted on the subject in conformity with your own benevolent views and desires. I have enclosed a copy believing that the full letter would be more satisfactory than extracts. A Copy was also forwarded to the Gov^r. of Georgia. In that letter is manifested the spirit of this Department in relation to Indian removals; and on its perusal you will be sure, that the Sec^y. of War will do all, that in kindness can be done, to effect their peaceful removal. The conviction is strong, that the welfare of the Indians, and the tranquility of our own people equally dictate that course of policy. — with much respect &c. &c. Elbert Herring.

Post. 394. To Col.
Ante. 334. J. B. Gardiner,
Special Agent, &c,

Department of War,
Office Indian Affairs,
5th September, 1831.

Sir,

Your letters of the 17th and (two) of the 22d Ult, with the treaty concluded with the Shawneese, and other papers referr'd to in them respectively, have been received.

The sum of 175$ due to the Wyandots, as part of the annuity stipulated for by the treaty of 1805, is produced by Stock held in trust by the President to secure the payment of that sum annually to these Indians. When the annuities are remitted in the spring, there is not enough of interest due on the Stock to pay the sum of 175$ due for the year; and it was, therefore, formerly, the practice to pay it from the Contingencies of the Indian Department, when the other part of the annuities was paid; and draw the interest at the close of the year and carry it to the credit of the Contingent appropriation, to reimburse the amount taken from it for this purpose. But the small amount appropriated for Contingencies for the last two years, has prevented a continuance of this practice, and it appears that an omission to draw the interest of the Stock at the close of the last year, (when it amounted to the sum of 175$.) and remit it for payment, has occasioned the deficiency, (in part) complained of. The further sum of 175$ will be due on the stock on the 31st December next, which can then also be drawn and will make up the whole amount of the deficiency. In the mean time, however, the measures you have adopted to raise the amount (350$) are approved, and the bill for the same will be paid when presented.

In regard to the association of Col: McElvain with you in negotiating with the Indians in Ohio, it does not appear by the instructions of the late Secretary of War to him, that it was intended he should do any thing more in the business, than as the Agent for these Indians, to

affor

afford you (who was specially appointed to negotiate the treaties) all the facilities in his power, as agent, to further the objects of your appointment. It appears to have been the intention, however, after you had arranged with the Indians the terms of the treaties, that Col.^o McElvain should sign them with you - To his acting with you so far as this, it is presumed you can have no objection. As the agent of the Government with the Indians to be treated with, some respect is certainly due to him, and this was, no doubt, the consideration which induced the Secretary of War to give him the instructions which he did on the subject. With this explanation, it is hoped you will be able to proceed in the business specially confided to you, without any embarrassment in the way you seem to apprehend.

With respect to the wish of the Wyandots to send a deputation to look at the country proposed to be assigned them, west, before a treaty is finally concluded, I am directed by the Secretary of War to say, there is no objection to the measure; but, as these Indians are intelligent people, he prefers to give them a specific sum to pay all the expenses of the trip, going and returning, (including the expenses of one respectable whiteman to accompany them,) without any further charge or trouble on account of the same to the Government. You are therefore requested to ascertain and report what sum would be considered sufficient, and they would be satisfied to receive in full for all expenses of the journey as above stated; and so soon as your report is received the amount, if deemed reasonable will be remitted. -

I am very respectfully,
Your mo: ob^t. Serv^t.
Samuel S. Hamilton.

Copy
G.W.H.
S.D.

Quebec 3rd April 1824

Sir/

In Consequence of the Circumstances Stated in Your Letter of the 26th Ultimo relative to the Family of Mr. John Empy, and Your recommendation that he Should receive a Lease of the Lot of Land of which he has at present possession in the Indian Reservation of St. Regis: — I am to Convey to You the Authority of the Commander of the Forces for Causing the Lease desired to be granted Accordingly; which You will be pleased to have executed in Conformity with the Regulations laid down in My Letters of the 23rd November 1821, and 12th February 1822. —

I have the honor to be
Sir Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) H.C. Darling
Military Secretary

To

Sir John Johnson Bt.
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal

from General Darling to
Sir John Johnson
3rd August 1824
[illegible] Copy

Enclosure in Mr
Chesley's letter of
14 Septr 1831

New York Octr 3. 1

[SIX NATIONS]

J. L. Graham

C. G. Troup

NY Oct 8. 1831

Relative to the unsettled claims of the New York Indians

The Honble Lewis Cass

Secretary of War

Washington

D. C

Ind. off.

New York, 18th October, 1831.

Sir,

We take the liberty of addressing you unofficially on the subject of the still unsettled claims of the New York Indians growing out of their purchases at Green Bay.

In the management of the interests of the association for which we act, we, and Mr David A. Ogden who preceded us in this charge, in all our efforts to provide an Eligible Tract of Country for the New York Indians, have studiously acted in accordance as well with what was understood to be the general policy of the Government on this subject, as with it's particular views in regard to the location of those tribes. We have thus occasionally been brought into correspondence with the War Department, and we take pleasure in acknowledging our sense of the Courtesy with which our Communications have been received and attended to.

When during the last winter we were informed, through the public papers, that the sub agent at Green Bay was on his way to Washington with a Delegation of the Menominie and New York Indians, for the purpose of adjusting their conflicting claims under the paternal mediation of the Government, it was supposed that the influence of one of us might be usefully exerted in bringing about a satisfactory accommodation; under this impression Mr Ogden repaired to Washington, but the course of the negotiation was such as to render his interference wholly unavailing, the two parties in difference being studiously kept asunder by the sub agent without opportunity for explanation or Compromise.

Indeed it appeared by the result that the nature of the negotiation had been misunderstood by us, or that it's character had been changed.

The United States, instead of Mediators, proved to be principals in the negotiation: and the Sub agent concluded a Treaty with one of the Indian claimants, by which half of the disputed Territory was ceded to the United States for their own benefit; and the other half, excepting a small portion appropriated to the New York Indians in satisfaction of their claims on both, was in effect retroceded to the Menominies.

The provisions of this Treaty, and the manner in which it was negotiated, were alike unsatisfactory to the Newyork Indians. Being required to aſsent to it, the Delegates with one voice refused to do so: and after fruitleſs efforts to obtain a confirmation of such portion of the Territory acquired by their two purchases of 1821 and 1822 as they considered indispensable for their convenient accommodation, they resolved, as their only remaining alternative, to submit their case to the Senate, when the Treaty of last winter should come under the Cognizance of that Body. Such was the state of the affair when Mr. Ogden left Washington.

You are acquainted with the origin of the movements on the part of the New York Indians for the acquisition of a seat at Green Bay; and of the extent to which those movements were encouraged and sanctioned by the government. In every stage of their proceedings down to, and for a considerable time after, the conclusion of the two compacts, unequivocal evidences are to be found of that encouragement and sanction; except that while the compact of 1821 was wholly, that of 1822 was only partially, confirmed by President Monroe. The partial confirmation covering only the lands on the East side of the River to Sturgeon Point, and the New York Indians being desirous to obtain a modification of it, the President, upon their application, consented, in lieu of the Tract on the East side of the River, to confirm to them all the lands on the west side between the lower lines of the first purchase and Green Bay; extending on the East to Fox River and Green Bay and on the north to the Menominie River and the Highlands, comprehending a Territory estimated to contain two millions of acres. But as a preliminary to this, it was required that the lands comprised in the last of the two former Confirmations should be formally relinquished. This condition, owing to various causes, and among others to the opposition soon afterwards manifested by the Menominies to the Treaty of 1822 and the distraction and distrust which it produced among some of the New York Tribes, was not complied with by any common act on their part; and so the proposed modification stood until the Treaty of Butte des Morts in 1827. In connection with these details, we beg leave to call your attention to the Secretary's Official communication to the New York Indians of the 27th October, 1823, and to our Correspondence with the Department about that period, and particularly to the sentiments expressed in the above Communication and in the Secretary's letters to us of the 23d and 31st October 1823, as to the nature of the rights which the New York Indians were understood to possess in those portions of the purchase which were not comprehended within either of the two ceſsions.

The Compacts of 1821 and 1822 were each conducted in the presence of agents representing the Government. The considerations stipulated (as between Indian Tribes) were very considerable; and that of the Compact of 1822 was received, long after its conclusion, by annual Instalments, without objection or complaint as to the fairneſs of the transaction.

But whatever may have been the origin and merits of the opposition finally set up by the Menominies, we are not aware that it ever extended to the first Compact: yet it is a most remarkable feature in the Treaty lately concluded at Washington, that, the whole Territory ceded by that undisputed instrument, and derived from the joint grant of the Winnebago and Menominie Tribes, is divided between the United States and the Menominies; each receiving a portion of Country to which a title, at least as to what has been poſseſsed by the Winnebago's, could only be derived thro' the New York Indians.

We are sincerely desirous that this unpleasant misunderstanding should be adjusted. It is one in which the State of New York have a deep interest, not only in reference to the public policy of the removal of the Indian population and the opening of their reserved lands to cultivation, but in reference to the purchases which the State has made from several of the Tribes. A large proportion of these Indians after disposing of their lands to the State have actually removed to Green Bay; and their return from thence without a home depends on the iſsue of their present appeal to the General Government. It is a matter in which the Inhabitants of Buffalo, and other populous Towns in the immediate vicinity of the Indian settlements, are manifesting great and unceasing solicitude.— And it is one in which the Proprietors of the preemptive right, to say nothing of feelings of humanity and benevolence, are deeply interested in common with the Indians themselves. Because it is greatly the interest of both, that the Indians should have a Tract of Country at the west suitable for all their purposes; to which they may remove after disposing of their lands in this State.

We hope that this latter consideration will serve as an apology to you for the liberty we take in now addressing you. Our immediate object in doing so, is to ask the favor of your informing us whether the late Treaty with the Menominies is considered by the war department to be so definitively settled as to preclude a further negotiation with the New York Tribes on the subject of their claims. If in your view, such a negotiation can be advantageously resumed, Mr Ogden would feel very happy, with your leave, to repair to Washington and be indulged in a personal conference with you respecting it. Should he succeed in suggesting some basis for a reasonable adjustment of the Indian claims which might meet with your entire approbation, we should use our best exertions with the Indians to induce them to send a Delegation to Washington, not to prosecute their remonstrance before the Senate, but, in the spirit of moderation and compromise, to agree upon the location and extent of the Tract of Country which the Executive may consider them fairly entitled to.

We have only to add that, so far as we are informed of their sentiments, the leading men of the New York Tribes continue, with unabated confidence, to look to you as their early and steady friend, and, however disheartened by recent occurrences, hail your appointment to the war department, as the harbinger of better times.

As to ourselves, we are fully persuaded that, so far as existing difficulties are susceptible of a remedy, your intervention will be exerted in sustaining what you shall consider to be the just claims of this unfortunate people, and in redeeming faithfully the pledges which have been given to them by the Executive government of the United States.

We have the honor to be, with great respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient servts,

T. L. Ogden
Chas. G. Troup

To the Honble
Lewis Cass
Secretary of war
Washington D. C.

State of New York. Should it be requisite to make use of legal measures in recovering the same you are authorised to employ such counsel and conduct the business in such manner as to you may seem advisable. In fine we request you to communicate either personally or by letter on your arrival at Oneida to His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York ~~our~~ particular views on matters relating to our tribe. And in all things we rest secure in your attachment and fidelity to the best interests of the First Christian Party of Oneidas whom we represent. Green Bay Michigan Terr. May 5th. 1830 - Henry his X mark Powless Neddy his X mark Atohequint - John his X mark Anthony - Witness - M. L. Martin, John T. Arnold

Ex.d

Recorded December 29. 1830 and agrees with the Original Compared therewith by

Arch.d Campbell
Dep. Secretary

At a treaty held at Albany in the State of New York on the eighth day of September in the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty one: Between his Excellency Enos T. Throop Governor of the State of New York of the one part, and the Chiefs and Sachems of the tribe or nation of Indians called the Cayugas, residing at Sandusky in the State of Ohio and on the Seneca reservation in the County of Erie and State of New York, near the Village of Buffalo of the other part. Whereas at a treaty held at Albany in the State of New York on the twenty eighth day of February 1829. Between his Excellency Martin Van Buren then Governor of the State of New York, and the said chiefs or Sachems of the tribe or nation of Indians called the Cayugas residing at Sandusky it was agreed that the sums of eighteen hundred dollars and five hundred dollars which the said Indians called the Cayugas are entitled to receive annually by virtue of a treaty made between them and George Clinton Governor of the State of New York and others on the 25th day of February 1789 instead of being paid as before at Canandaigua should be paid on the draft of four of the principal Chiefs duly acknowledged in the County of Erie which said agreement is in the words and figures following to wit,

"And whereas it has been represented to the Governor of the State of New York by said nation of Indians that the payment of the said sums of $1800 and $500 agreed by said treaty of 25th of February 1789 to be paid to the agent of Indian affairs appointed by the United States residing at Canandaigua, is attended with considerable expense and inconvenience to said nation of Indians and who are now desirous and do hereby request the said People of the State aforesaid to pay to them the aforesaid annuities amounting together to the sum of $2.300 on the draft or bill of Exchange to be drawn by at least four of the principal chiefs of said Cayuga nation and executed in the presence of at least two respectable witnesses and acknowledged or proved before an Officer authorized to take the acknowledgement of Deeds whose appointment is to be duly authenticated by the Clerk of Erie County Now therefore I the said Martin Van Buren Governor of said State do hereby Covenant and agree to and with the said Cayuga nation of Indians to cause to be annually paid to the said nation on the draft or bill of Exchange of at least four of the principal Chiefs of said nation to be made and drawn on the agent of Indian affairs residing at Albany appointed by said State on or after the first day of June in each and every year, and authenticated in the manner aforesaid for the aforesaid sum of $2.300 and specifying the Treaties under which the same are payable And that the following shall in all cases be the form of said draft or bill of Exchange

To Indian agent at the City of Albany

Sir

At sight you will please pay to the order of
$2300 and charge to our account for annuities under the
several treaties of 25th of Feby 1789, and 27th of July 1795
Witnesses present   and oblige yours &c"

And the said Cayuga nation of Indians do hereby forever release and discharge the said People of the State of New York from the payment of the monies payable by said Treaties, to the said agent of the United States residing at Canandaigua."

And whereas the said Cayugas residing at Sandusky are about removing from their present habitation to a residence beyond the river Mississippi, and having heretofore divided the said sum of $1800 and $500 by a treaty made at Buffalo in the State of New York on the eighth day of September 1831, between Tall chief, George Curley Eye, Captain Smith, Captain Goodhunt and David Hickory on the part and behalf of the said Indians who are about to remove beyond the Mississippi River, and William King, Joseph Isaac, Jack Wheelbarrow and James Youngs on the part and behalf of those of the said Cayuga nation of Indians who reside on the Seneca reservation near the Village of Buffalo, by which treaty the said portion of the said Cayuga nation, which is about to remove beyond the ~~river~~ Mississippi, are to receive from and out of the said sums of $1800 and $500 the sum of $1700; and that portion of the said Cayuga nation which resides on the Seneca reservation near Buffalo Village are to receive out of the sums of $1800 and $500, the rest and residue thereof amounting to six hundred dollars; Now therefore I the said Enos T Throop Governor of said State do hereby covenant and agree to and with the said Cayuga nation of Indians to cause to be paid annually to that portion of the nation or tribe called the Cayugas, who are about to remove beyond the Mississippi, the said sum of Seventeen hundred dollars, on the draft or bill of exchange of at least four of the principal Chiefs of that portion of said nation which is about removing beyond the Mississippi river, to be made and drawn at St. Louis in the State of Missouri, on the agents of Indian affairs residing at Albany appointed by the said State of New York, on or after the first day of June in each and every year and executed in the presence of at least two respectable witnesses and acknowledged or proved before the Judge of the district Court of the United States for the State of Missouri, or any one of the judges or justices of the Supreme or Superior Court of the said State of Missouri or before the Governor for the time being of the said State of Missouri, for the aforesaid sum of $1700, and specifying the Treaties under which the same is payable; and that the following shall be the form of said draft or bill of Exchange in all cases

To Indian Agent at the City of Albany

Sir. At sight you will please to pay to the order of $1700, and charge the same to our account for annuities under the several Treaties of 25th of February 1789 and 27th of July 1795

Witnesses present and oblige Yours &c

And I the said Enos T. Throop Governor as aforesaid do farther covenant and agree to and with the said Cayuga nation or tribe of Indians, to cause to be paid annually to that portion of the said nation or tribe called the Cayugas residing on the Seneca reservation near Buffalo village, the said sum of six hundred dollars, on the draft or bill of exchange of at least four of the principal chiefs of that portion of said nation residing on the Seneca reservation near Buffalo village, to be made and drawn at Buffalo aforesaid upon the agent of Indian affairs residing at Albany appointed by the said State of New York, on and after the first day of June in each and every year, and executed in the presence of at least two respectable witnesses and acknowledged or proved before an officer authorized to take proof and acknowledgment of Deeds in said County of Erie, and whose appointment is to be duly certified by the Clerk of the County of Erie for the said sum of six hundred dollars; and specifying the Treaties under which the same are payable; and that the following shall in all cases be the form of said draft or bill of Exchange;

To Indian Agent at the City of Albany

Sir. At sight you will please to pay to the order of $100 and charge the same to our account for annuities under the several Treaties of 25th of February 1789 and 27th of July 1795.

Witnesses present and oblige yours &c

And the said Cayuga nation of Indians do hereby forever release and discharge the said People of the State of New York from the payment of the monies payable by said Treaties, in the manner prescribed by said Treaty of February 28th 1829.

In witness whereof as well the said Enos T. Throop Governor as aforesaid, as the said Chiefs and Sachems of the said nation or tribe of Indians called the Cayugas above mentioned have hereto severally set their hands and seals in Triplicate at the place and on the day first above written

One erasure on the second page and one interlineation on the fifth page, noted before execution. Also the dates of the Treaty made with Governor Clinton written on erasures

E. T. Throop (L. S.) Tall Chief his X mark (L. S.) George Curley Eye his X mark (L. S.) Captain Smith his X mark (L. S.) Captain Goodhunt his X mark (L. S.) David Hickory his X mark (L. S.) William King his X mark (L. S.) Joseph Isaac his X mark (L. S.) Jack Wheelbarrow his X mark (L. S.)

Witnesses present at the Signature of the Governor Silas Wright Jr. Isaac Denniston. Signed by the Chiefs in the presence of Dyre Tillinghast. James Stryker

State of New York

Erie County ss. On this eighth day of September One thousand eight hundred and thirty one, before me the subscriber personally appeared Eight Indians of the Cayuga nation by the names of Tall Chief. George Curley Eye. Captain Smith. Captain Goodhunt. David Hickory. William King. Joseph Isaac, and Jack Wheelbarrow who severally acknowledged by means of an Interpreter that they had executed the within instrument for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. And I further certify that

William Jones residing on the Seneca reservation to me known personally appeared before me and made oath that he is acquainted with the persons who made the acknowledgment aforesaid, and knows them to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument. Which is to me satisfactory Evidence that they are such persons — James Stryker Judge of Erie County Courts Counsellor &c.

State of New York }
Erie County Clerks office } ss. I Elijah Leech Clerk of Erie County do hereby certify, that James Stryker Esq. whose signature is affixed to the above certificate of acknowledgement, was on the day of the date of the said certificate a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Erie duly authorized and empowered to take such acknowledgments. And further that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of the said Judge, and verily believe that the signature "James Stryker" subscribed to the above certificate of acknowledgment is genuine. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this ninth day of September A.D. 1831. Elijah Leech Clerk. State of New York Albany ss. I James McKown Recorder of the City of Albany do certify that on this twenty ninth day of September 1831 personally appeared before me Isaac Denniston one of the subscribing witnesses to the within instrument who is personally well known to me, who having been duly sworn deposed that he saw Enos T. Throop Governor of the State of New York execute and deliver the same as his act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned — that he knows him to be the same person therein mentioned and described and who executed the same, and he subscribed his name as such witness at the time of the execution thereof and resides in the City of Albany. I am satisfied by the proof aforesaid of the due execution of the same by the said Enos T. Throop and as to him allow the same to be recorded. James McKown Recorder of Albany

Ex'd

Examined & compared with the Original Decr. 17. 1831 by
Archd. Campbell Dep. Secretary

[illegible] in 1818 [illegible] with the Original compared therewith by

$100. Received of Herman Le Roy one of the Trustees of certain Seneca Chiefs, by the hands of Jasper Parrish late Sub Agent of the United States to the Six Nations of Indians, One hundred dollars, in full for an Annuity (to an agreement made with Robert Morris at Big-tree in September 1797) up to September 1831.

—Dated at Buffalo January 26th 1832.

Signed duplicates
in presence of
Geo Burt
Chas H. Allen

Little Billy his x mark

1832, 12 Feb.

For Cessions to N. Y. Ind.ns	$ 20.000
" 5 Farmers for 10 years each $500. =	25.000
" 5 Females " " $ 300.	15.000
" Houses for Ind.ns	10.000
" Do. for Farmers	3.000
" Cattle & farming Utensils	6.000
" Grist Mill & Miller's house	6.000
" Miller's wages $600 pr. year for 10 y.rs	6.000
" Clothing – – –	8.000
" provisions $1.000 Cash $1.000 –	2.000
" Annuity for 12 years $6.000 pr Ann.	72.000
" Guns'. Blacksmith shop –	
" Interpreter's house –	.500
" School for 10 years $2.000 a year	20.000
" Clothing to Delegates – –	
" Fowling Pieces & Ammunition	4.000
" Rations $1.000 a y.r for 4 years	4.000
	$ 201.500

A Stipulation Or Agreement

Between Henry Clayton of the town of Ellicottville in the County of Cattaraugus and State of New York and the Seneca Indians of the Reservation Bordering on the Allegany River in the County and State aforesaid.

Now, the intention of this Stipulation or agreement is such that if the said Henry Clayton will erect or cause to be erected a good and Substantial Double Saw mill &c with one or more Saws and annex thereto a grain Mill or a Run of Stone to grind grain and do good business and have a Bolt and such Dams as may be necessary on Some eligible spot (above the mouth of wolf Run or Creek) on the Allegany River within said Reservation to be erected by the said Henry Clayton keep the same in good and sufficient repair and will Saw all the white pine logs that the said Indians may carry or take to the said Mills for that purpose for one half of the stuff made therefrom.

We a majority of the Chiefs of said Miami Indians residing on said Reservation do agree and stipulate that he the said Henry Claxton shall occupy and enjoy and receive and have the profit arising from the said mills for the full space of Eight years and seven months from this date, as a compensation for the erection of the same and we further agree and stipulate that he the said Henry Claxton may have the privilege of occupying Twenty Acres of land contiguous to said mill or Mills and to appropriate the same for agricultural purpose and to such other purposes as he may deem expedient during the said term of Eight years and also that he the said Henry Saxton may have the privilege of erecting as many dwelling Houses on the said Twenty Acres of land as he shall think necessary for the convenience and comfort of his the said Henry's family and of so ~~[illegible]~~ many hired hands and their families as he shall think proper to employ in and about the erecting and business of the said Mill or Mills and that the family of the said Henry Clayton, together with the families of his hired hands shall have the privilege of residing on the said land and that two hired men and two hired girls may reside in the dwelling House and with the family of the said Henry Saxton –

The said Henry Saxton agrees on his part with the said Chiefs that he will not in any case trespass upon any of their lands by cutting off their timber for any purpose –

The said Henry Saxton also agrees that he will not take any spirituous liquor upon the said Reservation

~~He~~ the said Henry Saxton agrees also to instruct the said Indians in (agricultural business) or agriculture and assist them in prosecuting trespasses upon their land and in transacting any other business as far as may be reasonably consistent with his business and also to sell the said Indians such articles of merchandize and agricultural tools that he may keep, on as good terms as they are sold in Buffalo adding transportation on heavy goods

In witness whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and seal this Eight day of March in the year One thousand Eight hundred and thirty two-

Gov^r Blacksnake, L.S.
In presence of James Robinson. L.S.
John Pierce, L.S.
Alson Leavenworth, Junis Halftown, L.S.
Elisha Johnson, Jacob Blacksnake L.S.
L.N. Clark, George Red Eye L.S.
Maris B. Pierce, Samuel Gordon L.S.
William Patterson, Henry Dayton L.S.-

[1832?]

Rockville Montgomery Co
Md. March 28th

Dr Sir

After an ineffectual struggle {to bring up the subject of the treaty} of two weeks I returned to this place on Saturday.

I see no sign of its immediate disposal. Mr Dudley went with me to see & urge Judge White, but the old man said that it was impossible to attend to it that week {last week} - That he was reporting upon the Seneca & Wyandott treaties which from peculiar circumstances it was necessary to dispose of.

The truth is that the Senators from New York evince no sort of anxiety to dispose of the concern. Dudley is determined to pass the treaty even if no change can be made in the lands on the West side - He thinks & now says that if the exchange of 25000 acres can be made it will be an ample & sufficient provision.

I believe he has no intention to suffer any change to be made in the arrangements on the East side. And if he has, he cant effect it I know full well.

I got a long letter from Ogden two days ago - He mentions having seen Quinney for a short time. He seems to think that a Territory of [illegible] acres on the West side is indispensable — moreover that Fox river should be the boundary all the way. He says that he learns from Williams that a Genl. Council is to be held directly &c

I am clearly of opinion that this Genl. Council ought to be postponed for some weeks at least, even if it delays the return of the Green Bay Delegates — The decision of the Senate should be known if possible, in order to induce some spirited & decisive measures — And in the meantime I will do all in my power to expedite a consideration by the Senate. Indeed I think it would be a false step to hold the Council at this time

I have called on Herring three times and always found him too much engaged — he has been preparing documents to answer this resolution of the House on the subject of the Chickasaw Treaty. I return to the City to-morrow & will see him on the next day.

I have not heard from Calvin — He really does treat my letters strangely. Doty is using his exertions to defeat the nomination of the Judges in Michigan. He does not appear to meddle much with us. I learn that Porter & Irwin parted in a terrible Quarrel — Porter says he is a contemptible ignorant fellow! It proceeded from Porters refusing to allow Irwin to sign the report as Commissioner.

I am more & more satisfied that the treaty will not pass in any shape.
I tell you, that this is as certain as any event dependant on futurity.

My health is fully restored. I am really quite a beau, — attending all the parties &c &c within my reach. I saw Johns Head Warrior Holmes on Friday night — he stated to me that the treaty could not pass. Indeed I am satisfied it cannot.

I think it possible that the Committee will report on it tomorrow or Monday.

Any thing that happens you shall know on the instant.

My respects to all friends.

I am very truly Yrs

J. W. Bell

Providence
29 March
John W. Lunney

Free

Capt.
Thos. Dean
Pub. at Deansville
Oneida County
New York

This
the P.O.

W Beall

Indian Affairs/Affaires indiennes
Treaties and Surrenders/Traités et cessions

RG 10, Volume 1845

Number/Numéro 73
17 May/Mai 1832

76

Bond
17th May 1828
Thomas Markland Esqr
and
Honble George H. Markland
to
Hon. James Baby
and
Hon. John H. Dunn
Trustees

Know all Men by these Presents, that We Thomas Markland of the Town of Kingston in the Midland District and Province of Upper Canada Esquire, and the Honorable George Herchmer Markland of the Town of York in the Home District and Province aforesaid, are held and firmly bound unto the Honorable James Baby, and the Honorable John Henry Dunn, both of York aforesaid in the penal sum of three thousand pounds which sum well and truly to be paid to the said James Baby and John [illegible]ry Dunn, their Executors administrators [illegible] assigns, we and each of us, jointly and severally bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs executors and administrators firmly by these Presents. – Signed by our hands and Sealed with our Seals this seventeenth day of May – in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

Now the Condition of this Obligation is such that if the said Thomas

Thomas Markland and George Heckmer Markland, or either of them, their or either of their heirs executors or administrators shall well and truly pay to the said James Baby and Wm. Henry Dunn the just and full sum of Seventeen hundred and eighty two pounds of lawful money aforesaid at or before the expiration of Five years from the date of these presents, together with lawful Interest on [illegible]um, which said Interest is to be paid annually, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue. —

Signed Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

[illegible] Farlane
E. P. Ridout

Thomas Markland
George H. Markland

We the above named James Baby and Wm. Henry Dunn, do promise

one

our executors administrators and assigns by these Presents declare, that the fore going obligation is taken by [illegible] in our Names, as Trustees merely for the Indians of the Six Nations, living on the Grand River in the said Province And that the sum of money in the said obligation mentioned, and the Interest thereon, is, when received by us, to be applied to and for the use of the said Indians and their descendants, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our Seals the day and Date within written. —

In Presence of
B Turquand

J Besley

John Warren

1823

To the Secretary of War.

Great Brother,

Having received information that our Green Bay Treaty held last season with our brethren the Menominies was but partially confirmed by our great Father the President we beg leave to submit the following memorial to you.–

Great Brother. The opposition party of the six nations complained of our former treaty, that the country was too small. This extension of the territory was therefore made to silence them which it in a great measure did untill the information arrived of its partial confirmation. They now make a very serious objection that if they ever wished to go to Green Bay it would have been that they might have had some profitable hunting during the winter. But this, say they, will not be Poſsible for us now, as we shall hardly be out of sight of our own smokes before we tread on our neighbors heel – and thier objection is correct.

Great Brother, They also charged us with being deceivers because we told them we had our great brothers full consent to treat with our Brethren to the west – But now that the treaty is but partially confirmed they point thier finger at us with scorn – The same complaint is also made by our brethren the Menominies – The French at Green Bay who were opposed to the treaty told the Menominies at the time we were treating with them that we were a set of deceivers and impostors and had not the countenance of the general Government which knew nothing of us and now our poor brethren think it really so. This, Great Brother, is really greivous to us in as much as your instructions to us were full.

Great Brother. We can appeal to you in evidence of our faithful friendship to the united States for whom we have often Spilled our Blood. This faithful friendship we hope never to desert and we feel aſsured that could we once gain the confidence and settle among our numerous brethren of the west that we could also turn them to listen to you and rise with us when they should see your blood run but, Great Brother we are sofar from gaining thier friendship that if things remain in this situation we do but loose it. and they charge us with deceiving them. If things remain thus can our Great Brother expect us to remove our fires to the west? not to mention those who have heretofore opposed — No Great Brother, we can never sit down and smoke in peace with those who charge us with falsifying the words of our great Father the President. We beg of you Great Brother to lay this subject before our Great Father, the President and use your best endeavors to have him reconsider and confirm the whole of our treaty to us as several years since he promised to confirm any we might make with our western Brethren. If not, this great object, in which the United States but particularly the six nations have expended several thousand dollars must most assuredly fail.

Great Brother. If our Great Father the President should be disposed to think favorable of his red Children and confirm the whole of thier Treaty we beg of you to request of him to write it on the parchment now at Washington and we wish you to give us the information officially and send a copy to our worthy friend Mr. Eleazar Williams at Green Bay and also a copy of the remonstrance sent to Government against us and our Treaty by the French and others at the Bay.

Colonel his × mark Pollard

Young his × mark King

Captain his × mark Billy

Harvy his × mark Town

Stephenson his × mark

Little his × mark Johnson

Seneca Chiefs

John his × mark Snow

Tall his × mark Peter

George his × mark Jamison

Jacob Jemeson
Deputy

Hendrick Aupaument
Solomon U. Hendrick
John W. Quinney
} Stockbridge Chiefs

John M. Purdwin
Absolem K Quinney
} Warriors

N. Stockbridge June 24th 1823

Silver his x mark Smith
Colonel his x mark Smith
} Onondaga Chiefs

Sackaresa his mark x
Nickalus Cujak
George L. Painterp his mark x
a deputy
Jonathan Painterp his mark x
Deputy
June 18. 1823
} Tuscarora Chiefs

John his x mark Antonie
John his x mark Scanandon
Thomas his x mark Christian
Dep
Asenijana his mark x
Henry his x mark Powlas
Nedy his x mark Absegart
} Oneida Chiefs

John August his x mark
Cornelius his x mark Bron
Danul his x mark Brear
Henry his x mark Christian
Peter his x mark Schermerhorn
} Oneida Chiefs

Oneida June 23. 1823

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Indian Chiefs
of the Seneca, Stockbridge,
Onondaga, Tuscarora
and Oneida Nations
of Indians –
To
The Secretary at War

Memorial
23rd. June 1823

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Carolina, Roberts Vaux of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioners for the purpose of carrying into effect the Act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide for the appointment of Three Commissioners to treat with the Indians, & for other purposes", approved July 14. 1832.

I have the honor to be
Lew Cass.

Post. 69. His Excy. Wm. Carroll
His Excy. Monfort Stokes &
Roberts Vaux Esqrs.

War Department
July 14. 1832

Gentlemen,

You will receive herewith a Commission, appointing you to visit & examine the Country set apart for the emigrating Indians, west of the Mississippi; a copy of the law authorizing the appointment, & a map of the Country referred to. To one of you will also be sent a volume of Indian laws & treaties.

You will please to notify the Department, without delay, of the acceptance or non-acceptance of this appointment; & if you accept, you will proceed to Fort Gibson on the Arkansas, & reach that place by the 1st of October; at which period your duties will commence.

You will make yourselves acquainted with the claims of the Western Creeks & Cherokees. The principal men of these tribes you will call together. On investigation it will be found, that there are interfering claims, arising under the treaties with them, & from the settlements they have made without a previous adjustment of their respective boundaries, which can best be accomodated by procuring the assent of these parties. The nature & ground of these claims I need not state here, as you will better understand them, by an examination of the

Treaties & the explanations of the parties. It is the wish of the President, that the subject should be satisfactorily arranged, if possible. And this will best be done by a full & public investigation of the whole matter, & by inducing both Creeks & Cherokees to yield some part of their conflicting claims. I feel confident, that the country extending from the Red river north to the reservation called the perpetual outlet, & bounded, on the east by the Territory of Arkansas, & on the west by the Mexican line, is amply sufficient for all the Creeks & Cherokees in the United States. The Indians generally have a very incorrect idea of the superficial extent of a country, or of the quantity of land required for their subsistence. And I am apprehensive, that there are among both of these tribes individuals, who endeavor to take advantage of this ignorance, & to induce the Indians to ask much more than is necessary. This effort you will strive to counteract, & by candid explanations to satisfy the Indians upon this subject. There are probably 20.000 Creeks in Alabama, 4000 Seminoles in Florida, who are connected by consanguinity & manners with the Creeks; & about 10.000 Cherokees in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee & North Carolina, who are yet to emigrate. It is the intention of the government, that the different parts of the same tribe should be united together in their new country, so that the Creeks & Cherokees should each form but one people. You will keep this object in view, & make it the basis of your operations with these Indians.

The Chickasaws, amounting to about 4000, are yet to emigrate, but the site of their location is not determined upon. Though it is believed an agreement will be made with the Choctaws, for the reception of all the Chickasaws among them, in the country assigned to the former between the Red river & the Canadian. Still the attempt may fail, & therefore it becomes necessary in your permanent arrangements, to have in view a proper site for the eventual location of the Chickasaws.

A Deputation from the Seminoles will probably visit the country west of the Mississippi during the present season, & while you are there. They have ceded their possessions in Florida upon the condition, that a suitable country can be found for their residence in the tract set apart for the emigrating Indians. The person in charge of them, will be instructed to conduct the Delegation to you, & their satisfactory establishment will form one of the objects committed to you.

The Ohio Indians, with the exception of the Wyandots, amounting probably to near 1500 persons, are under treaty stipulations to emigrate this fall. It is not known that any difficulty will occur in their establishment, as their places of residence are fixed in the Treaties. Should however any dissatisfaction arise, you will investigate the subject, & make the best arrangement you can to dispel it. There are probably yet about 500 Indians in Ohio, who will ere long remove. You will point out also a proper place for their establishment, near their kindred tribes.

There may be perhaps 1500 Indians, possibly 2000 in Indiana, Illinois & Michigan, who are yet to emigrate. Provision has been made at the present session of Congress for holding a treaty with them, & for procuring their removal. The Commissioners, authorised to conduct this negotiation, have been instructed to stipulate, that the government will furnish them with a suitable & sufficiently extensive country for their residence, to be selected under the direction of the President. That this stipulation may be carried into effect, should it be made, you will point out a place for their location. Those Commissioners have been farther instructed, if these Indians are unwilling to cede their possessions, without a previous examination of the country, to make with them a conditional arrangement, allowing them to proceed to the regi west of the Mississippi, & to satisfy themselves concerning its advantages, leaving the treaty to become absolute, should t eventually report favorably. If a deputation for this purpose arrive, while you are in the performance of your duties, you will endeavor to make a selection for them which will be agreeable.

A Treaty will also be held with the Kickapoos, Shawnese & Delawares of Missouri, & with the Piankeshaws, Wea Peorias & Kaskaskias of Illinois, for the cession of their lands in these States respectively. The Commissioners, appointed to hold this treaty, will be directed so to provide for the location of these Indians, in the event of a successful issue to their negotiation, as to interfere as little as possible, with the various important subjects committed to you. Gen. Clark, who will be one of them, has a perfect knowledge of all the affairs relatin to the Indians, & the government has great confidence in his experience & judgment. He will be requested to correspond with you, & to give you the benefit of his views. A copy of your instructions will be sent to him.

These constitute all the tribes or portions of tribes, for whom it is necessary to make provision, in the district assigned for the permanent residence of the Indians.

You will perceive, that the general object is to locate them all in as favorable positions as possible, in districts sufficientl fertile, salubrious & extensive, & with boundaries, either natural or artificial, so clearly defined, as to preclude the possibility of dispute. There is country enough for all, & more than all. And the President is anxious, that full justice should be done to each, & every measure adopted be as much to their satisfaction, as is compatible with the nature of such an arrangement.

With a view, not only to make room for the adjustment of existing difficulties, & for the location of some of the tribes who are yet to emigrate, but also to bring together bands, which are connected by language & habits. I consider it expedient to effect a removal of the Osage Indians from their present reservation, to a district adjoining the Kanzas. You will open a negotiation for that purpose, & endeavor to procure an exchange upon reasonable terms. By the 5th Art. of the Treaty concluded with the Osages June 2. 1825, certain reservations were granted to the individuals therein mentioned. As these reservations interfere with the permanent location of the Indians, & as complaints upon that subject have already been made, it is desirable to extinguish the titles thus created. You will therefore endeavor to obtain the assent, for a reasonable consideration, of these persons, to a transfer of their claims to the United States. Should the Osages require it, you can make provision for carrying into effect the arrangement, authorised to be made by Gen. Clark, with the sanction of this Department, for the removal of the Hopefield band, & for the payment of their improvements. Copies of the papers, relating to this matter, are enclosed.

It is an important object with the government, to establish a permanent peace among all the tribes, indigenous or emigrant, west of the Mississippi. The fear of hostilities arises from the habits and dispositions of the Panis, Camanches & their kindred tribes. It is impossible for the Department, with the information before it, to point out the best mode in which these tribes can be approached, & a final termination put to their hostile & predatory incursions. The whole subject is referred to you. You will take the best measures to effect the object, after having procured all the necessary information. I consider this among the most important subjects committed to you. By the Act of May 28. 1830, the government has guaranteed protection to all emigrating Indians, & the pledge, thus given, can only be redeemed by the employment of a sufficient protecting force, or by inducing all these tribes to live in amity with one another? This latter course is, in every point of view, the most advisable.

In any negotiation you may find it necessary to form with the Indians, the stipulations you may make will not be absolute, but will depend upon the final ratification of the Senate.

In the execution of the duty, respecting a plan for the government & security of the Indians, you will report in detail all the information you can procure, concerning their present, & probable future condition, which can be useful in the determination of the questions of their government & intercourse. Your own judgment, aided by such information as may be afforded you upon the spot, must guide you in your views of this matter. Its importance is apparent, as on its decision may rest the future fate of all these tribes. And in the great change we are now urging them to make, it is desirable that all their political relations, as well among themselves as with us, should be established upon a permanent basis, beyond the necessity of any future alteration. Your report upon this branch of the subject will be laid before Congress, & will probably become the foundation of a system of legislation for these Indians.

I do not observe, in examining the Act providing for your appointment, that there are any other clauses, requiring particular remarks. The general objects of the law are plain, & I trust you will find no difficulty in carrying them into effect.

The great question of Indian education is one which has produced much diversity of sentiment. I am anxious you should investigate the subject thoroughly, & report your opinion thereon, together with any plan which may occur to you, for the instruction & improvement of the tribes. In addition to this, it is desirable you should examine the amount of the funds which, by treaty stipulations, are applicable to the purposes of education, & report the best mode in which they can be expended. A general & practicable plan for the accomplishment of this object, is very much needed.

You will also ascertain whether any of these tribes are desirous of commuting their permanent annuities for a limited one, say not exceeding twenty years in duration. It is desirable to carry this measure into effect if practicable, & if it can be accomplished without injury to the Indians. It appears to me, that after they have commenced their agricultural operations, larger payments than are now made to them will be useful, in clearing lands & making improvements, & would soon enable them to support themselves comfortably. And I believe that this process would improve their condition, more than the annual division of small sums among them, for an indefinite period. The latter practice is injurious, as well in consequence of the mode in which the money is generally applied, as by preventing the Indians from depending upon their own exertions.

I enclose you copies of communications from Gen. Clark, respecting a claim of the Panis to a tract of country which has been assigned to the Delawares. This subject you will investigate, & if you find the Pani claim correct, you will endeavor to make such an arrangement as will be satisfactory to them. The suggestions of Major Dougherty are entitled to weight, & the plan proposed by him is referred for your consideration. The measure, intimated by Major Cummins, of concentrating the Delaware Indians, is also worthy of your notice. It is important, in the permanent establishments of the Indians, that the tribes should not be broken into fragments, but that the portions of each should be brought together. Your particular attention is requested to the existing difficulties between the Delawares & the Panis.

A part of the mounted Rangers,

recently authorised to be raised by an Act of Congress, will be ordered to repair to Fort Gibson, to attend you in the execution of your duties. And the Commanding officer at that post will be directed to comply with any requisitions you may make upon him, with respect to the distribution of the troops, & the furnishing of such facilities as you may require, during your continuance in the country.

The Government has, for some time, had it in contemplation to display a force, & particularly, a mounted one, in that region. Such a measure cannot but be useful; the impression it will make will be salutary & permanent.

The Assistant Commissary at Fort Gibson will be directed to issue such supplies of provisions to the Indians, as you may demand. But it is not thought, that these need be very extensive, as it will not be expedient to collect the Indians from a considerable distance at that point.

Gen. Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, & the different Indian Agents upon that frontier, have been instructed to afford such aid as you may require & they can render, towards the accomplishment of the objects of your mission.

Your compensation will be eight dollars a day for every day employed upon this business, excepting however the time engaged in travelling, during which you will be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles of travel. A Secretary will be appointed five dollars a day for his services, & five dollars for every twenty miles of travel. These accounts will be adjusted upon your vouchers, stating the time & distance, & certified by you to be correct.

Should you find it necessary to purchase provisions or presents for the Indians, you will take bills of parcels therefor, regularly receipted, & you will accompany them with certified abstracts, shewing the distribution of the property purchased.

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relations & habits. and the government places great reliance

Enclosed you will receive a copy of the Regulations, which have been recently adopted. So far as these Regulations apply in the execution of your duties, you will please to observe them.

You can employ such Interpreters & other persons to aid you, as you may find necessary.

You may draw upon the Department to the amount appropriated by law, but your expenditures, including your own compensation, will in no event exceed that sum.

You will keep a full journal of your proceedings, in which you will enter all your speeches, messages & addresses to the Indians, & their answers to you.

From the information before me, I am inclined to think "the perpetual outlet", as such, useless; & that in your arrangements it will be expedient to include the reservation so called, in the tract you may assign to one of the tribes, the consent of the Indians interested in the outlet being first obtained.

You will please to examine the condition of the several Agencies you may visit, & report whether any reduction of the number of officers, or of the amount of expenses be, in your judgment, practicable.

If you have opportunity, you will also please to inspect the schools established on the funds of the government, & report plan of management & instructions, & such improvements as may occur to you.

A number of Medals & Flags for Indian Chiefs and Warriors, will be sent to the Assistant Commissary at Fort Gibson, to be placed at your disposal.

Col. A. P. Chouteau has been for many years a resident in the Indian Country, is intimately & extensively acquainted with the condition of the tribes, their mutual relations & habits, and the government places great reliance in his integrity & general intelligence. I therefore recommend to you, on your arrival at the scene of your operations, to consult freely with him, & to avail yourselves of the information he possesses, & will cheerfully communicate. He has been written to upon this subject.

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I have the honor to be &c
Lew. Cass.

Post. 118. Col. S. C. Stambaugh
Sir,

Department of War
July 14. 1832

You are hereby appointed Secretary to Gov. Carroll, Gov. Stokes & Roberts Vaux Esq. the Commissioners authorised "to treat with the Indians & for other purposes", agreeably to the Act of Congress of July 14. 1832.

You will repair to Fort Gibson upon the Arkansas, by the 1st day of October, where you will meet, & report yourself for instructions to, the Commissioners.

You will receive five dollars a day, while executing your duties; & five dollars for every twenty miles travel, in going to & returning therefrom.

I have the honor to be &c
Lew. Cass.

Post. 53. Gov. William Clark
Ante. 26. Sir,

Department of War
July 14. 1832

I enclose herewith a copy of the instructions, which have been issued to the Commissioners authorised to adjust the existing difficulties with the Indians, west of Missouri & Arkansas. These instructions will give you a full view of the objects to be accomplished, & of the duties to be performed by the Commissioners. You will please to correspond with them, & to communicate such information, as you think may be useful to them.

Respy. Lew. Cass.

RATIFIED TREATY NO. 181

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE TREATY OF DECEMBER 29, 1832, WITH THE SENECA AND SHAWNEE INDIANS

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War Department
July 14. 1832

His Excellency Wm Carroll
His Excellency Montford Stokes &
Roberts Vaux Esqr

Gentlemen,

You will receive herewith a commission, appointing you to visit & examine the country set apart for the emigrating Indians West of the Mississippi; a copy of the law authorising the appointment, & a map of the country referred to. To one of you will also be sent a volume of Indian laws & treaties.

You will please to notify the Department, without delay, of the acceptance or non acceptance of this appointment, and if you accept, you will proceed to Fort Gibson on the Arkansas & reach that place by the 1st of October, at which period your duties will commence.

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You will make yourselves acquainted with the claims of the Western Creeks & Cherokees. The principal men of these tribes you will call together. On investigation it will be found, that there are interfering claims, arising under the treaties with them, & from the settlements they have made without a previous adjustment of their respective boundaries, which can best be

accomodated

accomodated by procuring the assent of these parties. The nature & ground of these claims I need not state here, as you will better understand them, by an examination of the Treaties and the explanations of the parties. It is the wish of the President that the subject should be satisfactorily arranged if possible. And this will best be done by a full & public investigation of the whole matter: & by inducing both Creeks & Cherokees to yield some part of their conflicting claims. I feel confident, that the Country extending from the Red river north to the reservation called the perpetual outlet, & bounded, on the east by the Territory of Arkansas, & on the west by the Mexican line, is amply sufficient for all the Creeks & Cherokees in the United States. The Indians generally have a very incorrect idea of the superficial extent of a Country, or of the quantity of land required for their subsistence. And I am apprehensive, that there are among both of these tribes individuals who endeavor to take advantage of this ignorance, & to induce the Indians to ask much more than is necessary. This effort you will strive to counteract, & by candid explanations to satisfy the Indians upon this subject. There are probably 20.000 Creeks in Alabama, 4000 Seminoles in Florida, who are connected by consanguinity & manners with the Creeks; & about 10.000 Cherokees in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee & North Carolina, who are yet to emigrate. It is the intention

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of the government, that the different parts of the same tribe should be united together in their new Country, so that the Creeks & Cherokees should each form but one people. You will keep this object in view, & make it the basis of your operations with these Indians.

The Chickasaws, amounting to about 5000, are yet to emigrate: but the site of their location is not determined upon. Though it is believed an agreement will be made with the Choctaws for the reception of all the Chickasaws among them, in the Country assigned to the former between the Red river and the Canadian. Still the attempt may fail, & therefore it becomes necessary in your permanent arrangements, to have in view a proper site for the eventual location of the Chickasaws.

A deputation from the Seminoles will probably visit the Country West of the Mississippi during the present season and while you are there. They have ceded their possessions in Florida upon the condition, that a suitable Country can be found for their residence in the tract set apart for the emigrating Indians. The person in charge of them, will be instructed to conduct the delegation to you, and their satisfactory establishment will form one of the objects committed to you.

The Ohio Indians, with the exception of the Wyandots, amounting probably to near 1500 persons, are under treaty stipulations to, to emigrate this fall. It is not known that any difficulty will occur in their establishments as their places of residence are fixed in the Treaties. Should however any dissatisfaction arise, you will investigate the subject, & make the best arrangement you can to dispel it. There are probably yet about 500 Indians in Ohio who will ere long remove. You will point out also a proper place for their establishment, near their kindred tribes.

There may be perhaps 1500 Indians, possibly 2000 in Indiana, Illinois & Michigan, who are yet to emigrate. Provision has been made at the present seſsion of Congreſs for holding a treaty with them, & for procuring their removal. The Commiſsioners, authorised to conduct this negociation, have been instructed to stipulate, that the government will furnish them with a suitable & sufficiently extensive country for their residence, to be selected under the direction of the President. That this stipulation may be carried into effect, should it be made, you will point out a place for their location - Those Commiſsioners have been further instructed, if these Indians are unwilling to cede their poſseſsions, without a previous examination of the Country, to make with them a conditional arrangement, allowing them to proceed to the region west of the Miſsiſsippi, and to satisfy themselves concerning its advantages

advantages, leaving the treaty to become absolute, should they eventually report favorably. If a deputation for this purpose arrive, while you are in the performance of your duties, you will endeavor to make a selection for them which will be agreeable

A Treaty will also be held with the Kickapoos, Shawnese & Delawares of Miſsouri, & with the Piankeshaws Weas Peorias & Kaskaskias of Illinois for the ceſsion of their lands in these States respectively. The Commiſsioners appointed to hold this treaty, will be directed so to provide for the location of these Indians, in the event of a succeſsful iſsue to their negotiation, as to interfere as little as poſsible, with the various important subjects committed to you. Genl Clark, who will be one of them, has a perfect knowledge of all the affairs relating to the Indians & the government has great confidence in his experience and judgement. He will be requested to correspond with you and to give you the benefit of his views. A copy of your instructions will be sent to him.

These constitute all the tribes or portions of tribes, for whom it is neceſsary to make provision, in the district aſsigned for the permanent residence of the Indians

You will

You will perceive that the general object is to locate them all in as favorable positions as possible, in districts sufficiently fertile, salubrious and extensive, and with boundaries, either natural or artificial, so clearly defined, as to preclude the possibility of dispute. There is Country enough for all and more than all. And the President is anxious, that full justice should be done to each, and every measure adopted be as much to their satisfaction, as is compatible with the nature of such arrangement.—

With a view not only to make room for the adjustment of existing difficulties and for the location of some of the tribes who are yet to emigrate but also to bring together bands which are connected by language and habits. I consider it expedient to effect a removal of the Osage Indians from their present reservation, to a district adjoining the Kanzas. You will open a negotiation for that purpose, and endeavor to procure an exchange upon reasonable terms. By the 5 Art of the Treaty concluded with the Osages June 2d 1825, certain reservations were granted to the individuals therein mentioned. As these reservations interfere with the permanent location of the Indians and as complaints upon that subject have already been made, it is it is desirable to extinguish the titles thus created. You will therefore endeavour to obtain the assent, for a reasonable consideration, of these persons, to a transfer of their claims to the United States. Should the Osages require it, you can make provision for carrying into effect the arrangement, authorised to be made by Genl Clark with the sanction of this Department, for the removal of the Hopefield band and for the payment of their improvements. Copies of the papers relating to this matter, are enclosed.

It is an important object with the government to establish a permanent peace among all the tribes, indigenous or emigrant, west of the Mississippi. The fear of hostility arises from the habits and dispositions of the Panis & Camanches and their kindred tribes. It is impossible for the Department, with the information before it, to point out the best mode in which these tribes can be approached and a final termination put to their hostile and predatory incursions. The whole subject is referred to you. You will take the best measures to effect the object, after having procured all the necessary information. I consider this among the most important subjects committed to you. By the Act of May 28. 1830. the government has granted protection to all emigrating Indians, and the pledge thus given can only be redeemed by the employment of a sufficient protecting force or by inducing all these tribes to live in amity with one another. This latter course is in every point of view the most advisable —

In any negotiation you may find it neceſsary to form with the Indians. The stipulations you may make will not be absolute but will depend upon the final ratification of the Senate.

In the execution of the duty respecting a plan for the government & security of the Indians you will report in detail all the information you can procure concerning their present and probable future condition, which can be useful in the determination of the questions of their government & intercourse. Your own judgement aided by such information as may be afforded you upon the spot, must guide you in your views of this matter. Its importance is apparent, as on its decision may rest the future fate of all these tribes. And in the great changes we are now urging them to make, it is desirable that all their political relations as well among themselves as with us, should be established upon a permanent basis, beyond the neceſsity of any future alteration. Your report upon this branch of the subject will be laid before Congreſs & will probably become the foundation of a system of legislation for these Indians —

I do not observe, in examining the Act providing for your appointment that there are any other Clauses, requiring particular remarks. The general objects of the law are plain & I trust you will find no difficulty in carrying them into effect —

The great question of Indian education is one which has produced much diversity of sentiment. I am anxious you should investigate the subject thoroughly & report your opinion thereon, together with any plan which may occur to you, for the instruction & improvement of the tribes. In addition to this, it is desirable you should examine the amount of the funds which, by treaty stipulations are applicable to the purposes of Education and report the best mode in which they can be expended. A general and practicable plan for the accomplishment of this object is very much needed —

You will also ascertain whether any of these tribes are desirous of commuting their permanent annuities for a limited one say not exceeding twenty years in duration. It is desirable to carry this measure into effect if practicable & if it can be accomplished without injury to the Indians. It appears to me that after they have commenced their agricultural operations larger payments than are now made to them will be useful, in clearing land and making improvements, and would

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soon enable them to support themselves comfortably. And I believe that ~~the division of small sums among them. for an indefinite~~ ~~[illegible]~~ this process would improve their condition more than the annual division of small sums among them, for an indefinite period The latter practice is injurious, as well in consequence of the mode in which the money is generally applied as by preventing the Indians from depending upon their own exertions

I enclose you copies of Communications from Genl Clark respecting a Claim of the Panis to a tract of ~~same~~ Country which has been assigned to the Delawares. This subject you will investigate and if you find the Pani Claim correct. You will endeavor to make such an arrangement as will be satisfactory to them The suggestions of Major Dougherty are entitled to weight, and the plan proposed by him is referred for your consideration. The measure intimated by Major Cummings of concentrating the Delawar Indians is also worthy of your notice. It is important, in the permanent establishment of the Indians, ~~that~~ the tribes should not be broken into fragments, but that the portions of each should be brought together. Your particular attention is requested to the existing difficulties between the Delawares and the Panis —

A part of the mounted Rangers, recently authorised to be raised by an Act of Congress, will be ordered to repair to Fort

Gibson, to attend you in the execution of your duties. And the Commanding Officer at that post will be directed to comply with any requisitions you may make upon him, with respect to the distribution of the troops & the furnishing of such facilities as you may require, during your continuance in the country.

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The Assistant Commissary at Fort Gibson will be directed to issue such supplies of provisions to the Indians as you may demand. But it is not thought that these need be very extensive, as it will not be expedient to collect the Indians from a considerable distance at that point.

General Clark Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St Louis and the different Indian Agents upon that frontier, have been instructed to afford ~~you~~ such aid as you may require and they can render, towards the accomplishment of the objects of of your mission.

Your Compensation will be eight dollars a day for every day employed upon this business, excepting however the time engaged in travelling, during which you will be allowed

Eight dollars for every twenty miles of travel. A Secretary will be appointed five dollars will be allowed a day for his services, and five dollars for every twenty miles of travel. These amounts will be adjusted upon your Vouchers, stating the time & distance, & certified by you to be correct.

Should you find it necessary to purchase provisions or presents for the Indians you will take bills of parcels thereof, regularly receipted, & you will accompany them with certified abstracts, shewing the distribution of the property purchased.

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You may draw upon the Department to the amount appropriated by law. But your expenditures, including your own Compensation will in no event exceed that sum.

You will keep a full journal of your proceedings, in which you will enter all your speeches, messages, and addresses to the Indians and their answers to you.

From the information before me. I am inclined to think "the perpetual outlet" as such useless. and that in your arrangements it will be expedient to include the Reservation so called. in the tract you may assign to one of the tribes. the Consent of the Indians interested in the outlet being first obtained.

You will please to examine the condition of the several agencies you may visit and report whether any reduction of the number of Offices, or of the amount of expenses be, in your judgement practicable

If you have opportunity, you will also please to inspect the Schools established on the funds of the Government and report a plan of management & instruction & such improvements as may occur to you

A number of medals & Flags for Indian Chiefs and Warriors. will be sent to the assistant Commissary at Fort Gibson, to be placed at your disposal

Col A P Chouteau has been for many years a resident in the Indian Country and is intimately & extensively acquainted with the Condition of the tribes. their mutual relations & habits, and the Government places great reliance

in

in his integrity and general intelligence. I therefore recommend to you on your arrival at the scene of your Operations, to consult freely with him, and to avail yourselves of the information he possesses and will cheerfully communicate. He has been written to upon this subject.

I have the honor to be &c
Lewis Cass

Fort Gibson Jany 6. 1833
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1 from
S. C. Stambaugh

Report of visit to Seneca and Shawnee Indians.

Hon. Lewis Cass Esq.
Secretary of War

Office of Commrs of Indian Affairs,
Fort Gibson, Jany 6, 1833.

To the Secretary of War,

Sir,

The Commissioners on Indian Affairs had the honor of advising the Department, from Fort Smith on the 22nd of December, of the organization of the Board, and the necessity existing for visiting the Seneca and Shawnee Indians, who had just emigrated to this country, under certain treaty stipulations.

The Commissioners arrived at the Seneca agency on the 26th ultimo, and immediately entered upon the business which called them to that place. They have now the pleasure of transmitting to you a Treaty concluded with the Senecas from Sandusky, who first emigrated, and the mixed band of Senecas & Shawnees who had refused to settle upon the land assigned them, by Treaty stipulations, requiring their removal from this. You will perceive by the Talk, had with the Chiefs in council, that some change has been effected in both the locations of these people

people; the reasons for which will be found in the "Journal of the Proceedings of the Council," enclosed, Marked, A. The Commissioners were satisfied not only from the representations of the Chiefs and Lieutenant Lane, but from other concurring information, that the land assigned the mixed band of Senecas & Shawnees, from Lewistown Ohio, on the west side of Neosho or Grand river, was not fit for agricultural purposes, and entirely unadapted to the wants & comfort of the Indians.

You will perceive by the Treaty, enclosed, Marked, B. that the former emigrants, called the "Seneca Tribe, from Sandusky," and the "mixed band of Senecas & Shawnees from Lewistown, Ohio," have united and become one Nation.— This arrangement will accord with the views of the government on that subject, and will doubtless be gratifying to you.— They have ceded by this Treaty all the lands claimed by them under former Treaties, lying on the west side of Grand river, for sixty thousand acres north of the present tract of the Senecas from Sandusky, & between the Grand river & the Missouri line. By this exchange the Senecas & Shawnees have received lands with which they are highly pleased; and which, from a personal examination made by the Commissioners, are deemed amply sufficient for them, in conformity with the benevolent views of government, in the permanent location of the Indians: the present number of the United Tribe not exceeding six hundred souls.

It is stipulated by this Treaty that the United States will "immediately erect a Grist & Saw mill, a Black Smith Shop, and furnish the necessary materials & tools" for the same, as provided by the Treaties made with these Tribes, on the 28th of Feby and the 20th July 1831: In the proceedings of the Council the reasons for this stipulation are assigned, which we conceive will be satisfactory to the government. The Commissioners consider it a matter of little importance to the United States whether these provisions, made by former Treaties with this people, be carried into immediate effect, or postponed until their lands in Ohio can be sold; as the whole expense, eventually, must be borne by the Indians, as stipulated by the Treaty. The sale of their lands in Ohio, has been earnestly urged by the Chiefs in Council, and unless some good cause exists for deferring it, the Commissioners would very respectfully recommend that they be sold with as little delay as possible, as the Indians interested might be much benefitted by an immediate application of the funds under their treaty arrangements, in commencing their agricultural operations in their new country.

You will perceive, by the 6th article of the Treaty, that one thousand dollars has been allowed for the losses sustained by these tribes, in emigrating, and for forage purchased by the last emigrants before they reached the Mississippi river. The Indians manifested much anxiety about these losses, which were principally in horses. Upon an examination of their accounts, the Commissioners stipulated for their final settlement on terms which they believe equitable & just: and as these claims were intended, by the Indians, to be made a matter of future negociation with the Department, in which considerable expense would necessarily be incurred, the Commissioners believe their adjustment now, will meet your approbation. An appropriation by Congress, to meet this allowance will be all that is necessary to carry the provisions of this Treaty into effect; as no presents were delivered to the Indians, or any expenditures made in negotiating the Treaty beyond the ordinary expenses of the Commission.

Upon reference to the several maps, defining the boundaries of the Country, on file in the War Department, you will discover that the land relinquished by the present Treaty to the government on the west side of Neosha river, adjoins the Cherokee Country on the north, and can be very advantageously disposed of in the final adjustment of the pending difficulties between the Cherokee & Creek tribes: and should it not be wanted for that purpose, other Indians to whom it may hereafter be assigned, must be greatly benefitted by being bounded by so fine and important a river as the Neosho. Independent of these considerations however, the change of location for the United Tribe of Senecas and Shawnees, secures to these people plain natural boundaries, which is highly important to these Indians and to the government.

The Commissioners would respectfully solicit your attention to the wishes expressed by the head Chief of the Senecas and Shawnees, on the subject of removing other remnants of their tribe, residing in New York & elsewhere, to this country. With the views of the government upon this subject, & the expediency of the measure suggested, you are best acquainted, and your decision will doubtless be satisfactory to the parties concerned.

In traversing the country between Fort Smith & the Seneca Agency, and thence to Fort Gibson, the Commissioners had an opportunity of examining the Country assigned to the Cherokees, over a distance of about three hundred miles: and from their own observation, & information obtained from farmers on the road, they are enabled to pronounce it a highly desirable Agricultural Country. – The soil is deep, rich and uncommonly productive – abundantly supplied with wood, and water, apparently from the purest springs, affords ~~innumerable~~ valuable hydraulic privileges.

The Commissioners do not recollect any thing more necessary to communicate, explanatory of the Treaty enclosed. But they would beg leave in closing this communication to give it as their opinion, formed upon safe data, that much trouble and expense would be saved to the government, by making no conditional locations, in negotiations for the removal of Indians hereafter. The country is much divided between extensive praries, hills and ~~bottom lands~~, and great care should be taken in locating the various tribes to make the quantity of each proportionate to their wants. This can alone be done by a careful examination made by the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians about to be removed, accompanied, when practicable, by a delegation of the Indians themselves. Their settlement afterwards upon the lands assigned them would depend upon no contingency.

With these views, the Treaty with the Senecas & Shawnees, is respectfully submitted to you, for the consideration & Confirmation of the President & Senate of the United States.

I have the honor, to be very respectfy
Your obt. St.
S. C. Stambaugh
Secty Comrs

Fort Gibson Jany 17. 33

From J. F. Schermerhorn

Requests his draft for $300 may be paid – Relative Indian matters –

Answered

Fort Gibson Jan 17th 1833.

To the Hon.
Lewis Cass
Secretary War Dept.

Dear Sir

The Commissioners of Indian affairs at this post had the pleasure to transmit to the department a treaty with the Seneca Indians & a Report & Talk accompanying the same by Mr West Sutler of this Post, which we trust have been received.

I was not a little surprized to receive a line from

the Department stating that my draft
in favour of "J. E. Hegeman" for $200
payable the 19th Inst had not been
accepted. I would ask whether there
can be the shadow of a doubt
whether I have this amount due
for services, after travelling about
(3000) three thousand miles since
the acceptance of my commission
& which states that I shall be
entitled to receive "eight dollars
for every twenty miles travel"!?
I shall extremely regret to learn
not on my own account merely
that this draft is not paid at
maturity. I was apprized of the
rule of the Department that
no advances could be made
to me & therefore was careful
to draw my draft payable at
such a time, as I supposed there
could be no doubt, that I had this
amount & much more due for services performed.

By the treaty with the Senecas I think a happy arrangement has been made for the Government, as we may want the lands west of the Neosho in our arrangements with the Cherokees & Creeks. I think from the terms of the Cherokee treaty, that Mr McCoy has run the ~~North~~ line of the Cherokees about six miles further north than the treaty warrants & which will give them on that line about 150.000. acres of land more than they are entitled to claim. I hope we shall be able to settle the difficulties between the Creeks & Cherokees at the council to be held on the 29th Inst. Make my respects to the President & Mr Herring.

With Great Respect
Your Humble Servant
J.F. Schermerhorn

Mixed Seneca & Shawnee

Senate U States —

March 2d 1833 —

Resolution ratifying the Seneca & Shawnee treaty —

United Senecas & Shawnees

Not printed — in 1 & 2d Sess

In the Senate of the
United States
2nd March 1833

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the United Nation of the Seneca and Shawnee Indians, concluded at the Seneca Agency the 29th day of Decr. in the year 1832.

Attest

Walter Lowrie
Secy Senate

0692

-St Louis July 13th - 1883

Sir

I have the honor to inform the department of my safe arrival at this place - Gov. Stokes is also here - the board will leave this in a few days for Fort Leavenworth where they will complete the arrangements for meeting the tribes on the Missouri in con-formity with their instructions. Gov Stokes and myself have drawn through the U.S. Bank a draft for $1000 dated 13th July at sight on the Secretary at War and shall probably draw $500 more before we leave - Perhaps it may not be exactly correct for only two of the Commissioners to draw, - but Mr Schermerhorn has return home on a visit and our outfit must be provided here. The majority of the board have presumed to make the necessary drafts which it is hoped will be duly honored, as being indispensable to the pro-gress of the Commissioners

most respectfully yours

H. L. Ellsworth

Hon. Lewis Cass
Secretary at War

Index.

Date 1833.	Subject	Page
Sept. 2nd	Kickapoo council concerning their land	4th
" 20th	Otoe and Missouri treaty and council	7th
" 23rd	Mr E's report do " " "	13th
Oct. 3	Omahaw council and petition	27th
"	Mr E's report do " " "	31st
Oct 9	Pawnee council and treaty	18th
Nov 2.	Mr E's report do " "	15th
Nov 8th	General Council to establish Peace	33rd
" 9 " 10 " 11	Council between the Pawnee, Otoe, Omahaw, Delaware, Shawnee, Kickapoos, Ottawas, Weas, Peorias	33 to 5.
" 15 " 16 17	Council between the Pawnees, Otoes, Omahaws, and Kansas in continuation of the above	53 to 61
" 18	Council between the Pawnees, Otoes, Omahaws, Ioways, Sacs and Foxes in continuation	61 to 63
" 21	Council between the Pawnees, Otoes and Piankeshaws	72
22	Agreement of Ioways, Otoes & Omahaws about delivery of Prisoners	71
Dec 4th	Council between the Pawnees, Otoes and the Osages	76
v. Nov. 18th	Private talk with the Kickapoos about their location, agent, & mills	74
"	Private talk with the Delawares and Shawnees about Whiskey &c	84

		Page
18	General Council between Pawnees, Otoes, Senecas Osages. Creeks & Cherokees in Treaty of Peace	86 to 96.
21	Council between the Osages & Commissioners about the Osages signing the Treaty of Peace	96
22	Council between the Osages an Commissioners Concerning treating for removal of reservation and Claimants band removing on to their own land	99

Sept 2nd A.D. 1833.

On 2nd Sept. Mr Ellsworth one of the commiſsioners hel a council with the Kickapoos at their village nea Fort Leavenworth — The Kickapoos were unwillin to delay longer for the arrival of the other Commiſsioners — The talk was as follows —

Mr E.) Friends and Brothers of the Kickapoo nation — The Great Spirit has permitted us once more to meet in council — When I was here before, I told you that the other Commiſsioners were expected to arrive. I have since learned that they have been taken sick We have all been equally instructed by your Great Fath I have little to say now. I wish to know if you have any objections to make against the treaty by which your Great Father has given you these lands — I have come to do you good and wish you now to tell m all that is in your hearts (no answer being made and the Indians being embarraſsed to know what to do Mr E. continued) My Brothers & Friends your Great Father saw that your situation in Miſsouri was not good and wished to give you a better place. Your Great Father held a council with you; in that Council your nation was consulted an asked what they wished to do. After a long time spent in talking, your nation signed a treaty to come to this place — The Chiefs and Braves signed the treaty with your Great Father — The name of Kishkoo occur in it. It was sent to ~~your Great~~ Father — He read it, to know if it was good for you. Your Great Father wished you also to be satisfied and sent men to examine this land. They did so and made alterations that were for your benefit. You will see by the treaty that your great Father has been anxious to make you happy. The engagements made have been fulfilled; and you have recieved the share of money promised you. Your Great Father promised to build you mills that you may have flour. He will do so the momen you fix upon a situation for them. He will give you hogs, corn and cattle whenever you seem prepared to receive them. Your Great Father has promised to give ou a blacksmith to mend your guns and farming utensils

He has promised to give you the worth of five thousand dollars every year in goods or money as you might choose and to furnish you with schools whenever they should want them. Your Great Father has promised to do all this for you on the land where you now live, and as you have signed this treaty will any of you rise up and say that it shall not stand good? Can you say that the land is not good? I have been over it and say it is good. I am your friend and have no interest to deceive you. If it were not as I told you I would not have said it. I will now tell you why I think your land is good. You are close to a great river and can send up and down whatever you may raise. You have nothing to fear from hostile indians for you are near a fort that can protect you. If you raise corn or chickens or stock of any kind you can sell it at the fort; there you will always find a good market. I have not much more to say. I am glad you have so good a place assigned you. I have visited other indian tribes and do not think I noticed any having so good land as that belonging to the Kickapoos. Your Great Father hopes you are willing to live here. It is his wish that you should all [illegible] together as friends and brothers and cannot approve of the tribe's ever being separated. Where else could you go? There is no other land for you. The Shawnee Indians will not permit you to remain on their lands. Look over your lands and find a place for settlement and your Great Father will make good all his promises to you. The Great Spirit knows what has been said is true ——

Mucahtewishah. All you have said is truth. But there has arisen among us many parties: we cannot agree. I will tell the reason. I will let you know all that is in our minds. I call the Great Spirit to witness. He that sent us into the world to live well also wanted every thing to be done right. We know that you are our friend and are anxious to see us righted in all our concerns. We wish to call you Father. It is hard that we cannot get ours settled in a proper way. We know that the G

Spirit has sent us into the world to live as Brothers that the Great Spirit hears me this day. All that we want is that our young men and women may be pleased as well as ourselves I am not trying to deceive you, the Great Man that rules the world knows this. I only want to tell you our ideas. The Great Father should not think hard of our warriors My own wish is that all should be done in order. Our Father we wish you to listen attentively to our requests. We know that when you would hold a treaty with us Red Skins you wish that the land got from us shall satisfy you. We believe you have come to settle with us in a just and proper manner that all may be pleased and satisfied - I would not hide from you what our young men have in their minds. The Great Spirit hears what we say we do not wish to dispute and quarrel but to settle all things in peace. Hear what the young men have told me. that they would not be satisfied but with that land where a Mission is placed on the Osage River. Our party of the Osage River are now telling you what is their wish. It is the desire of our party to get that land if it could be got. It is also the wish of our Chiefs It is in the fork of the river. We know that the land belongs to no one It is but a little place. I wish to let you know that our young men and the Chiefs do not agree as formerly. One wishes one thing another another. Some would go to the Prairie where there is game. We are like fish in the water we jump at whatever is thrown to us. I cannot get settled. We know as you said that it is the wish of our Great Father that this land should soon be settled You are our friend and will listen to us. We are afraid on one account. We are afraid of the wicked water brought us by our white friends We wish to get out of its reach by land or water I hope that if we could get that piece of land that we should live there as well as here on account of that dreadful water. I ask you as a favor to pardon me if I have said any thing wrong

{Mr. E (in reply) I have listened attentively to all that has been said I am glad you Consider me your friend. I have Come a great distance to see you and my other red friends. I have Come to ask nothing from you but to do you good. Let me now talk with you about those things which your Great Father intended to do for you. I know what your Great Father thinks. He wishes all the tribe to live together. Your Great Father Considers the Kickapoos a brave nation and wishes all their warriors to live together. In no instance has he Consented that a tribe should divide. You ask for the land lying on the Marais de Cygne that land has been promised to others. Your Great Father has asked all the Red men on the other side of the Mississippi to Come over this side and live and some will be settled on this land. The Creeks and others and all the Red men are Coming over, ~~and all the Red men are coming~~ so that it is impossible to give you this land. Three or four different parties are on the road to look at it. You have made two objections to your present situation. the want of Game and the introduction of the Wicked water. In regard to the first it was obvious that game will soon be gone when all the other Indians shall have Come over. Your Great Father is going to help you in another way, by supplying you with Cattle and farming utensils. The Wicked Water of which you speak has been carried two hundred miles further into the Country. Your Great Father was very sorry when the Wicked water was brought into this country but he will stop it, and will send Judges to try those wicked men who brought it in Your Great Father will not divide the annuities. The Mills must be built here, and every other provision of the treaty fulfilled for the present. I advise you as friend what to do. I advise you to come and settle on this land where your Great Father will endeavor to make you happy. I will come and see you again and tell your Gr. Father all your wishes. Still he knows that many of the tribe are well satisfied with their land.

{An Indian} The place we want has not been taken up yet by the Menomonees

{Mr. E. Many other tribes are coming over and these must be supplied; the Potawatomies and others. had you gone to that land you would have been among strange tribes and could not have been happy among a nation of another language.

{An Indian} The tribe of whom you speak has got other lands

Mr. E. every piece of vacant land is required to satisfy the many Indian Tribes now on their way from the other side of the Mississippi. and I hope when I write to your great Father I shall be able to tell him that you all feel satisfied

{The Principal Chief (to the tribe) I recollect what has been agreed to by council and treaty last year. I was the first to come and settle on these grounds after the others had signed the treaty. I then thought that the minds of all these were made up. The land is good and we like it

{Mr. E. It is now proper that you should come to an agreement among yourselves. matters should be settled one way or another I hope you are now all of one mind.

{Kishkoo You have heard what is our own wish about the land on the Osage River without that we cannot be satisfied I do not say it merely expressing my own wish but that of our young men and women

{Mr. E. Your Great Father would be angry should you go to the Osage River. He wishes to save you from trouble; to suffer you to go on that land would only be deceiving you. The speakers on this occasion in the opposition have all signed the treaty to come here. Should you now advise your young men against it, Your Great Father will hold you responsible for the Consequences. If any are opposed to the treaty let them say so I will give their names to their Great Father —

{Kishko. There is one Chief who is not here who is opposed to it

{Mr. E. Is there any here present opposed to it?

{Kishkoo} I am opposed to it. I am afraid that my women and children will freese in the winter here. Many of our young men and Chiefs have opposed it in my hearing. I heard last fall after the treaty that we must come on these lines. Early in the Spring I started to speak with Gen Clark. I told him I was not satisfied nor had been; that I had nothing to do with what had been done that. I wished that piece of land on the Osage River. Govenor Clark told you could give us other land.

{Mr E. We have power to settle the affairs of the Indians but it is impossible to give you any lands below, as they have all been settled otherwise. In my judgment and as your friend I tell you this is the best place for you. Is there any thing more?

{Kishkoo} Nothing further except I am afraid of the Cholera and on that account desired to go out and live on the Prairie

{Mr E. If you intend to go to the Prairie merely to hunt and will come back and settle on your lands On this understanding you have my Consent to go.

{Kishkoo} We have only thirty Camps here now only a few have come over the others are on the other side of the Kansas River on the Shawnee lands occupied I believe in drinking and rioting

{Mr E. I hope the Chiefs will lend their influence to bring them all over here.

{Kishkoo} I suppose what has been said will be sent to our Great Father— we will wait for his answer

{Mr E. You must come on your lands I now speak the sentiments of your Great Father — Finis

Edward A. Ellsworth
Secretary pro. tem.

Sept 20th 1833

Talk of Mr Ellsworth with the Otoes and Missourias at their village on the Platte the 20th Sept 1833

Friends and Brothers of the Otoe Nation. The Great Spirit has protected me on my way to meet you. I am come from the big waters of the Great Ocean. Your Great Father has sent me to talk with you. Listen to what I have to say. I come as your friend, to do you good I would not injure you if I could. I wish to see you all happy. I rejoice to see you and your families enjoy so good health. I am glad you have so good a friend present with you as your agent Mr Dougherty. He loves you and will not deceive you. Your Great Father has full confidence in him and believes him a good man and so do I. If you doubt what you had better do, ask his advice — You are now in an unhappy condition. The game is going off, and will soon be gone. You must depend upon cultivating the ground. You must raise corn, beans and other things or perish. Your Great Father knows this, and wishes to help you. He wishes you to select a good place where there is plenty of timber water and rich land and there build houses of logs in which you can live summer and winter, and not wander about as you now do. Your Great Father will send you men to shew you how to build these houses. Other Red men have built these houses, and like them very much. You will need farmers to help you plough and fence your fields, so that each lodge can raise as much corn, potatoes, squashes, beans and other vegetables as is wanted. Your Great Father will give you two farmers for five years to work with you if you will work yourselves. You may wish to have your children go to school. Your Great Father will give you teachers to reside in your villages where your children may learn to read and write every day. Your great Father will give you 500 dollars for ten years for this purpose if you will send your children to school. It is hard for you to pound your corn

There is an easier mode; to grind it in a mill. Your Great Father will give you a mill where a horse can grind all you want in a short time. You have now five hundred dollars in agricultural implements. This payment will cease in seven years. Your Great Father will continue this payment ten years longer. Your present annuity of twenty five hundred dollars will expire in seven years. Your Great Father will continue this annuity ten years longer. You will need Stock Such as Cattle and hogs. Your Great Father will give you one thousand dollars worth when you settle down in agricultural districts but this Stock will be placed in the hands of farmers for your benefit untill you Shall adopt laws that will render it Safe to place the Same in your hands. All this is promised you only upon the Condition that you locate yourselves in Convenient agricultural Situations and till the ground for a living. Now let me tell you all this will make you happy. Your Great Father wants you to live in peace with all the other tribes and hopes you will immediately make peace with all the tribes hostile to you. He wishes you to make war no more but if any difficulties arise between you and other tribes to refer them to such an arbiter as your Great Father Shall appoint. Brothers. There is a piece of land below the little Nemahaw which will be of little use to you if you pursue agriculture and this land has been Claimed by other tribes. To remove all difficulties Your Great Father wishes to know if you are willing to cede to the United States all your right to the land lying South of the little Nemahaw and running westerly with said river to its head branches and thence in a due west line as far as you have any Claim. This is all I have to say - Tell me all that is in your hearts. If you like my talk and agree to what I have said you will now say so in council

Reply of the Otoes in full Council of the nation all the Chiefs and warriors present. The Chief Selected to deliver the Sentiments of the natin ~~spoke~~ as follows

My Father — What you have said I believe is true because you have it written as the words of our Great Father My Father I feel confident I shall obey the comands of our Great Father We are in the habit of doing So My Father. I believe our great Father does pity us, for we see and feel what he does. Our Master of Life we know does us good, but we cannot see him. Our Great Father we can. Sometimes we doubt who is best to us Our Great Father or the Master of Life Our Great Father sends us things and we see them Our Master of Life also sends us things also but it seems like a dream we cannot see them. We are all well pleased that Our Great Father pities us and we thank him There are Chiefs in our Country who hear the words of our Great Father and do bad. It goes in at one ear and out at the other. I think it is not the case with us. We think my father we can boast of obeying our Great Father. Since he has told us not to war, we have kept peace with all the near tribes — Before, our young men were always making war. — Our Red chiefs around are fond of war. We used to go to war then, but before we heard the words of our Great Father, when we met white people we did not hurt them. My father some years back some of our families used to go down to those lands you want and hunt to feed their children. But as my Father says, the game is gone and we ought to go to agriculture My Father — Our Great Father has sent us word he pities us and he is now helping us and he only asks that little piece of land below the Little Nemauhaw. All our nation are willing to give it.

{Iaton the head Chief} My Father we won't trouble you with long Speeches We all agree with that man who has Spoken If you have got what you desire we are glad and will not trouble you with longer Speeches

Mr E. I will prepare the treaty for signature and I now give you notice that a fat ox will be killed in the morning to be distributed among your lodges. Some goods will be distributed on signing the treaty

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Articles of agreement and Convention made at the Otoe Village on the Platte River the twenty first day of September 1833. between Henry L. Ellsworth Commiſsioner, in behalf of the United States and the United bands of Otoes and Miſsourias dwelling on the Platte

Article 1

The said Otoes and Miſsourias cede and relinquish to the United States all their right and title to the lands lying South of the following line. viz. Beginning on the Little Nemahaw river at the north west corner of the land reserved by treaty at Prairie du Chien on the 15th of July 1830 in favor of certain half breeds of the Omahaws, Ioways, Otoes, Yancton and Santie bands of Sioux; and running west with said little Nemahaw to the head branches of the same and thence running in a due west line as far West as said Otoes and Miſsourias have or pretend to have any claim

Article 2.

The United States agree to continue the present annuity of twenty five hundred dollars granted by said treaty of Prairie du Chien to said Otoes and Miſsourias ten years from the expiration of the same viz. ten years from 15 July 1840.

Article 3

The U. States agree to continue for ten years from said 15 of July 1840 the annuity of five hundred dollars granted for instruments for agricultural purposes.

Article 4th.

The U. States agree to allow annually five hundred dollars for ten years for the purposes of education which sum shall be expended under the direction of the President and continued longer if he deems proper. The schools shall however be kept within the limits of said tribe or nation

Article 5th

The U. States agree to erect a horse mill for grinding Corn and to provide two farmers to reside in said nation to instruct and assist said tribe for the term of five years and longer if the Presid thinks proper

Article 6th

The U. States agree to deliver to said Otoes and Missourias one thousand dollars in Stock which shall be placed in the care of the Agent or Farmer until the President thinks the same can be safely delivered to the Indians

Article 7

It is expressly agreed and understood that the stipulations contained in the 3rd 4th 5th 6th articles are not to be fulfilled by the U. States until the Otoes and Missourias shall locate themselves in such convenient agricultural districts as the President may think proper nor shall the payments be continued if the Otoes and Missourias shall abandon such location as the President shall think best for their agricultural interest

Article 8

The Otoes and Missourias declare their entire willingness to abandon the chase for the agricultural life, their desire for peace with all other tribes and therefore agree not to make war with any tribe with whom they now are or shall be at peace but should any difficulty arise between them and any other tribe they agree to refer the matter in dispute to some arbiter whom the President shall appoint to adjust the same

Article 9.

The U. States agree to deliver the said Otoes and Missourias the value of four hundred dollars in goods and merchandise which the said Otoes and Missourias hereby acknowledge to have receiv'd

Article 10. This Convention or agreement is to be obligatory when ratified by the President & Senate of the U. States

In testimony whereof the Commissioner aforesaid and the undersigned Chiefs and warriors have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals at the Otoe Village on the Platte River at the date first above written

In presence of us

E. A. Ellsworth Sec. pro. tem.
Jno. Dougherty Ind. Agt
Ward S. May M. D.
John Dunlop
John T. Irving Jr.
J. D. Blanchard.

Henry L Ellsworth

Jaton his + mark
Big Kaw his X mark
The Thief his X mark
Wah ro ne saw his X mark
Rah-no-way-wah kah ra his X mark
Gra tah ni kah his X mark
Mah skah ga hi his X mark
Nau cha ii zay his X mark
A sha tah hoo his X mark
Ra he gah his X mark
Wah ne min kah his X mark
Cha wah che ra his X mark
Pa che ga he his X mark
Wah tcha shing a his X mark
Pa che ga he his X mark
Mun to mia his X mark
Gra da nia his X mark
Mock shiga tona his X mark
Wah nah sha his X mark
Wosh kah maney his X mark
Cha ah grah his X mark
To he his X mark
O rah kah pe his X mark
Wah a ge hi ruga rah his X mark
O ha uh che gi suga his X mark
I m kah tesh a his X mark
Meh sun way his X mark

Report of the Treaty

Otoe Village on Platte Sept 23. 18

Sir

Inclosed herewith is a treaty made with the Otoes and Missourias on the 21st day of Sept. instant and the talk which preceded the same

After arriving in this country and conversing with the oldest white settlers and especially with Mr Dougherty agent of said bands & Mr Papin I found the Indian title in said bands good much father south than the line marked as the nothern boundary of extinguished land title The last treaty of extinguishment was made with the Kansas the 3rd of June 1825. But the evidence is satisfactory that the Otoes attacked the Kansas at their old village on Missouri near Independence creek — drove them from their village and took possession. The Kansas never afterwards occupied that ground but pitched their tents 60 or 80 miles distant on the Kansas River. — The claim of the Otoes might therefore conflict with the title of the Kickapoos whose location extends north of Independence Creek. The numerous half breeds who have a reservation on the Missouri between the Great and Little Nemahaw have at present no outlet west. To obviate future difficulties I made the inclosed treaty to the Little Nemahaw in a North west course; this treaty together with the treaty I hope to make with the Pawnees, will extinguish the Indian title to a large tract of rich land but much deficient in timber — Permit me to remark I have done no more for the Otoes (the Otoes & Missourias are here called Otoes) than humanity and justice require. The Otoes seem perfectly willing to abandon the chase and adopt an agricultural life. The game is almost gone. Allow me to say that with ten good hunters on the way from Fort Leaven to this place a distance of 175 miles we were able to kill only 2 deer and 2 ducks. The appalling fact must now be admitted. The Indians are brought to the last extremity — They must till the ground or die. This is the only alternative. They have entreated and begged for agricultural assistance. In granting their request I hope my doings will meet the approbation of Government

The Otoes are the particular and most intimate friends of the Pawnees — The civilisation of the former must have a happy effect upon the latter. The Otoes have just returned from a hunt in conjunction with the Pawnees They are now gathering a few bags of Corn and preparing to disperse along the bottoms of the Missouri ~~among the Cedar regions of the south~~ to obtain a subsistence through the winter — I only add all I have done is Conditional and predicated upon the agricultural operations of the Otoes — I have great confidence in the speedy civilisation of this tribe —

with improving health I remain yours
respectfully and obediently
Henry L. Ellsworth

Hon. E. Herring
Ind. Comm
Washington

Edward A. Ellsworth
Sec. pro. tem.

Fort Leavenworth Nov. 2. 1883

Sir

I have the honor to inform the department of my safe return last evening to this post after an absence of two months and also to enclose a treaty made with the Pawnee nation. The tour has been an arduous one, but I hope it will prove useful. It was a fortunate circumstance that I did not delay my departure from the Fort to a later day as I arrived only in time to meet the four villages of Pawnees and Otoes before the absence of a long winter hunt. The treaty has been signed with perfect unanimity by all the tribes and the utmost satisfaction expressed. The Indian title is hereby extinguished to a large section of country and the battle ground of the Pawnees Delawares and others after remaining awhile a common hunting ground may become the abode of more comfort to civilised tribes. The Platte River now forms a natural boundary for the Pawnees on the South. The Grand Pawnees will soon remove their village to the north side of the river; their present situation being on the South bank of this stream. In consequence of the sudden withdrawal of the rangers from this post and the prevalence of the cholera among the infantry, I was deprived of an escort. I entered the Pawnee nation with only 3 soldiers being compelled to send back 5 after a march of 175 miles in consequence of a scarcity of provisions. I was received with much kindness and treated with equal hospitality. The Pawnees had long been expecting to see the Commissioners sent by their Great Father. They listened attentively to all I had to say; expressed their confidence and attachment to our Govt their strong desire for peace among red men and their willingness to accede to the proposals made them. The bone of Contention between the Pawnees and Delawares will now I trust be removed; as the land ceded by the U. S. to the Delawares and claimed by the Pawnees is with much other embraced in this treaty. The country ceded by the Pawnees and Otoes must contain several millions of acres as the Platte extends even to the Rocky Mountains. There will be found a deficiency of timber but many of the streams have fine bottoms covered with timber and also excellent mill seats. I have taken much responsibility to act as sole Commissioner without special instruction but the hostile position of the North Western bands seemed to require the immediate intervention of a peace maker. I visited each tribe at their respective villages and carried to each their portion of goods though the treaty was made at the first village where a general Council was held.

I cannot but anticipate the most favorable results from this treaty and the one with the Otoes especially connected as they are with the present exertions for peace with the long contending tribes

I am happy to inform the department that about 100 Indians comprising a delegation from the Pawnees. Otoes & Omahas has accompanied me to this place, to meet the neighboring tribes and settle all existing difficulties. The Pawnees. Otoes. & Omahas have already agreed to refer future claims to such commission as the President may appoint and not to make agressions or injuries the cause of war. At the Pawnee nation I had an opportunity to meet some Pawnee Picts & Kioway Indians residing on the South side of Red River now on a visit to the Pawnees of the Platte. From the Mexican Indians I have gained much information relative to the number of red men on the South side and contiguous to Red River, their connection with the northern Indians and their general hunting route. I cannot particularize here. Permit me however to remark the Indians on the South side of Red River are anxious for peace with the Ind's of the U. States. & I believe I have prepared the way for a Conference with the Mexican Inds with little or no expense to the Govt. The Pawnees on the Platte aided me much to hasten the interview. Mr Bean the agent of the Sioux is here at present & I shall endeavor to arrange for a meeting between the Sioux and Pawnee at a future day. The Sioux are scattered and greatly molest the Pawnees by stealing their horses. 100 horses were stolen by the Sioux from one of the villages the evening before my arrival there. I anticipate the assemblage of the Paducahs, Iotans and other wild Ind's of the N. West through the Pawnee tribes. It will surely be a happy day when a general peace is made among the Indians of our own country. The expense of holding the Council I have mentioned, is trifling. The assemblage of delegations from so many tribes at this place will be attended with more expence, but this is unavoidable. I shall use all economy consistent with the attainment of high objects in view. The Talk with the Pawnees will be forwarded in a few days. Gov. Stokes whom I expected to meet here has gone to Ft. Gibson, where I presume the board will be formed by the presence of two of the Commissioners and Mr Stambaugh. Having invited the Inds to this post under the expectation of of forming a board here, I am now constrained to assume still further responsibilities in acting alone, and must claim the kind indulgence of the Department.

October 9th 1833

The council here will probably be composed of the Pawnees, Otoes, Omahas, Ioways, Kickapoos Shawnees, Delawares, Kanzas, Peorias, Piankeshaws and Weas - after this council it is proposed to take the delegation of the 3 first mentioned tribes to visit the Osages

With the highest respect I have the honor
to be yours &c
Henry L. Ellsworth

To the Hon. E. Herring
Ind. Commiss

Edwards A. Ellsworth Sec. pro tem

Mr Ellsworth talk with the Pawnee nation

Friends and Brothers of the Pawnee nation

The great spirit who protects us all, has kindly permitted us to meet this day. I have come a great distance to see you. I am happy to behold your four bands all meet together like brothers - I thought it best to ask you to assemble here, tho' I intend visiting each of your villages before I return home. Your great father has sent me to talk to you. Listen to what I have to say. Your great father lives a long distance from you, yet he loves you as well as the Osages & Delawares who live near him; and he is equally desirous for your happiness as theirs — Your Great father wants to have all his red men live in peace and make war no more. He does not believe that you prefer war to peace, but will be disposed to make peace a settlement of all difficulties & shake hands with your enemies. Yourselves & the Delawares have long been at war. You have claimed that the Delawares trespassed upon your lands. When your G. father gave the Delawares their lands he did not know ~~as~~ that you claimed ~~it~~ any part of it — He is now anxious to remove the difficulty, and is willing to aid you in agriculture and give you goods if you will cede to him the lands lying south of the Platte river. You have land ~~enough~~

that is good without this. Your G Father will permit you during his pleasure with other friendly indians to hunt on the land you cede, while it ~~is not~~ remains & shall not be unassigned to any other tribe.

Your G Father knows the game is every year becoming more scarce, and will soon be gone. When the game is gone, what will you do? You must then cultivate the ground, or starve. The Otoes and Omahaws with whom I have talked, have agreed to give up the chase, work on the land. build themselves log house, raise cattle, corn, beans, potatoes, squashes, & other things. You are nearer the Buffaloe than they are; but the buffaloe will soon be a great distance from you. You will I am sure be happier at home there than on the chase, if you can have enough to eat. Now if you are willing to work on the land, your great Father will give you farmers, to assist you. He will give you cattle & hogs, and with a few breeding hogs you will be supplied with abundance of pork, if you do not kill the pigs too soon. He will give you axes, hoes, & ploughs. He will give you mills, in which you can grind with horses, all your corn. He will give you schools, where your children may learn to read & write like white mens children. Other red men, are learning their children, and I wish the Pawnee children to know as much as the rest. He will give you blacksmiths to reside in your villages. All these, will make you happy. But you cannot enjoy these advantages, unless you will remain in the village to protect the blacksmiths, farmers, teachers &c. When peace is made with the Delawares & Osages, there will not be much danger. I hope a peace will soon be made with the Sioux. Your great father will to do it as soon as he can, if you are willing. I am your friend. I come to do you good. I will not deceive you. You have a good friend here, Mr Dougherty your agent. He loves you and will not tell you to do anything wrong. ask his advice, if you doubt what to do.

Your G Father thinks he brought a good man. So do I. You have also here your old friend Mr Papin ask his advice also.

Brothers, I am sorry to know, that the Delawares have destroyed the village. You have however rebuilt it again. I am sorry too that your enemies have killed any of your nation. I hope peace will soon be made, and you will have war no more; and that your women & children, can remain safely in your village, when the warriors are absent on the chase. Tell me, all that is in your hearts. I have done.

First Chief of the nation (of the Grand Pawnee tribe)

My Father, I accede to what you ask; I am glad to accept the proposition. My Father, I am glad that our Grand Father knows where we live and pities us, and is going to help us: for my part, I am not only willing, but glad to accept your proposition. My Father, I am in hopes, now things will be changed; that the Whites, will not do as they have done. They go around us, to get to the mountains, and Mexico, because they are afraid; but now, I hope, they will come to us, as to a home. All the Pawnee chiefs, have heard what you have said, and I hope they will agree and be happy, and be no longer miserable and poor. I am happy, My Father, to see my young men, so willing, to hear the words of their Great Father; and now you speak his words, I hope they will receive more readily. I hope they will do better, and better, every day after the words you have spoken to them. We know you have come a great ways; and that is the reason you see so many young men crowding in, more than we wanted, but they wished to see you. As for the young men of my village, I speak for them. They desire peace, and would eat out of the same bowl with all nations. My Father, If I am known & respected among the tribes, I thank you white people. I am

always [illegible]

always trying to make peace among the tribes; because it pleases my Great Father. My Father; we have been travelling, like men sick, and dying, but your arrival, and the words you have spoken to us, have resusitated all, and we now feel very happy. I hope the young men, you see crowding the door, have heard, and will obey, what you say. I shall remind them of it often, when you are gone. We are all glad my father, at what you have said, and I hope all will see you mean to do them good. Even if each could get a little thing from you a nail or any thing it would remind them and make them remember you. What I have said to you My Father is true. I call the master of life to witness, all is true. I thank you my Father, for what you do to us, and hope you will send the proffered aid as soon as possible. We view your promises as certain truth, as much as if we had the substance now in our hands ~~now~~ I believe every thing you have told us, is true. At present, we look like persons, who have passed through a burning prairie. we are black. our robes are dirty, but I hope we shall soon dress ~~like~~ other tribes. We are poor, and in great need of what you offer us. All these chiefs, and braves, on this side, I have conversed with and I believe they think as I do, and will be under great obligations to you. Let us know my father, what you will do for us. All are anxious to see it. (i.e. the treaty) My Father you have come a great ways, and have come to do us good. We would be glad, could you commence giving some of those things next spring. Look among these people; they are dirty, & greasy, and need your help. Black Smiths, my Father we would like near at hand. It is a great distance to go to Missouri for little things. I am glad of course to have a shop any where, but would like it nearer.

I thank you my Father, all the Squaws and Children thank you, it is a great day of rejoicing among them all. I speak for my village; they are all glad, and though we never saw you before, we love you right off. You desire of us, just what I wish myself. You cannot want peace, more than I do. My Father I find nothing more to say, I am so glad, I forget half I had laid up to say.

{Little Chief" (head chief of the Tapage tribe}

My Father, what my Chief has said, are the exact sentiments of my breast. I am willing to abandon the Chase, and the land, for what you offer. My village, is not here; but when I return, I will tell my people, all that you have said

{Mole in the Face (head chief of the Republican tribe}

My Father, I have nothing further to say. All my relations, have spoken; and I perfectly agree with them

{Spit Fire (the head Chief of the Loup tribe}

My Father

The Chiefs, who have preceded me, have spoken the truth; and my sentiments. If you wish that land my Father, you can have it. My Father, I am anxious to become acquainted with you. You my Father (Mr Dougherty), believe the Master of Life, put you on earth, to help us red skins. He has put us on the earth, poorer than you. I am glad you have come to help us. And I hope my Fathers, you will commence in the Spring, that we may have plenty to eat. We get into difficulties, oftentimes, by going to the South ~~country~~ white men. I hope, we shall now see them coming to our village. Heretofore, the White people, used to steal around, in passing us, but now, it will not be so. I am glad my Father, and will repeat, all you have said, to my young men. I feel happy my father, and those young men feel like laughing. I hope from this time, they will laugh, and cry no more. We would like to know, when, we may look for the things you promise us. We are all going to the hunt again, and in an opposite direction from you; but we shall think of you, and I hope, for some of those good things coming, on our arrival back {Mr E} I have a few more words to say — Brothers It makes my heart glad, to find, you take the advice of your Great Father so readily. I have not only heard, all you said, but, have had it committed to paper. You have asked me, when, you shall receive your annuity. I have made a treaty, with the Otoes, and shall now, make one with you; and it will be sent on to your Great Father. If he thinks it right, as he probably will, he will send on the annuities. I want to say a few things, with respect to the Blacksmiths, &c. &c. Your Great Father, will give farmers, and blacksmiths, in your villages, immediately, if you will stay, and protect them. If all the villages, will not stay, and protect the persons, and property offered them, that village, that does it, shall receive their portion of the advantage. If the village, will leave a party, to protect the farmers, &c Your Great Father, will give, 25 guns, to each village, to help protect them, from hostile bands. Your Great Father, wishes you, to select, a few from each tribe, to accompany me down, when I return to Fort Leavenworth, and make peace. You may consider this subject. A treaty, will be ready for you to sign in the morning. In the mean-time, let me say, this is a happy day; and an ox will be slain, to give you a feast. Tomorrow, also, some goods, will be delivered to this villages; and then, I proceed to the other villages, and carry them, the portion, assigned to them.

Edward A Ellsworth
Sec. pro. tem.

Articles of agreement and Convention made this ninth day of October A.D. 1833 at the Grand Pawnee village on the Platte river between Henry L. Ellsworth Commissioner in behalf of the United States and the four Confederate bands of Pawnees viz Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Tapage, Pawnee Republics and Pawnee Loup residing on the Platte and Loup Fork

Art 1st } The confederate bands of Pawnees aforesaid hereby cede and relinquish ~~all~~ to the United State ~~all~~ their all their right, interest and title in and to all the land lying South of the Platte River

Art 2 } The land hereby relinquished so far as the same is not and shall not be assigned to any tribe or tribes shall remain a common hunting ground during the pleasure of the President for the Pawnees and other friendly Indians who shall be permitted by the President to hunt on the same

Art. 3 } The U. States in consideration of said cession and for the purpose of advancing the welfare of said Pawnees agree to pay said Pawnees annually for the term of twelve years the sum of forty six hundred dollars in goods at not exceeding St Louis prices as follows to the Grand Pawnees and Republican villages each thirteen hundred dollars, and to the Pawnee Loups an Tappage Pawnee tribes each one thousand dollars - annuity to said Grand Pawnees is in full remuneration for removal from the south to the north side of the Platte and building again

Art 4 } The U. S. agree to pay to each of said four bands for five years the sum of five hundred dollars in agricultural implements to be continued longer if the President thinks proper

Art 5 } The U. S. agree to pay one thousand dollars ~~a ye~~ for ten years for schools to be established for the benef of said four bands at the discretion of the President

Art 6} The U. S. agree to furnish two blacksmiths and two Strikers with Shop, tools and iron for ten years for said four bands at an expense not exceeding two thousand dollars in the whole annually

Art 7} The U. S. agree to furnish each of said four bands with a farmer for five years and deliver to said farmers for the benefit of said nation one thousand dollars value in Cattle and other Stock - But said Stock is not to be delivered into the hands of said Pawnees until the President thinks the same Can be done with propriety and safety

Art 8} The U. S. agree to erect for each of said four bands a horse mill for grinding Corn

Art 9} The Pawnee nation renew their assurance of friendship for the white men, their fidelity to the U. S. & their desire for peace with the neighboring tribes of red men. The Pawnee nation therefore, agree not to molest or injure the person or property of any white Citizen of the U. S. wherever found and not to make war upon any tribe with whom said Pawnee nation now are or may be at peace but should any difficulty arise between the said nation and any other tribe they agree to refer the matter in dispute to such arbiter as the President shall appoint to settle the same

Art. 10} It is agreed and understood that the U. S. shall not be bound to fulfill the Stipulations Contained in the fifth, seventh and eighth articles until said tribes shall locate themselves in Convenient agricultural districts and remain in these districts the whole year so as to give protection to the teachers farmers stocks and mills

Art 11} The U. S. desirous to show the Pawnees the advantages of agriculture, engage, in case the Pawnees cannot agree to remain and protect their domestic interests to break up for each village a piece of land suitable for corn and potatoes for one season and should either village at any time agree to give protection required said village shall be entitled to the benefits conferred in the fifth, seventh and eighth articles

Art 12} In case the Pawnee nation will remain at home during the year and give the protection required the U.S. agree to place twenty five guns with suitable ammunition in the hands of the farmers of each village to be used in case of an attack from hostile bands

Art 13} The U. S. further agree to deliver to said four bands collectively), on the execution of the treaty the amount of Sixteen hundred dollars in goods & merchandise and the receipt of the same is hereby acknowledged by said bands

Art 14} These articles of agreement and convention shall be obligatory and binding when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States

In testimony whereof the said Henry L. Ellsworth Commissioner and the Chiefs and head men of the four confederate bands of the Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Tappage, Pawnee Republicans, and Pawnee Loups have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals on the day and year above mentioned.

Signed sealed & delivd in presence of — Henry L. Ellsworth
Edward A. Ellsworth Sec.
Jno Dougherty Ind. Agt — Shah re lute riche his + mark
A. L. Papin — Grand Shon gah tah he gah his × mark
Wm. S. May M D — Pawnee Pe tah lay sha rho his × mark
John Dunlop — Ah shah o kah tah kho his × mark
John T. Irving — Blue coat his + mark
L. La Chapell Int. — Repub Lay shah rho tah re ho ro his × mark
Pawnee ah sha lay kah sa hah his × mark
Lay sha ke re pah kay his × mark

Tappage Pawnee
Little Chief his + mark
Sah ho pah ge tah ag his × mark
Ah ke tu we he ku te gay his × mark
Shah cah lay sha rho his × mark

Pawnee Loups
Big Axe his + mark
Middle Chief his × mark
Spotted Horse his × mark
Big Soldier his × mark

Edward A. Ellsworth
Sec. pro. tem.

27

October 3rd AD 1833

Council with the Omahaws

Mr E} Friend and Brothers of the Omahaw nation
It is now a hundred sleeps since I left home to visit you.
The Great Spirit has protected me on my way, and I
am glad to see you at this time. I am come from your
Gr Father to talk with you in council. Listen to what
I have to say — I am your friend — I do not wish to
deceive you. I want nothing from you, but I wish
to do you good and see you all happy — Brothers
your Gr Father knows you are unhappy. he knows
the game is scarce and will soon be gone. He is
sorry for you, and wishes me to tell you, that you
may still live and be happy, like the white man.
But if you wish to be happy, you must cultivate
the ground, and not depend upon the chase. If
you will raise corn, potatoes, pumkins & raise
cattle, and hogs you will always have enough to
eat — your present situation on the prairie is not
good. you had better select a good place near
the Missouri, where you can have wood, and timber plenty
to fence your fields, and where the ploughs and
other agricultural implements can be brought —
to you easily on the river. you can also send away
all the corn you have to sell. Many of your Red
Brethren sell great quantities of corn, and you can
raise some to sell if you choose. If you are willing
to till the ground I will ask your great Father
to give you cattle and ploughs and other things
also a horse mill to grind your corn, and if
you will reside in your village and protect
your friends and property. I will ask your great
Father to give you a blacksmith, to reside in your
village where you can get work done in a few
minutes. I will ask him to give you teachers to
learn your children how to read and write. Other
Red Men are learning their children, and it is a good
thing to learn. Brothers I am glad you have so good
a friend as Mr Dougherty to advise you. he loves
you and will never deceive you. ask his advice.
He knows what is good for you. Brothers, your Great
Father wishes you not to make war, but refer your settling diff
to an umpire. You may defend yourself when attacked however

If you will open your ears to this talk you will be happy. Tell me now Brothers all that is in your hearts

Big Elk head Chief } My Father my heart is so glad that I perspire. I feel it coming through my Skin My Father I never have been talked to in this way before, and I feel so glad it seems as if Somebody had run something through my heart. My Father you think we are people, we are not, we are wild beasts of the prairie. You cannot think how glad you make us my Father. When I return and tell my village all this they will turn the palms of their hands the way you have gone. My Father you say we are a people, then from this time I'll be a wolf no longer, but be a *man* As you say My Father it is true the game is gone. We all disperse to gain a trifling Subsistence. My Father you Speak to us of war, you have pity on us in so doing, but I want you to have pity on others also. My Father here (Mr Dougherty) pities us and tries to prevent war. My Father there are a great many paths leading from the Omahaw village, and I never travel far, on one, without Stumbling on the bones of some murdered Omahaw. My Father I will look up to you for advice, I do not rely upon red Skins they are a canoe gliding swiftly down the Swift-waters (i.e. Miſsouri) now, they go on beautifully, but in a moment they touch some concealed thing, and are bottom side up But you - *you* are a great thick iron Spike, deeply driven in the ground. We can lean against it and know ourselveves to be safely Supported My Father I am dying and cannot see all these things accomplished. Yet Could I but see it begun I ask no more. I could Sleep in peace. We will go now and live on the Miſsouri where there is plenty of wood and water

Mr E } I am glad to hear your talk; your intended place on the Miſsouri is good. You wish me to talk to other tribes about war. Your Great Father has told me to see all the other tribes, and make an universal peace. I hope the time will soon arrive when no one

one shall tramp on Omahaw bones. All you have said I shall tell to your Gr. Father, and I advise you to sign a petition to him to help you. I am anxious for peace I therefore would wish one or two of you to accompany the Otoes & Pawnees to see the Delawares and others. If you will go, we will get the Delawares. Shawnees, Kansas, Ioways and many others to smoke the pipe of peace and friendship together

Big Elk } My Father We never go to war with any of those people, and I wish you would excuse me in person. I must take care of my people. They are factious without me. My Father my plan for the winter is this. The Pawnees and us are very great friends and old friends, but for the last 2 or 3 years we have been cold to each other, I must stay myself this winter and make great friendship again, but I will send this man to represent our nation. Any kindness done him I shall consider as done myself and nation I am glad to sign a petition with the Chiefs

Second Chief }. My father I have not a great deal to say, but what I say shall be thanks to you. Some men run about to get better things than I can but I am fat and go to get good things but cannot get them till I fall in with white people. Now the road is chalked out by kind white people, we will do our best. I will build a house next to my brother the Elk's, and will live near him. I may not be able to explain all these things, but I will listen to the advice of Elk, I will drop corn with him myself. I am glad; for the Indians above will hear about it! My Brother the Elk has appointed this man to go with you to smoke peace. I willingly agree with him

Iron Eyes } All say they are glad, but I and that old lame man I think are more so; for now we shall not die as —but I know I am dying for I am very old. I have wondered where they would put me; but I think I know the place now How I would like even at my age My Father to cast away four years to see what will be doing then. All that the Chiefs say is true.

Omahaws Petition

To our Great Father the President of the United States The Chiefs and Warriors of the Omahaw nation of Red men in behalf of our tribe humbly represent; that the Omahas reside far up the Missouri river, that they are the friends of the white men, and love to open their ears to the advice of their Great Father. The Omahas are a brave people, and were once numerous and happy — They are now few and unhappy. Once there was buffaloe Elk & deer plenty. But the White People have killed some and our Red Brethren who have come near here are killing what is left; so that the game is now almost gone — Must we die so soon? — Our Grand Father has sent a good father Mr Ellsworth to talk to us. He has told us we must work and cultivate the ground; then we shall be happy. Our friend and agent Mr Dougherty has told us the same It is good talk for us. But we have no cattle. We know not how to work as white men do — We send to our Great Father, who takes care of his Red Children, to ask him to give us some cattle, some farmers and potatoes and other seed to plant and then we will not go to the chase but live at home as our great Father tells us to do

We are willing to locate ourselves on our lands where our Great Father thinks is best for us to live for agricultural purposes. Our Father and friends who has talked to us here, tells us to send our Children to School, to learn to read and write as white boys and girls do. This we like very much, and wish our father would send us some good men to live in our villages and teach our little children. We want them to learn and will send them to School. Our father here tells us not to make war any more ~~war~~ but if we have difficulties with any tribes to refer the matter in dispute to some person whom you shall appoint — this we are willing to do — Will not our Great Father help us that we may again be happy. and have enough to eat. and our women and children not starve and die when the Cold winter comes?

names of the chiefs omitted

Report to the Department

Otoe Village on the Platte Oct 8th 1833

Sir

I have the honor to transmit through your department a petition from the Omahas Ind's to their Great Father. The Omahas reside about 60 miles west of the Miſsouri on the Elk horn. Their number is estimated at 1800. Their present location is on a prairie with few agricultural advantages. I have urged them to locate themselves on the Miſsouri; where there is fine land and timber. They readily consented to this, and are anxious to give up the chase and pursue an agricultural life. They reside in their village but a short time. In the Spring they plant a little corn and spend the summer in the Buffaloe grounds. They return in the fall to gather the crop if any there be; and spend the winter on the bottoms of the Miſsouri. The chiefs have been divided on the subject of location, but all now unanimous. Their consent to abandon their old village is the best evidence of their sincerity of their professions. Their story is simply told, and will I trust induce Congreſs to grant some aſsistance. I did not feel willing to enter into a treaty with them obligatory on the U. S. to pay money, as the gratuity could so properly be refered to the discretion of the Govt. I would most respectfully recommend an appropriation sufficient to purchase some agricultural implements & some stock. also furnish two farmers and erect a corn mill. The agreement of the Omahas not to consider agreſsions from neighboring tribes a cause of war, but to refer the difficulty to some umpire appointed by the President is one important step toward civilization.

I have only to add what I have remarked to yourself before, that the game is fast disappearing. The Indians are brought to this stern alternative — to till the ground or starve. They cannot become farmers without aſsistance

The present Shows a favorable moment, to bestow Charity on the unfortunate aboriginees. I rely with much Confidence on the Civilization of this tribe if adequate means are used

I am most respectfully yours &c.
Henry L. Ellsworth
Commissioner for Indians West

Hon: E. Herring
Ind Comms.
Washington

Edward A. Ellsworth
Secretary Pro. tem

Grand Convention for making Peace Nov. 8th AD. 1833

Friends and Brothers

The great Spirit, who governs all the affairs of men, has permitted us to meet on this occasion. When I look around me, and behold so many brave men and warriors of different tribes, assembled to make peace, it rejoices my heart. I feel glad, and forget the fatigues and dangers through which I have passed to reach this happy moment.

Brothers — I am sent by your great father to express to you, how much he wishes your happiness, and the means he advises you to pursue to obtain it. Open therefore your ears. I will tell you plainly the views of Government, and what I have done for your good.

You know the difficulty which has so long existed between the white men, and the red men, when they live in the same State or territory. There, the red man is unhappy. Your great father, has therefore determined, to place all the red men (if they will consent) in a country by themselves, where no white man can reside, except, such as are admitted to trade, and give instruction. This then will be your country. Here, you may enjoy all the blessings, which the white men enjoy in their country.

The game on which many of you have depended, is every day becoming more scarce, and will soon be gone — You will then be brought to the alternative, either to cultivate the ground, or starve. Your great father knows this, and is desirous to aid you, by giving instruction how to work, and the means to work with.

It is probable all this land around here will soon be occupied by red men. The tribes here, will be numerous and ~~happy~~ powerful. Many tribes are coming from the east side of the Mississippi, well supplied with guns, and much larger than yourselves. To prevent any injury by one tribe against another, your Great Father has said, to all who come, if you live here, no one shall do you an injury, for I will protect you. This promise he has made, and must fulfil.

Your Great Father would not permit his white children to scalp and destroy each other; and why should he not prevent the red man from killing each other - The white man and the red man are equally his children, and he loves them both - Their skin may be different: both are brothers; alike immortal.

Brothers - Remember that many benevolent men have long felt anxious about you - They feared you would never be happy - But it rejoices their hearts to think, your great father is now trying to help his red children, by separating them from the white men. Other means have been used. This seems to be the last great effort that can be made for you - You could not live with white men and be happy. It now remains to be determined whether you can live alone and prosper.

This is a responsible day for the chiefs. Upon you my brothers and the braves who surround you, depend the happiness of your tribes. You have been great in battle and gained glory. But there is a higher glory that awaits you - that of making peace. The Great Spirit looks down from above with approbation, when you forgive your enemies and extend your hands in friendship. Yes, my brothers, if your villages are saved from the flames, and your women & children from the scalping knife; the glory of the rescue will be yours! To you they will point while living, as their deliverers & benefactors; and when you are dead, your name will be remembered as honorable, never to be forgotten.

Brothers - When I came to this country, your great father told me to visit all the tribes, and look at the country where the red man lives; to see if they were at war, and if they were, to make peace between them. I have visited & seen the chiefs of each tribe. Some I have found at peace and others at war. I heard of villages burned & destroyed and scalps frequently taken from the enemy.

The cause of war between some of you I will notice. The Pawnees discovered on their ground red men, strangers to them in hunting, yet claiming the land and hence made them enemies. The Delawares were their strangers and thought as the land was given them by the United States the title was good. When the U States gave the Delawares their land they did not know that the Pawnees claimed it. I therefore went to the Pawnees and bought of them the land in dispute. The difficulty is now removed. The Delawares can now enjoy this land without fear. I have too obtained a good common hunting ground for all the red men, who conduct well, and preserve peace. You can now if permitted by your great father, go with safety on the land, south of the Platte, where the Pawnees and Otoes have hitherto claimed the right to hunt alone. The Otoes have relinquished all the land south & west of the little Nemehaw. If peace is now made the Pawnees will be glad to meet you on this great hunting ground, as friends & brothers.

Brothers - Having made this purchase and removed the original cause of war, I invited the Pawnees, Otoes & Omahaws to accompany me to this post to establish peace with their enemies & make war no more. I have assured your enemies if they would come with me - you would treat them well - that though your warriors were brave in battle, they would be good friends in peace. I rely fully on your civility & kind treatment to all who come to visit you on this errand of peace. And now brothers will you make peace & be happy? Will you shake hands & smoke together? Will you try to keep the chain of friendship bright? Many of you have suffered and desired revenge. But let me say to the Delawares and their grand children, that brave men more numerous than you, have travelled a long distance at my advice to meet you here. Remember the Pawnee ruins, the desolation of a whole village are yet before them. Their houses have been burned. Their crops have been destroyed - their women & children (three times as numerous as the above) driven to suffer in the woods through a long cold winter. Still, I trust and hope the Pawnees are for peace. Many too are the brave men killed by the Pawnee arrow. This was done in war. Brothers what has been done forget & forgive. Charge not to the Pawnees more than they have done. Others there are clad in skins who hunt on the Buffaloe ground and seek your scalps. Charge not their crimes to the Pawnees of the Platte. Let me tell you that the Pawnee Picts who live on the south side of Red river are a different people – so very different; that their language is not the same & that even now, there is but one man among the Pawnees of the Platte who can understand the Picts of the south.

If Peace is made, let signal of stripes & stars be agreed upon between you – This is the flag of the white men of our nation. Let none who shows you this flag, be considered an enemy, untill he attacks you – then it is your duty to defend yourselves.

Before I sit down, let me tell you, your great father is trying to make peace among all the red men – He hopes you will soon be at Peace with the Indians of the mountains, those upon red river & the Sioux and others of the north. Will it not my brothers be a happy day, when you can plant your corn or pursue the chase and lie down in safety at night? Remember the life of the red man, as well as the white man is short at longest. A few days more, and we shall be gone. Our places will be occupied by others – Let then the past be forgiven. Let the arrows fly no more.

Let the gun & the hatchet – the bow & the quiver rest with the scalping knife, awhile, and see if the red man is not more happy – Remember too – That man cannot raise to life again, the dead – Let him then not hasten the living to the grave!

I have done – It now remains for you to say, whether you are willing for Peace – If your answer is in the affirmative, I will hereafter propose some articles of agreement, that you may the better remember your obligations to each other.

Pawnees} My Father this is what I have long been hunting for I have long since desired this. I am glad. My Father look around; there are no clouds to be seen your words therefore cannot be false. I have heard good words from you my Father, and I hope to sleep sound. It is true my Father we had our village burnt & our young men slain, but I threw all that behind me, before I started. I look now upon all those people as my brethren

Delawares} My Brother and friend what you say is very good: My Brother it is advisable for us Red Skins always to be at peace. My Friends (the Pawnees) I am glad to see you. we will give our hands without any hesitation. you are at home you shall be treated with hospitality. What I say, you hear also from my Grand Children, they all tell you the same thing. If the Great Spirit spares us till tomorrow we will talk about our friendships when we see each other again.

Otoes} My Father I am friendly to all these people already, and have nothing to say I once met some of these people when I was going to war, but I knew they were the friends of the white people, and did not hurt them, but ate with them in peace. All these are my relations except the Osages and Sioux there is not a nation existing with whom I am not at peace.

Omahaw} I am just sitting here my Father enjoying all this. I have shaken hands with all these people before, and will do it again. We always were relations and friends all here present The Sun is low my Father let us adjourn

Nov. 9th.

Delaware} My Grand Children we have now determined what to say to the Pawnees My Brother and Friends I take you by the hand this morning and am glad to see you. The Great Spirit has permitted us to meet as friends. My Brothers when I heard your speech yesterday, it did my heart good to hear how friendly you talked. You advise me to peace and to be friends with all red men. and I now commence in my talk to those men

My Pawnee friends and Grand Children I am glad to see you well to day. I received a few words from you yesterday and I was very glad to hear you. It has been 80 years since I listened to the White people and if you will follow our example no doubt you will be wise and wealthy after awhile. This day we will take our hands in peace. we are now in peace if any break the peace the Whites will witness it. The Speech you receive from the Delaware and their Grand Children, and if this peace remains firm for three years we will make it stronger and weve smooth the road between our villages. This tobacco when you begin to smoke it, it will affect you and change your hearts from hatred to friendship. This is the Speech of our Chiefs and our Grand Children, and is identified with this wampum which is called a Speech. When you come again you must bring this with you next year, that it may prove you are desirous of peace. This is all I have to say to you. I am glad All our grand children are now friendly. our peace is now so strong that no individual can break it

Shawnee} My Grandfathers and all our Brethren have met in council today. It is the wish of the G^{t} Spirit we should meet as friends today. Brothers after studying about peace we are pleased with your words. We are at peace now and we shall be happy. Brothers I tell you what our father (Mr E) has said is conducive to our happiness. Brothers those persons believe what the whites tell them and they are all in peace. Since we have listened to the Whites we have been friends to the east & west. the north & south; to all nations. Since we have listened to them we have been of the same family with our Brothers. I have not much to day. I repeat what my Grand Father has said. We shall meet again, and you will shew this token of friendship. You and we are now one people. Brothers, remember the time he has set for us to meet. I shall be glad to see this belt (wampum) which I now give you again. Brother here is tobaccoe for you from all your different villages; when you begin to smoke it, you will believe what I your brother has said to you, to be the truth. My Friend Otoe and you Omahaw when I first met you you were a party going to war. Brother when we met together you have heard what our Gr Father had said and we made friendship together. It was the wish of the Gr. Spirit at our first meeting that we should make peace; since that we have always been at peace. All my friends, now we are met to make peace. Let us make peace. It is all I have to say. After you (Otoe & Omahaw) have smoked this tobaccoe your friendships will be stronger.

Weas} My Brother Pawnees, I want you to be some thing; to have houses like ours and then be happy and live well, and do not think hard of me, if my speech is small. I have not enough for you all (wampum representing a speech) I think all are my friends here with whom I have made peace, for it has made me happier and when we meet let it be as brothers. Our Gr Father has brought us here to day let us smoke and be at peace. Our Gr. Father and the Pawnees are making peace & I wish to help them all. I can today. Brother Otoes & Omahaws I have not much to say. As my father says we are all of one heart. You are always friends with us & we here to renew our friendship.

Peorias} My Father (Mr E) what you told us yesterday pleased me very much. We are still always, and never trouble any body. We always think with our Grand Father the Delawares. As our Gr. Father & the Shawnees have made the peace. Let us agree to keep it lasting. The Weas and us are always friends. Brother Pawnees this is all I have to say. My Grand Father the Delaware Chief spoke for us all this morning.

Mr Ellsworth} As it is growing dark I will close with a few words. In six days God made the world and all things in it & rested on the seventh - This is the white mans sabbath - Your Gr Father does not hold council on the Sabbath neither do I. The council is therefore ajourned till monday morning.

Kickapoo Prophet} My Brother Pawnees, now that all the five tribes have finished speaking – I will speak – My Brothers we have heard what is the wish of our Father, and our Grand Father that we should all be united – My Brother I understand you when you come to speak and put your hands upon your hearts – I understand all this, you speak from the bottom of your hearts, but still there is a little which has not been done, as it ought to have been done – My Brothers the Pawnees, we have heard from our Grand Father who sent our father, this man to us. we have heard that it is his wish, that we should shake hands, and be in peace with each other – My Brother Chiefs, I am very glad that we have come together, to talk and to live in peace, but we have never told each other of our habit of stealing, which may cause us to loose the hand which we have taken – I am glad to hear what our Grand fathers the Delawares have said, that they will agree to what our great father the President wishes us to do, that we shall not be hostile to each other, nor spill each others blood – For my part I promise that I will not steal your horses, nor when I meet you will I kill your men, but will live in peace with you, as our Great Father and Father wish, this also is the wish of my Tribe –

My Brother it is not only myself that I am trying to do good, but it is my young men, our women and children, that I am urging to do good as our Great Fathers wish, I am urging them to act well, that they may go to their beds without fear – It seems that by pointing to heaven, we have called the Great Spirit to witness that we will act well, that our people may sleep without fear – And I hope that the Great Spirit will spare our lives, that we may live in peace –

My Brother Chiefs, I am very glad that we have met together in Council – I see nothing dark before us, but all appears clear, and I believe that it is ~~it~~ because we have met for peace, that the Great Spirit has made the days clear for us to meet together— My Brothers, I am glad and pleased that we have talked together, and that the Great Spirit has permitted us to speak together— In speaking, we have called the Great Spirit to witness, and I hope that, that witness will make the peace strong— And I am glad that our Grand Fathers the Delawares and our Brothers the Shawnees are inclined for peace, and that the Great Spirit has made the days clear— My Brothers, I am pleased to hear you, and to see you point to that great one who rules the world— I am trying to lead my people to him, and I hope you will try to lead yours there too— He did not put us into the world to steal from each other, but to live in peace— It was this that I wished to speak about— I did not hear you promise not to steal from us, and this was the little concerning which I said that I wished to speak My Brother Chiefs, I am very well pleased at what I have heard you say— I will listen to you, I will try to follow, I will try to put away all hostility, I will try to make my young men act better, and I hope when the time shall come, that we shall go to your village, that the paths will be clear, and that you will let us come in, in friendship, and we shall be no more hostile— And I hope it is not me alone, I am speaking of, but I hope, that, when my young men come to your village, and open your doors, that you will receive them as your own young men— And when your young men come to my village, I will receive them as my own, and will do my best for them— My Brothers, I am well pleased at what our Brothers said and what our Father told us, that the Great Spirit made the world in six days and rested on the seventh. I was well pleased to hear this, and will try to follow him; I will work six days and rest on the seventh, and will address him on the seventh and ask for his blessing, and that he will bless the whole world— This is the reason that I will try to do my best, I will listen to my Grand Father, to hear that he wishes us to look to the Great Spirit and teach our Children to pray and open my ears, to our Great Father who wishes us to look to that great one for help. I was glad my Brothers surprised at what I heard my Father says that we should open our doors, and sweep out our houses, and leave nothing wicked within and hanging about, that every thing may be clear for our brothers to come in. this was the wish of our Great Father that we should live together. Hear you, my Brothers it is my wish that our seats may be kept clean for our Brothers to come, and my wish that the fires may be well kindled, that they may never go out when our Brothers and Grand Fathers the Delawares come in.

My Brothers, it is not only that I wish, that those things in which you cook may be clean, but that your Kettles and Spoons may be clean, that when you go to get water it may stand clear, and that the Kettles in which you boil your hominy and meat may also be clean, that nothing shall be in our way, this is my wish and the wish of our Great Father. The reason that I told you of cleaning your dishes is this, that whenever every thing is clear, my young men will not be afraid to go any where, they will not be afraid of being caught, nor will my Brothers the Shawnees, nor my Grand Fathers the Delawares, nor the Kaskaskia nor Peorias. I hope my Brothers, that when my young men go out to hunt, for many of them think that they can only get their living by the end of the gun, and many of them do get their living & for their dear little ones by it - And I hope that when you meet in the hunt, that you will reach your hand out to them straight and not crooked as you used to do, and that when we meet together, that your Kettles and Spoons will be clean, and that when we hunt together, that our Kettles and Spoons will be the same - I hope that when our young men are out in that way, and see any thing, they will go to bed without fear, and that they will get up as they go to bed, and that they will do nothing, and that there will be nothing the matter with them and any other tribe - I hope my Brothers, that these Pawnees, who are my nearest Neighbours, will tell the others they have friends, and that it is

the wish of Grand Father and Father, that we should open our doors to one another— I wish you would tell your Neighbours this— My Brothers and friends I recollect you pointed to the Sky and said, see how clear the Sky is; there are no clouds in it— I hope that the Sky will always be clear when our young men meet that they may see each other without trouble—
My Brothers, as I mentioned a while ago, that after the five tribes had spoken, I would speak, what I have spoken is the wish of my tribe— Our Grand Fathers the Delawares are older than us, and therefore should have more sense, than we young men, but this is the wish of our tribe.—

Quick-quah-tah My Brothers, you have understood what my little Brother the Kickapoo has said. We love him he has drawn me out of a dark place, he came to me and helped us and our women, he taught us to call on the Great Spirit, I never go to my bed without calling on the great Spirit, and in the middle of the day I pray to the Great Spirit, and this good man has taught us to do this, and the reason we have not spoken, nor the Pottawattomies is because he is our leader and speaker for us.—

Pawnee Long Hair— My Father— it is true you have spoken and I have heard you— my forefathers never heard such talk, and we have long been wishing to hear it; and have heard it now— What you have said is true My Father, what you have said we will endeavour to live up to, and we now look upon those men as our Brothers— My Father, it is true, those people have sense, but we are on the Prairies living like wild horses, but still we have a little sense It is true my Father, that when you catch a wild horse on the Prairie, it takes all you know to stick to him, but if you hang on you render him gentle— The other day I was not broke, I was kicking up with a rope around my neck, but now I am broke and you may ride me where you please— My Brothers you are all my Brothers now— Here is my Father, we are here together eating his Provisions— My Father it is true I did not know them till now, I heard them spoken of but it was at a very great distance I say I did not know them, I have met a few of them upon our land, but we were afraid of each other they were afraid of us and we of them. — To-day we know each other, we see each other, you look at me and I at you, we are friends and Brothers, you are well dressed and we are poor — You saw my Father when you come to our Village, how it was burnt to ashes, and nothing left of our Corn but a few short stalks without Corn upon them — You heard that they had killed our young men it is true but before coming I rubbed it all out, and threw it behind me — We also killed some of their young men without knowing it, But this is forgotten and we are now Brothers — My lodge is rebuilt but not well, and when they come there they shall have something to eat in it — My Fathers and Brothers, My relations are now looking out on some high hill, waiting for us, to hear some good news, and I intend to carry it back to them Here is your speech, I will hold it tight in my hand till I reach my Village, and will give it to them, and they will all raise a yell of joy on receiving it — Yes my Brothers you are rich and well clothed, while I am like a wolf that is running about the Prairie looking for food without finding it — My Brothers I love nothing but peace, ever since the grass grew last Spring, I have been making peace, I have been to the mountains, I have brought the Omahas to my village, I like peace because I like horses to ride — My Fathers and Brothers, all these Chiefs and Braves of my people are glad, that we have met here, and give each other our hands — If you should ever get hungry come over and see us, we are not rich we are poor, as you see us, but come and we will find something for you to eat. We are all well pleased, We are going to take these talks home and the tobacco we will take to our Village and our people will smoke them — My Father and Brothers what you heard is true, but we have not yet got through, we have yet a fence of our own to make we have yet to accompany our Father further. My Brothers I am poor and not so wise as you are, But I have hopes in the routine of life that I will yet grow wiser- Yes my Brother the master of life seems to have put us Pawnees on the earth for nothing except it be to get some corn and bread- I am glad my Brothers that we have met this day, and at what we have done- My Brothers here we give you a piece of Iron, (bridle bits) we have told you that we have nothing worthy your receiving, yet take it, and when I see it again, I hope to put a horses head to it-

The Bad Indian- My Father, my Brothers, you see my arm, it is the arm of a child, these are all children- My Father you see all these children here, there are no old chiefs among them, the old ones are dead, and none but the young ones are left, but notwithstanding that, do not think that a child is speaking to you; I am no child- I am young and small, but dont think I am a child; I am old enough to learn, and as long as you continue to teach me, I shall learn- I have been listening to your words yesterday, and the day before and the day before that- I have been constantly listening and all these people have been anxiously listening- I am glad my Father to find friends in these people- I am glad to hear you, and hope you will continue to talk to me- I am glad my Brothers, I call you all my Brothers, and you are all my Brothers, my Father taught me what to do, he found me running about like a man, who knew not what to do, and he has taught me- My Brothers, all we have heard is truth, and I give you my hand as a friend- I am glad my Brothers I have but one heart on the subject we are all friends to-day, and if you wish to come and eat with us, come and do it now, and do not put it off- My Brothers, I am well pleased, and all these people are, and whenever people come to us, we go out to meet them at a great distance, and take them into our lodges, and give them plenty to eat so much so that some have runaway in the night- My friends we are poor, as you see; we have nothing good, we have things which ~~you~~ we think good, but you would not think them good, but come and see us, the best thing we have is a horse, and our horses we give with a good heart- At times the Pawnees are poor they have no wood, they travel through the Prairies and find nothing there; We have heard the white men speak of you, that you have a great deal of sense, and are rich like the white men, but we have never seen you till now. My Brothers, I have heard that you sold your lands to the white people for instruction, and that they would show you how to get rich. We have done the same and hope that we shall become ~~like~~ white men, like you. My Brothers, we must forget all the bad deeds we have done, you have the advantage of us because you met with the whites before us. We hope soon to become like you. My Brothers. If we meet on this land which we have sold to our Father, and we will probably do so, as we both hunt; If we meet and I rush towards you, so you rush towards me, until we meet when we will shake hands and set down and smoke, and if my lodge is nearest, do you go with me, and if your's is nearest I will go with you. Dont think I am a Child although I am so young, I see you looking at me, but my White Father is master of me, therefore I am not a Child. Your speech will go from my village here it will be sent for, I am not going myself. I am going on further with my Father to other nations to hear more good words. My Brothers this piece of tobacco will go home with it. I have some poor relations, some Chiefs and some Braves, and when they cut it up and smoke it, they will throw up their hands and thank you in this direction. I have nothing to give in place of this Wampum something should be given, but I have nothing here that is good. That is all my Brothers that I have to say at Present.

Blue Coat. I am glad my Fathers at the doings of this, that we have become brothers to the people who have been strangers to me. I have listened to your words, and I am glad that you have spoken to these persons in the manner you have. My Father spoke to me, and I concluded to come and see my strange Brothers, although I left my women and Children without a hunter, and it is probable that they are starving now I am gone. I call you all by the name of Brothers, you and all the bands, and I take you by the hand tight, and I thank the master of life that he brought us here and gave us the opportunity of doing so – My Brother I have given up this tract of land country to my white Father, come and hunt upon it, I intend to hunt there and to keep upon the Hills, where I can see at a great distance, and if I see you, I will come to you and we will smoke together, and I intend to keep my bowls, and spoons all well washed. My Brothers, here is your speech in my hand I am going straight home as fast as I can – The eyes of my friends are tired with looking for your speech, and they shall have it as soon as I can carry it – My Brothers these Chiefs and Braves are all glad at the good words they have heard, and on the first good day, if any of you wish to see us, come over and see us at our village – My Brother these that have spoken before me have spoken all that I have to say and if I should speak longer, I should only repeat these words – My Brother we have travelled far we are black & ugly there is nothing good about us, I have nothing good my friend except this rope we value it, when our friends visit us we give one end of it to them – We like'd to handle ropes when our friends the Kickapoos meet us, again we hope to find that rope in your hand (referring to the use of the rope in bridling horses) –

Republican Chief – I wish to say a few words, These others have spoken before me, and left me little to say – My white father governs me, any thing that he wishes me to do, I do it – For my white Father brought me here to listen to good words; I am happy that I came to hear them, I am pleased to have such Brothers as they appear to be – I am glad that we have talked together – The people of my village are sure to meet you in their quarters – We shall now meet in friendship – My Brothers take notice of me and wish me well, we are ~~now~~ sure to meet – for I and my people are accustomed to hunt in your neighbourh. that we meet in peace – My Brothers here is a piece of yellow Iron I have had it so long that I am attached to it –

love it so well that I wish to see it again, and soon when we meet at another time.

The Big Voice. The Master of Life is looking on us again while we are talking to our Brothers I shall say but a few words- Whose fault is it if I have come down here, but yours- I am glad that I am done with my brothers, yet to eat and I hope with them. Yes my Father I always listen to your words, and the words of the whites, and what they advise. These are my relations and friends, and although we live in different villages we are the same people and when one goes to make peace, you always see the others trailing in behind to do so too. I am glad my friends that we have shaken each other by the hands, lets shake their hands and keep at it, and hold each other by the hand- I am glad my Brothers to hold your speech in my hand, my people shall get it as soon as I can carry it to them and it will make them all glad together. My Brothers it was my white Father who brought us to speak to you, and I am glad of it. I live at the far end of the village, our villages are the farthest off, we are called the wolves. My Brothers you have been instructed by our great Father, and now he is instructing us, when the grass comes up in the Spring, before it grows long come and see us we are called the wolves.

Potan. A man that never did any thing bad in his life has but little to talk about. These are my friends, and they are all my friends and what have I to say?" My Great Father has been instructing and I am all the time following him, and stuffing it in my ear- You are rich and well dressed, you can read and write, and are white people, although you look a little red, this is not the case with us, but we are trying to learn, and will perhaps catch up. I speak exclusively to the Kickapoos, Delawares and Shawnees, when you come I will open my lodge and ~~you~~ I will receive ~~him~~ you, and will get ~~him~~ you as soon as ~~you~~ I can seize hold of ~~him~~ your hand. This is all I have to say; as I am no great speaker-

Omaha Chief. The Omahas always loved the americans and every day increases ~~it~~ their attachment. I am not a great Chief, but a Great Chief sent me, and I have found the Americans, as I always expected. My friends I have been twice down to St. Louis, and have seen most of you, although I do not recollect your faces, I then thought you a good People, and I think the more so to day, than I ever did. My Brothers you gave me something you call a Speech, I call it a road, and I mean to stretch it to my village, I hope you will travel in that road. I have considered myself an american ever since I was a Boy, and now I am old, and to show my attachment to the Americans, when they were at War with the British, the Ioways sided the British, I stepped over and brought in two of their Scalps to show my attachment to the americans.

Snawannock (Delaware). My Brothers, I want you to listen to the Speech of your friends the Delawares I will not talk any thing about Corn fields; you know very well why I destroyed them. I am glad my Father, that you have commenced instructing us to make peace, you have said that you would take away all those black clouds which hang over us. I am glad that you have instructed us how to do it, and I am glad, that I have heard from these Pawnees their friendly talk. You advise me to be in peace with all these people, I will do so, I am going to present my friendly talk to them. The Pawnees all the Chiefs and the Braves. Our Brother and your father pities us to see how we treat each other, and that is the reason he instructs us how to act. Pawnees, the treatment you have given us I will throw that aside, as you have said, that you will throw behind you, all the ill we have done you. I let you know now that I will throw every thing aside, the tomahawk, which I held ready to strike you with, and the Knife which I had sharpened to scalp you for the wrongs and the weeds shall grow over them you have done us, I will bury in the ground ~~and the weeds shall grow over them~~. It is right we should listen to the advice of our Brother.

You Braves we must no longer talk of War, we will drop it, and will depend upon our chiefs to strengthen our peace, and we will no longer meddle with War. We must assist our Chiefs in making peace. It is well known that my Chiefs are always going for peace, for they know it is the best policys, that is the reason we are related to so many tribes to the South. I cannot tell how many tribes we are at peace with and related to. Now I want you to advise your young men to be peaceable with all those tribes with whom you have treated, and tell them not to be out of heart but to remain friendly. The Braves never break peace when the Chiefs make it. Never. but assist them in keeping it by all means. If that was my failing I would have no relations, but my being related to many tribes shows that I do not. You hear me now, I want you to advise your young men to be peaceable with the tribes you have met, I want you to do your best, and I will do mine. We Braves do not take many words to explain our meaning, but it takes our Chiefs a long time to explain their ways. and make their peace strong. You have received my talk. this tobacco when you smoke it, you must reflect upon it, and recollect all the words which you have heard spoken in council, by the Chiefs and Braves. I speak to all you Braves, not only those who are present, but all who are behind in your villages. We always take this Wampum and Tobacco when we speak in friendship. I will be glad to have it taken care of, and some day I shall be glad to see my speech. My name is Shuwannock, I am a noted man and every body about here knows me. I am called after the name of the Whites, I am called Shuwannock. I am a hunter too, and am out in the woods, and I expect I will be the first one that you will meet with. Addressed to the Ietan. My Brother, I am glad that you have been talking to us, and advising us to be friendly. The reason I say that I am glad is because I think it is good advice that you have given to our Chiefs and young men, I am glad and thank you for it. My Grand-

Children, I want you to listen while I speak a few words to you, I take you by the hand and am glad to see that you are well - I am glad to hear you say that you are friendly with all these people here, I am glad that we are in friendship, we are glad to see you all, Our Braves say the same, we are glad you are well, and that those behind are the same - I was glad when I heard you had nothing to say, because you were friendly, and had done nothing bad, for a man that has done nothing bad can say nothing I have nothing more to say.

+ Cornstalk (Shawnee) - Brothers listen to your Brother It is the wish of the Great Spirit who rules the world that we should meet together and hold this friendly talk, this is his wish - Brothers and Warriors who are sitting here present, we thank our chiefs and Warriors, and are thankful that it is a fine day for meeting together, Listen Warriors and all sitting around, listen to the words of my Warriors for they will not speak for themselves but I am speaking for them - Brother Pawnees listen to your brother Warrior, it is now two days that our Chiefs have spoken together concerning peace, now listen to the peace which they have made - I feel rejoiced at this peace which we have made, it pleases all our younger Brothers, that we have made peace - This peace which our Chiefs have made pleases me much, and we Warriors will assist our Chiefs to make it strong - Let us assist our Chiefs to make this peace strong for the happiness of our people, it is the wish of our Braves, and Grand Fathers, and people to make this peace strong - Now Chiefs I will try to keep that peace - we Warriors ought to listen to our Chiefs to keep that peace for the benefit of our women and Children - Listen to our Chiefs and Brothers; we Chiefs and Warriors listen to our Brothers to all they say - and we hope that you Chiefs and Warriors will listen to our Brothers - Since we have listened to our Father we know that he pities us, and since our Chiefs and Warriors, have listened our women and children have been happy. I wish you to listen to our Father, if you do as I did your women and children would be happy. Listen to our Chief and Counsellor, and in a few days you will be happy as we are. Me Warriors let us try to advise our young men not to break this peace and hurt the hand of our Chief, let us Warriors try our best to advise our young men to keep that peace. This is all our Brothers, the Brave of the Shawnees has to say.

Wild Horse (Grand Pawnee) My Father and all my Brothers, I am glad we have taken each other by the hand to day, My Father there is a road-maker, he has made a straight road for us to day. It is good my Brothers to listen to the words of our Father's the Whites, and I hope that the road will be continue good, if it does not it is not his fault. I hope you will come and see us, and we will give you something to eat, for it is good to assist those who are in distress and need it. My Brothers, Brave men should not trifle with each other like children, you have promised to work hard and assist your chiefs, and I promise you, that I will work as hard as any of you in my village. My Brothers I am a Dog, nothing but a dog, and travel about like one, but dog as I am I love my chief's and all that I have is theirs and whenever they want any thing I have, I give it to them.

Tappeige Brave. My Father and Brothers, you see me, my arm is very small, it looks like a Fleas leg. My Brothers I am glad to day. I listened to the words of my white Fathers who have brought us together, and I am over glad to day. My Brothers all these Chiefs have given their words, I am nothing but a little dog with a fleas leg, but you will hear of my head being split open, if any of the young men of my village ever attempt to break the peace. We have Braves on our side as you say you have, and we must assist our Chiefs, for they can do but little without our aid. I am done my Brothers, My name is the War Partizan, that is always on foot.

Republican Brave - My Brothers and Fathers the whites, I addreſs you - I am glad my Brothers that our white Father has deliberated straight to bring us here to day, he has done well - I am glad my Brothers, that you have talked three or four days with our Chiefs - you say you have Braves, we have Braves, I am a Brave myself - I say you have been talking three or four days with our Chiefs, and I have said nothing - To day I am coming out like a good hunting day, and if I put any thing bad, throw it out of the way, all you Braves we speak together to-day like Brothers - I am glad to hold this Tobacco in my hand, and when I take this to my young men and they smoke it, I will tell them what I have seen and they will often look this way, to see if any of you are coming to see us - My Brothers we have spoken together, from the advice of my Father, I am done, my name is the man that strikes the enemy -

My Brothers and Father, I thank you all for this good day, for I suppose, that the Master of life has pity on us, and good weather follows, and I shall speak to day - My Brothers the Braves, you have spoken and spoken well I hope it is the truth, time will decide it - My Brothers the Braves you have heard the words of my Chief, we travel on this side near you, there is where we rule - My Chief has spoken to you and what he has said has been well said I follow - My Chief has spoken I am done for I follow him, I wish you to remember my name, it is the Big Axe -

Pawnee Loup - Brave - It is true my Brothers and Braves, that our white Father works hard for us - My Brothers on such an occasion as this and such weather as this, when brave men talk they should not lie - I think with you that we ought to aid our Chiefs, my station is behind them, and when I see that they are weak and likely to fall back, I rush up to their aid - My Brothers I am done, my village is at the far end of the

Pawnees, but come to see us without fear, and ask for the Man that strikes the Bones –

Otoe Brave – My Father I am much pleased that I have it in my power to follow your advice – you wish us to hunt together, eat together and be friendly, this pleased me much, for I like to be friendly with every body – My Brothers the Braves, I was once a Brave myself, I used to travel with a war instrument in my hand, but since I have listened to the word of my Father I have thrown them aside and think only of killing meat, and the older I get the more I love to eat in peace – These Delawares and Kickapoos and others are all my Brothers and white men, and I want to be a white man myself – and the few days I have been with you, I feel one half of my Body as white already – My Father I understand what you say, if we listen to the advice of our Great Father, and to our white Fathers generally we will become happy like the white men; this is fine weather to deliver such talk, and is so clear that I cannot help understanding, and think I understand every thing – I will tell you my name, although I have thrown it away now, it is the Man that Kills the Osages.

Omaha – I have been setting around here some days with sore eyes, but I can hear well, and have been constantly laughing, and if it was outwardly, I was laughing within, to see how things were going on – I do not think our Ancestors ever saw any thing of the kind, and I am laughing now – My Brothers I am not a Chief, though when I am at home, I sometimes eat with the Chiefs, and am sent to represent a Chief, and I throw that aside to speak to you as a Soldier; I was once a Soldier as this man knows, and Omahas have always been friendly to the whites, and I take some credit to myself; for I have always worked for the whites from a Boy. My Father I believe I understand all you wish for us to do – I believe I understand the whole of it – I will endeavour to comply with your wishes – I would be glad if you would come and see me, and enquire for Mahconiauh and some poor young man will show you my lodge: -

Pawnee Tappage - My Father, I look upon you as a Pawnee, as a Pawnee Chief - My Father here are some Chiefs, they are people, I am not, I am a dog that follows them about, I am not a human being, I am a dog - I say my brother I am a dog for I have frequently caught myself running out on my hands and feet, and barking like a dog and biting people by the leg - I am a dog. my Chiefs use me as a dog, and when there is any person they want they set me on, and I go after them and bite them - My Fathers dogs cannot talk much, but they can bark a great deal, and those that do can say nothing good I have never given you any thing, except then this rotten piece of rope, and when you come again bring it with you. - (Mr. O's Speech, conclusion of the Council refer to Page 62)

Council with the Kanzas, Pawnees, Ottoes & Omahas -

Nov: 15th. Nompawarah - My Father you see I shake hands with all those, and not at the fingers end, but clear up to the arm; Father I never saw so many Indian relations about me and it is for that I shake hands. so my Father I have brought my Chiefs and Braves with me all heard what you said, and I will tell those remaining at home - All my Braves say they are willing for peace and I think they will keep their word - Father we have a small village, and here are the Braves of both - If we break the peace our Great Father will be angry, My Father we are not alone in making war, they have made war on us as well as we on them If we break the treaty you would be angry, you see all the Chiefs assembled to make peace, now if we steal horses to-morrow you will be angry, I believe you will be glad to see us shake hands - The Pawnees love war and will not keep peace, but I will make peace to day notwithstanding. My Father I could hardly get an old pair of Moccasins from them when

I went to see them, but when they came to me I loaded them down- Let the Pawnees however tell all their young men to be brothers to us, and never let us fight any more from this time- We are now friends and brothers let us remain so for a long time- I am very glad and that is why I talk so much-

Mole in the face (Pawnee) What my Brother has said is true, I would be glad if he would fulfil all he says, That is the reason I laughed on my seat, I recollected we made peace here before- I heard your words before, you know I was then below a Chief, that is not here (the Kanzas had killed the little Chief of the Republican Band) when we returned home I told them we were at peace with the Kanzas and were Brothers- In the summer following we met with the Kanzas all as brothers, I did feel afraid to enter their lodges, I done it to comply with the request of my Great Father to keep at peace they gave us something to eat- I expect when they kill one of us they are not quick to report it- My Father if I did any thing bad, I would not try to conceal it, I would come forward and tell of it- He tells you true he treats me well when I go to his house, when he came to my house, I say not how I treat him, I boast not of my hospitality as he says, One thing I will say, when I saw them coming to my village, I was out preventing my young men from insulting them, this I will boast of and they know the fact very well- My Father it is true he gives us a great deal of money- Why did he not tell you my Father, that when we went to see them they run out and beat us with war clubs and pound our bones, and after we are almost to a jelly, then give us some money; this has been the fact with some of his people- My father when we were a stronger party we shook hands with them, when they were the stronger they would kill us, as they did two lodges women and all- that is the reason I laughed when you spoke of the former peace I am glad my Father at the words you spoke to-days if I do any thing bad I will tell you of it - I speake now of myself the Republican Chief - If I do any thing bad in my village, I'll tell you the truth, I will do as my brother Plume does, but I will not, and cannot here of breaking peace - He says here my Father I mean hereafter to tell you the truth, and if I Kill a Kanzas I'll come directly and tell the truth. -

Mr. Ellsworth said - Brother I have come a great distance to see you, I bring you the words of your Great Father who loves you, and advise you good - I have done every thing in my power for you - I have travelled to the Pawnees and removed the difficulty which made the war, I have invited the enemies to meet for peace, - Remember the object of this Council, it is to make you friends You are asked to forgive injuries, shake hands brothers - Remember you are Chiefs and Braves, the happiness of your tribes is in your hands you &c their lives at your disposal - they are looking with deep anxiety for your return, and hope for the glad tidings of peace when your women and your little ones can rest in safety - You have said the master of life called you together - this is true How then should you act - His eyes are upon you - I am sorry you make such remarks as I have lately heard, instead of healing wounds you are opening them afresh, instead of forgiving past injuries, and anticipating the blessings of peace, you are rehearsing past grievances and foreboding evil - Yet I know you are determined to make peace, let us then before the fire is Kindled anew adjourn and reflect until another day - Then we we will meet again and give a happy close to this conference between you -

Nov. 16. White Plume - My Father I have nothing more to say, you whites wish us to be at peace, I am in a hurry, what is past is buried, it shall not come up again -

Fool chief - It is your desire for peace it is a fine day, and we will have it done

My Father: I will touch the pen, as soon as you are ready.

Kahegawachuku – I have nothing further to say, you will see my name, when you see the Treaty –

Mechuchungee – It is the wish of my Grand Father to make peace, and that is the reason I now say our Father will hear of our peace when he sees the paper I am in a hurry to touch the pen, that he may see my name.

Head Warrior – You have brought the word of our Great Father, and I am very glad I have nothing more to say, when you are ready for me to touch the pen my Grand Father will hear of me shaking hands –

Ishtattasaa; I have got nothing else to say, you have brought the word of my Great Father, and this fine days mean to shake hands when he hears he will be glad, as I am glad, I am ready to touch the pen as soon as it is presented.

First War chief; I have nothing, different to say. there is my chief; who asked me if it was good to make peace, I told him yes, My Father I am very glad. I am in a hurry to touch the pen.

Tah-pashuhgee; When you spoke of peace, I told my chief it was good, I want to shake hands with the Braves and Chiefs –

Newchabouna; I have nothing else to say my father, I believe my Brothers speak truth my father, and that is the reason I am going to shake hands.

Wahlaygah; I wish to shake hands with my Brothers and friends to day.

Kahhahrahtatah; I hear the words of my chief – My father I am not afraid what we have buried will ever come up again, that is all my Father I am going to shake hands with my friends –

Onekecorrah; My Father I have nothing else to say, my chief has told all you have heard. I am going to shake hands with my hands with my friends I am glad of peace –

Nahhehobe .. I am glad to hear all this and to shake hands. you have said me must be at peace, it shall be so, this man was the friend of my brother, I am agoing to make him my friend.—

Onegohing } I have got nothing else to say, I am going to shake hands, that is all my Father.

Big Soldier Pawnee } What can I say my Father, I put myself in your hands, it is good if these people do not stray off and catch a horse before night. It is well my Father, I have done all I can do here, and I will go down with you, and do whatever you will.—

Mole in the Face } I am glad to day; you are every day becoming something, I am glad we have made peace again with our Brothers — I am well pleased with it all, and am in a hurry to carry it to my people — I am more and more pleased every day, I am in a hurry to be off — some of these people's young men who know nothing of all this, are about in the direction of my village, and I am in a hurry to be off.

Bad Indian } It is true my Father what you have said, and what can I say, different from my brethren — Your Brother Kanzas and we have shaken hands hard, and I hope we shall continue in friendship — I am well pleased at every thing, here is the Speech I received from those red men who live about here, and I am so well pleased, I am afraid to let it come to the ground but keep it always in my hand, I am well pleased with the words of my Great Father and when he hears of this peace, I think he will be well pleased — all that is keeping this ground to day pleases me, I am glad that all have shaken hands to day, I do not feel disposed to rake up the past but speak the best for peace. I am well pleased with every body, all is very good, I wish to get home, and untie the expectations of the Chiefs left behind.

Pawnee Loup } My Father I have litt

to say, for I belong to you and follow you about, and it is for you about, and it is for you to talk for we belong to you. I am very much pleased, I have heard nothing but good from Brother Pawnees. I have heard nothing but good from the Kanzas and I have nothing but good from the other Tribes. and I hope they will keep it, and not let it go in one ear and out at the other. all this I like and have hunted for it many days, and in proof of it was willing to come with you and take these people by the hand, and hold it tight. My Father for every day I see, that every thing you say, is true, for every day when I come in the house, I see little clouds around, but when you commence speaking they disappear.

Ietan Otoe chief :— I retain all you ever taught me my Father. I have nothing to say now, all of the People are friends to me, there is a very little account between our people. My Brothers we have had some of your horses, but as soon as I understood the matter I sent them to you but you have still some of mine. My Brothers I care not much about it, they do not belong to me, but some poor people of mine, and I speak that your Father and mine may hear it. My Father I will tell about those horses. In the first place, some of his young men took seven of our horses, then some of our young men stole four of theirs. I told my agent to write to their agent to exchange horses. I have given the horses to some of the Otoes, who would not take; my young men ~~out~~ went to the Ottoes, and the Ottoes gave them back. I have brought the four horses to them ~~now~~ once and they would not take them; and they may go to our village and we will gladly deliver them up, as our young men had to go to the Otoes for their horses.

Mr Ellsworth :— Peace is now made, and the Kanzas will sign the same articles which the Pawnees have signed.

Nov: 18th 1833, Council between the Pawnees, Ottoes Omahas, Ioways and Socks -

Mr Ellsworth - addressed the council in same manner as in general council recorded before as stated, the substaince of the Articles signed by the Delawares and others -

I am glad to hear you words my Father when you mentioned about the Omaha I blushed for I was ashamed, you may have talked with many wild tribes, but I hope you do not take me for a wild Indian - When I speak about the Omahas you may believe me, or you may not believe me, but I will tell you the fact, when I was at peace I went to Kentucky to take our Children to School, during my absence my young men had been slain by those very people who had just finished peace making, I recollect my Father General Clerk said the lands of the Americans was bound from the Atlantic to the Pacific - I came down here to make peace with Big Elk; some of my people were off at the hunt and they killed each other - As I was directed I delivered up to the Ioways to Major Rileys, and asked him to bring to bring the Otoes and Omahas, I have brought them here once and they ran away. I will however bring them again, though the Chiefs have laughed at me - I know that one Ioway has been slain, but I want you to tell me my Father what Omaha was slain, for I do not know, when I do my duty and keep my village straight, you cannot blame me my Father; I take and advise my young men, and the red men about I do too much and trouble me much - Here are a few Ioways who came with me, for when ~~you~~ the express told me you were here, I walked night and day to meet you and hear you - Whatever you say to me I will do it - If you want me to build a smooth floor like this, I'll do it - I will listen to every thing and do all you commands about Wars - I do not want to hear of agriculture I am desirous of being instructing - you will see that some will breack the treaty, but when I put my hand to the pen I always remember my agreement I went away to hunt and found a trail of those that had killed my people, this is the reason I speak to you - It is not more than 100 miles to where my people have been killed, not farther than the Nemahaw - We think that the whites are better than God the master of life - Whites sleep with all our Squaws, now you tell him not to do so, they will not mind you - they carry away all the Squaws they want and throw the children upon the nation, and deserting a chiefs daughter leave her a strumpet. I am glad at what you say I am happy but tired, and I will come up again soon - about the land - we used to own from Council Bluffs to St Louis - I wish to remove my village to my own plain - We have learned a little of American manners and we not only support ourselves, but many other tribes are half supported by us - My Father the Sioux some time ago killed one of our men, I did not make war, but referred it to you you did nothing, I did nothing, I let it go, though, I wished to promise war; they the Sioux have killed another man, let us see what you will do -

Mr. Ellsworth's conclusion of the general Council

Brothers - My heart is made glad - Your great Father will rejoice also, when he hears what you have done. The Great Spirit too looks down with pleasure to see enemies forgiven. The white Brothers who surround you, all behold you with delight. You met strangers and enemies. You have shaken hands as acquaintances - Peace is made, you can now sat and smoke together as friends. The Hatchet and Scalping Knife are buried with the bow and quiver. May they lie deep in the ground, and your paths to each others doors be smooth forever. Then you will be happy. Brothers - Remember your promise now made. You have looked to Heaven and asked the Great Spirit to witness your sincerity. You have implored his aid to help you keep your vows. Remember the eyes of the Great Spirit are ever upon you. He can punish you, if you escape punishment from man. But you will agree I trust to deliver up offenders, that they may be punished by the laws of your Great Father. The Wampum is exchanged, and your hands are bound together. You have promised to cease all hostility. Should how-ever some of your scattered bands, do wrong, before they are informed of the transactions of this day let not this provoke you to war, or lessen your desire for peace. Let all hasten to tell the glad tidings to his friends. that peace is made. I have now to explain some articles for you to sign that you may not forget your obligations to each other. I have done. my only object is your good. I am your friend, accept as we separate my ardent wishes for your welfare, and my prayers that wherever you go you may be happy.

Treaty Signed & Council adjourned

And Mr Ellsworth remarked that on this happy occasion, an Ox would be killed for a general feast.

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Whereas the United States, are now endeavouring to advance the Welfare of the Red men, by assigning them all a permanent home in the West, and whereas the number, and contiguity of the tribes will render necessary some regulations to protect life and property, and whereas our great Father, has through his Commissioner our friend H. L. Ellsworth convened many tribes together by delegations to make a Treaty of peace and friendship: Now in order to show our willingness to listen to the advice of our Great Father, and believing it good for our people to live in amity with those whom the Great Spirit has marked as Brothers: The undersigned tribes or nations: Viz:— Delawares, Pawnees Shawnees, Kanzas, Ioways, Otoes, Omahaws, Kickapoos, Weas, Peorias, Piankashaws, Kas Kas-kay, Ottowys Pottawattomies

do hereby mutually covenant with each other, and bind ourselves in the following of Articles of Agreement—

Art: 1st.—

All hostile acts shall immediately cease and each tribe mutually agrees with the other to maintain peace, to respect the rights of persons and property, and do all in their power to perpetuate the friendship, hereby declared and established—

Art: 2d.

No Private revenge shall be sought, and all damages sustained by either tribe in any War Party is hereby cancelled, settled and forgiven— But any individual shall have the right to prefer his claim against any individual of another tribe for horses lost or stolen, or any other property wrongfully taken or detained to the adjustment of the Umpire hereafter mentioned—

Art: 3d.

To preserve peace and good will the parties hereto, hereby agree not to seek personal revenge for injuries hereafter committed or to make these injuries the cause of war, but to refer the matter of difficulty, through their respective Agents, to such umpire as the

President shall appoint to adjust and decide upon the same, and said tribes hereby agree to abide the decision of said umpire, and also to deliver up the offender against any article herein mentioned, to be punished by the laws of the United States, now in force, or such as may be adopted hereafter.

Art: 4th.

Believing an annual assembly of the red men will be conducive of much benefit. We hereby request our Great Father, to designate the time and place of meeting, together with the number of representatives from each tribe by them to be appointed, and provide adequate means to defray the expence of the same.

Art: 5th. It is agreed that the flag of the United States shall be our protection and token of friendship, whenever and wherever we meet.

Art: 6th.

As all the tribes called together have not yet arrived, it is agreed that those who shall hereafter arrive, and shall become parties to this agreement by subscribing the same, shall be entitled to all the privileges, and bound by the same obligations as fully, as if now present.

Art: 7th.

Whereas it is proposed by said Commissioner that the Osages, Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Seminoles, and any other tribe residing North of the Red River, may become parties to this agreement, we hereby declare our entire willingness, that all such shall become parties to the same by subscribing these articles and giving due notice thereof, and these articles shall be binding on those who shall subscribe the same.

In witness whereof we have set our hands and seals at Fort Leavenworth this 12th. day of Nov: 1838.

Delawares

In presence of	Indian	Translation	Signature
Henry L. Ellsworth	Meh shay quo wha	Patterson	his x mark
U. S. Comsr.	Nah Ko- min.	x x x	his x mark

Edward A. Ellsworth	Tah whe lu-len	Capt: Ketchum	his + mark
Secty pro tem -	Nonon do quo mon	+ + +	his + mark
	Shu wah noek	The white man	his + mark
B. Riley	Shu con cci ah king	Long House	his + mark
Maj: Comdg -	On los ho tah nah	John Gray	his + mark
Jno Dougherty	Nah Kah paith	Moses	his + mark
Ind Agent	To le tah dey,		his + mark
Richd M Cummins	Kah Ke tah wah	Big man	his + mark
Ind. Agt:	Shawanees		
Andrew S. Hughes	Lah lo wah	John Perry	his + mark
S. In. Agent.	Pem dah tah	Wm Perry	his + mark
J. L. Bean U. S.	Wy lah lah Piah		his + mark
S Ind Agt: for	Wah the Kah Konsas	Cornstalk	his + mark
Upper (Mo)	Kah Kons Kah	McNair	his + mark
H. W. Miller U. S. S	Chah Kas Kah	Spy Buck	his + mark
Agents	Chuh Wah		his + mark
A. G. Morgan Sutler U. S	Lee sah	Lewis	his + mark
Army	Kickapoos		
Wm N. Wickliffe Capt	Pat sa che haw		his + mark
6th Infy	Kanne Kuh Kah	Prophet	his + mark
Asa Richardson 1st Lt	Pottawattomies		his + mark
6th Infy			
John Nichols 1st Lt. 6. Infy	Quah quah tah		his + mark
	Noh sha com		his + mark
	Ottawas		
R. Sevier Lt: 6th	Oh Kah no quah se		his + mark
Infy	Chicah cuh	Pole cat	his + mark
	Peorias & Kaskaskias		
J. Conrad Lieut	Wah pi shah pah not	White Shield	his + mark
6th Infy	Pah me Kah wah tah	Big Harry	his + mark
J. Donlap -	Ke moh sah niat	Jim Peoria	his + mark
	Gih mah thah	Le Coigne	his + mark
	Weas		
John T. Irving Junr	Quih wha	Negro leg	his + mark
A. Shane Interpreter	Wah pon Quah	Swan	his + mark
for Shawnees	Jah ttah quah pah	One who stands by himself -	his + mark
James Conner Int:	She Kah sah	Charley	his + mark
for Delawares,	Ke she wah	Bull	his + mark
	Otoes.		
his Battiste x Peoria mark	She mo ne Kah say	Ietan	his x mark
Interpreter for	Ah che Kah sucker	He that strikes the osages -	his x mark
Peorias, Kaskaskias & Weas	Keh gah nugat sah	He that judges for himself	his x mark

	Chawongahegah	Buffaloe chief	his + mark
Peter his + mark Cadue	Omahay		
Int: for Kickapoos	Mahconray		his + mark
Ottaways & Pottawattomies	O		
	Grand Pawnees		
Lewis his + mark La Chapelle	Sha re tah rish	Ill natured man	his + mark
	Lah pah conracoolesha	The mouth chief	his + mark
Interpreter for the	Ahsah rou Kahse	White shod Horse	his + mark
the Pawnees	Taylor Kah	Buffaloe Bull	his + mark
	Tappage Pawnees		
	Ste lah ley shah ro	The only chief	his + mark
	Tee raih ohe tappeuch	The continual mover	his + mark
	Kish Kay	He that strikes the Bones	his + mark
	Tolelah looli ah che	He that makes himself chief —	his + mark
Witnesses to the Kanzas	Republican	Pawnees	
16th Nov. 1833	Ah sheih ley Koh she	The dead Horse	his + mark
H. L. Ellsworth U. S	Tee lah le rah	The medicine Buffalow	his + mark
Comsr.	Kahtahrah te Koo	Big axe	his + mark
Edward A. Ellsworth	Tah Kiah re rah Koo tach	The man that Kills many	his x mark
Secy. pro tem	Tahlah Kawah Ko	The name of a chief	his + mark
B. Riley Maj:	Pawnee Loups		
U. S. Army Comdg.	Pah Kah lo Koo	Big voice	his + mark
M. G. Clark	Lah shor ohe	The Brave	his + mark
Ind. Agent	Kah Kah lele shah	The carrion crow	his + mark
for Kanzas.	Kanzas —		
Jno Dougherty	Nom pa warah	White Plume	his + mark
Ind. Agent	Kyhega wahinga	The foolish chief	his + mark
And. S. Hughes	Wyhega wan Chu Ke	The Hard chief	his + mark
S. Ind. agent	Me sho shin gtah	The little White Bear	his + mark
for Ioways &c	Pa hus Kah gah rah	The white hair striker	his + mark
Jno. L. Bean	Poh tah lah say	Gray eyes	his + mark
U. S. S. agent	Wah ho bah Kegara	The carrier of the god	his + mark
for Upper (Mo)	Teh ga deg hah	The man chaser	his x mark
A. Richardson	Nah he Kah pie		his + mark
Lt. U. S. army	Wah la gah	The little old man	his x mark
John Dunlap.			
J. T. Irving Jun.			
Clement Lessert Int	Ioways —		
for the Kanzas	Mahoskah	White cloud	his + mark
Louis his + mark La Chapelle	Tarrohaw	Keeper of Deer	his + mark
Int. for all the	Wy nogas Konna	He that fears nothing	his + mark
Pawnees (none of these witness to Ioways)			

Witness's for Ioways & Sacks) *78

A. Richardson			
Lt. U. S. Army	Muscomony	Fast Walker	his + mark
John Dunlop	Sacks —		
J. T. Irving Junr.	Amoy	He that eats	his + mark
C. Lessert - Int: for Kanzas	Watshee		his + mark
L. La his x mark Chapelle	Ashe se qua	The Bottle	his + mark
Int: for all the Pawnees	Ale ke wha	Terrible Man	his x mark
Shawnee agency Nov 21. 1833	Piankashaws		
Witness to Piankeshaws	Man son shaw	"Iron"	his x mark
A. L. Ellsworth Comsr	Sah haash	The axe	his x mark
Jno Dougherty Ind Agt	Nah hah com wah	x x x x	his x mark
Rich Cumming Ind Agt			
P L Chouteau Ind Agt			
F W Miller Ind Sub Agt			
Baptist Peoria int: his x mark			
Louis La Chapelle his x mark			
John Dunlop			
Witness to Osages	Osages Osages		
December 21. 1833			
M. Stokes Comsr	Clairmont		his x mark
H L Ellsworth Comsr	Tallia		his x mark
E A Ellsworth Sec: pro. tem	Kahhegatonga		his + mark
A. P. Chouteau	Kahegaywhitacha		his + mark
P. L. Chouteau	Tosabarra		his + mark
Jno Dougherty Agt	Shontasobba		his + mark
Thos. Antony	Chatagawathe		his + mark
Edwd L. Chouteau	Mungahe		his + mark
J Van Horn S. O.	Ahketakshingah		his + mark
Sam. B. Bright	Medahsingah		his + mark
Baptist his x mark Peoria	Wah konce		his + mark
Int to Osages	Chejharrara		his + mark
James Lee	Mahhesjony		his + mark
	Weherrer		his + mark
	Owasotta		his + mark
	Wassingwahah		his x mark
	Wah gishe fah		his x mark
	Checonghah		his x mark
	~~[illegible]~~		his + mark
	Okistowose		his x mark
	Umbasha		his x mark
	Ewassashahay		his x mark
	Stephen Van Rensselaer		

White Hair		his x mark
Sowwonggusse		his x mark
Kayregashinga		his x mark
Ruioslche		his x mark
To koshah		his x mark
Hurrianthe		his x mark
Watsesetinga		his x mark
Bonkahshinga		his x mark

Articles of agreement entered into between the Otoes Ioway and Omahaw tribes of Indians antecedent to the treaty of peace made at Fort Leavensworth in Noverabet 1838

Whereas the Otoes, Ioways and Omahaws with other tribes have been convened at Fort Leavenworth to make peace, and whereas certain individuals also belonging to the Omahaw and Ioway nations, have been killed, and whereas three Otoes and nine Ioways were confined with two Omahaws at the Garrison of Fort Leavensworth, charged with said offences, and whereas, the three Otoes and nine Ioways escaped from their confinement, and haves been again demanded by the U. States; It is hereby agreed by the undersigned chiefs and warriors, in behalf of their respective tribes that the peace now made at Fort Leavenworth shall be obligatory on said tribes, but shall not affect the rights of the United States to demand and punish said offenders so far as the President may think proper. It is further agreed by the undersigned that the Otoe and Ioway tribes shall respectively deliver up to the Commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth the individuals of their tribes, charged with said offences, on or before the first day of June 1833, there with the two Omahaws still confined to be dealt with as the President may direct.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto set their hands and seals this eighteenth day of November 1833 at Fort Leavenworth

In presence of	Otoe	translation	
Henry L Ellsworth U.S. Comis	Sha mone ka suij	I olun	his x mark
E. A. Ellsworth Sec: pro tem:	A che ka sucke	Striker of the Osages	his x mark
Jno Dougherty Ind. Agt	Cha hu gah he gah	Buffaloe Chief	his x mark
Andw S. Hughes Ind. agt.	Wa con ray	Omahaws x x x x x Ioway x Sticks	his x mark
John Dunlop	Nah os kah	White Cloud	his x mark
Wm Duncan	Tah ro haw	Keeper of Deer	his x mark
B. H. Hughes	Wy go nus konna	Afraid of nothing	his x mark
Jeffrey Dorney. Int:	Was comoney	Fast Walker	his x mark
his x mark	Amoy	He that eats	his x mark
	Alokewah	Terible Man	his x

Council between the Pawnee, Otoes, and Piankeshaw nations prior to the Piankeshaws signing the articles of peace; at Shawnee Agency Nov 2d. 1833

Mr E. I am glad to see the Piankeshaws here, I invited them to meet them at Fort Leavenworth along with the other tribes, and although they have never been at war with the Pawnees, it is desirable that they should join in the general treaty of peace. Many differences have been settled by a purchase of land from the Pawnees. Their Great Father is very anxious for Peace among all red men. He had left them to settle their own disputes and he saw the necessity of general articles of agreement being established among the tribes. It is because the Piankeshaws are a small tribe that their Great Father is so anxious to protect them, for he had said all that should come over him should be protected. The principal articles of agreement are these, that if murders were committed, horses stolen, they should ~~they~~ ~~must~~ refer the matter to an umpire to be appointed by the President. A request is made to your Father to call together all the tribes of red men ~~together~~ every year by delegations also if any man did wrong he should be delivered up and punished. I will now speak to the Piankeshaw, Pawnee and Otoe tribes. They have come together for the first time and though never enemies you may now meet as friends. The Piankeshaws are a small tribe and your Great Father is desirous of protecting them. I hope you will now be willing to make Peace in conformity to these articles and that the peace will be perpetual. It is pleasing to me that the Pawnees have come down for such a purpose and it now remains whether the Piankeshaws will become parties to the agreement.

Piankeshaw Chief} I am glad to see you Pawnees and that you have come to make peace with our Grand Father the Delawares We agree to do as our Grand Father has done We are willing to make peace I have nothing more to say

Grand Pawnee Chief } I have heard what our Brother has said it is good. Our Father has been up to our towns and villages and knows we are well pleased with the peace I am well pleased. I can now call you Brothers since we listened to the words of our father our dreams have been good I dreamed but lately I had Brothers all over the Earth and awoke and found it true. We are travelling and shaking hands from morning till night. why should we not be glad. Our Father wants us to eat together and I think we had better.

Jaton Otoe Chief } My Father you wished us to meet and make peace. We have done so. We give evidence we wish to follow the advice of our Great Father, for we follow him wherever he goes. this is right; we have followed him after you that we may learn some thing from you.

Mr E in conclusion } Peace is now made. The flag of the U States shall be your mutual protection wherever you display it; and though small parties might not have this, they should be considered as friends. Your Great Father found you could not live happily with white men therefore has he gave you this fine land to live upon It is important that Red Men should have laws to govern themselves. They have now agreed in the presence of the White Brothers if a man commits murder he shall be delivered up; and in consequence would be executed. The Chiefs and Braves have agreed to this; and it is right. the wicked should be punished. I have nothing more to say but offer you my best wishes that the Great Spirit may protect you and enable you to keep the peace you have now made

Fort Leavenworth Nov. 13 AD. 1833
Council with all the Kickapoos including the Pottawattamies residing with them

Mr. E. Brothers your Chiefs are all now present and I wish to say a few words to you - I understand ~~I understand~~ you are anxious to have the Stipulations contained in the treaty fulfilled But you know the reason why this has not been done - You have expressed dissatisfaction at your location and Your Great Father wished this matter first settled. When I last talked with you (page 1) All the Chiefs seemed satisfied; But one of your Braves, with a band did not give his Consent but wished to go to the Osage River. You recollect I told you this was impossible for there was no land for him and your Great Father will not divide the tribe. I wish now to know what the determination of the Kickapoos and Pottawattamies is. Are they satisfied with the land given them by treaty? If they are then the Stipulations Contained in the Treaty will be fulfilled

Head Chief } The President has sent you here to arrange matters for us. You are the man to do it; and we now leave it to you. The Government placed us here and I suppose you will help us

Mr E I am then to understand you are all satisfied with your location

Prophet } You have been on our land and seen it. we leave it to you to say

Mr E. If wish my advice and opinion I now say I have been on the land and crossed it in several directions and I could not select for you a better place The land is good you are on a river and protected by a Fort and have a good ~~look for~~ market - I therefore give my opinion in favor of the land secured you by Treaty

1st Chief } We are then willing to accept the land and say no more about it What I am now agoing to tell you is not to hurt your feelings and if you think I say anything disrespectful I wish you to correct and forgive me for I speak ~~for I speak~~ for the nation not for myself

We had the promise of a teacher. There have been persons offering to teach us at their expenses but I could say nothing lest I should interfere with the Goverment - I would like to have those teacher a man of good principles. one who fears God. I wish our Great Father to know of our wish that is the reason why I tell you so

Mr E. Who do you wish for a teacher

Chief.} Mr Johnson

Mr E} Your Great Father wishes you to be happy. and in this respect at least will gratify you

Chief} We wish an agent to reside with us. Our present agent lives at a great distance from us we should like one to live on our lands

Mr E} Mr Cummings your agent is a good man and your Great Father has sent another man Mr Miller to help him. These men will attend to all your wants, and come when you call for them. You can send to them from the Fort almost every day, and it is only one days easy ride from their house to your village. Your tribe is small, and every tribe cannot have a separate agent, but all your wants will be attended to

Chief} We want to have our mill immediately and know where it is to be built -

Mr E} The selection of a site shall be made as soon as the lines can be run. Mr Cummings has just built a mill for himself, and one for the Delawares and is a very good man to advise you

Sixth Chief} We wish an interpreter to be appointed the one we employ now is a very good one

Mr E. I will consider what you say on this subject and am glad that the objection and difficulties about the lands are entirely removed

Edward A. Ellsworth
Secy: pro: tem:

Dec. 4th 1833

Council between the Pawnees Otoes and Osages in relation to the General Agreement of Peace

Mr E} Chief men and braves! The Clouds have passed away. The sky is clear. The truth shall be spoken. The great Spirit who gave us life and directs our path has permitted us to meet together. How delightful the prospect. The instruments of war, the hatchet and scalping knife are laid aside awhile as we talk of peace.

Brothers of the Osage nation. I told you in council some months since, I hoped the time would soon come when the red men, those whom the great Spirit has marked as brothers should be at peace. I told you then every effort would be made by your great father to hasten this event.

I have visited all the tribes living north with whom you have connection or difficulty, and I am happy to tell you all have made peace and smoked together. Your great father the Delawares has signed the articles of peace and wishes you to do the same.

I have invited the chiefs and warriors of the Pawnees and Otoes to visit you on this errand of peace. I have assured them you treat them with civility and give them protection. Your great father will be glad to hear you have given them so kind a reception. Let no man injure them. Let me tell you there are many red men who meet you in battle on the prairies who are not the pawnees before you. You call many Pawnees. The Pawnees of the Platte and the Pawnees of red river are not the same. They speak a different language. There is but one person in in all the villages on the Platte who can understand the Pawnee Picts. They are as different as the Osage and Cherokee nation. Charge not then to the Pawnees of the Platte the crimes of the Pawnees of red river. Let not the innocent suffer for the guilty. Besides the Pawnees living south of red river are not the children of your great father. They live beyond ~~the~~ his land. They belong to mexico. Yet even these are anxious for peace.

Brothers.

The white man and the red man cannot live together and be happy. Your great father has therefore ~~has therefore~~ desired to place the red men in a country by themselves. This then is your country. Here no white man will be permitted to reside, except those admitted for trade or to give instruction. Think how many tribes of red men there will be living here together. Remember your Great father has promised all who come here that they shall be protected. Your great father has white children as well as red children— He will not permit his white children to fight in battle and why should he suffer the red children to scalp and destroy each other. You will see why your great father has made this promise of protection. Some tribes are small and unable to contend with larger tribes. Those who live on the east side of the mississippi would not come here if they thought their red brothers would be permitted to make war upon them. Your grandfathers the Delawares have not only made peace but signed certain articles of agreement to make the peace perpetual. They have agreed that past injuries shall be forgiven. They have agreed not to make future injuries the cause of war, nor to seek private revenge. But should any difficulty arise, to refer the matter in dispute to some person whom the President shall appoint to settle the same.

All the tribes north of you are anxious for peace and they have requested your great father to assemble annually a delegation from each tribe at some place in this Indian country when they can talk eat & smoke together as the white men of different states do in their country.

Let me say to the Osages that I have purchased of the Pawnees & Otoes. a large hunting ground south of the Platte river, where the Osages if peaceable, can hunt in common with other indians during the pleasure of their great father. Here the Pawnees and Otoes will be glad to meet the osages as friends.

Brothers I wish not to deceive you. I wish to advise you for good. I rejoice that you have present your agents and friends to advise you what to do. It is the wish of your great father that you may be at peace: that will make you more happy. You are already known as brave men and have gained glory in battle. But how much more glorious will it be to make peace

Your game will soon be gone. What then can you do? You must either cultivate the ground or starve. You cannot work with the bow and quiver on your back. If peace is not made, your last thought in lying down and your first thought in rising up, will be war. Your women and children will tremble every moment with fear. You will crowd together your huts, to aid in common defence. Your eyes and thoughts will be turned on your enemies. Revenge will be sought to appease both the living and the dead. None will spared - the aged & the helpless little ones will alike be slain.

How different now my brothers if peace is made - You can lie down and sleep in safety. Your women can labour during the day in your fields. and your children can play upon every hill & fear no evil. You can situate your dwellings along the beautiful streams, pursue agriculture and always find enough to eat. Will not this make you happy?

Remember brothers life is short. We shall soon be gone. Others will fill our places. Remember we cannot raise to life again the dead.

Let him not hasten the living to the grave. The great spirit has said let men forgive their enemies and live in peace....

I have done. The Pawnees and Otoes have come thus far to make peace. Let me tell the Osages what the chief warrior* (Swannock) of the Delawares said to these strangers. "My brothers the hatchet on my arm was prepared for your destruction. My knife was sharpened to take your scalps. But both shall now be buried in the ground and the weeds shall grow over them— What shall be the speech of the Osage Chiefs?— What the words of War Eagle?

Ietan the head Otoe Chief; My Father I wish all these here to remember that I have travelled a great distance to see them and make Peace. My Friends the Osages it is the wish of our Great Father that we make peace Let us now make Peace calling each other tender names as Brothe Uncle &c We are relations in fact let us not the disprove it by hostile acts My Father says the game is almost gone This is true let us then listen to his advice he will shew us a way to live and be happy Six winters have now passed since my Father (Mr Dougherty) told us not to make war and since that time not a hostile moccasin track of our nation has been imprinted on your soil I am sorry to say you continued hostilities and only last year I came nigh meeting a bloody death and but for a fortunate circumstance it would have occured My Brothers I stand before you firm for not a fearful thought can conceal itself in me My Brothers you see this fine day coming from amid a long & threatening clouds I really believe it sent by the Great Spirit who thus shews his feelings on this occasion Not being accustomed to long Speeches I close with hoping a lasting peace will be made (offering a pipe) Smoke with your utmost strength (presenting it) keep it—and when you come to visit us it shall be a true token of friendship &c.

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* Chief warrior

Pawnee Chief} I am well pleased at the day before us and the words of our Great Father. Why should I not be glad having traveled so far with him and never found a Straw in the road, I am a little man it is true, but I lost a Brother who was a little man too, he died in the field. I am as glad at the prospect of peace, as if I was a greater man. The man who spoke before me was selected to deliver our sentiments. I am desirous for Peace and forgive you the death of my Brother. We will now hear your answer to our proposition of Peace

White Hair. (Big Osage} We have listened to what our Father and the Pawnees have said. We will retire and reflect for an hour.

Walking Rain Lit Osage} I have shaken hands and am pleased with those Strangers We will go & reflect.

- - - - - Council was adjourned for an hour —

Reply of the Osages

White Hair} My Grand Father and my Brothers the Pawnees, I call them my Brothers. I see now we are both of us wild People and why we have injured each other, We have shaken hands and are now in Peace When you Pawnees return we will talk over our friendship again in the presence of more Chiefs. There will be many more then than now and we can then sign better than now. Any thing Mr C. may propose we will follow. It is our Custom in making peace to give this plain road (wampum) between our towns We use this instead of a pipe as we are directed to do by the Great Spirit.

War Eagle} My father you have made my people shake hands with these I do the same I hope they will listen to you to day This door has been opened to the red Skins to day and I am glad We have had a fine day to shake hands ~~to day~~ and I think the master of Life is looking at us now as we make Peace I have heard all you have said to day you have listened to the Americans A great many Red Skins live South of us Some hold my friends let them not laugh at us Many our Chiefs & Braves are not here When you retu

I hope you will find many assembled together When you have seen them and talked to them you can go home contented I have heard you say you have buried all your bad feelings My Brothers You have travelled a road full of Brush I hope If we happen to throw anything in the road that man (Head Chief) will clear it out

Little Osage Counsellor } You say you have come for peace but I am afraid you will come back with war, If you make this road I give you fitly I wish you to keep to yourselves I had a Tomahawk to kill you but I throw it away Last winter you killed my nephew I forget that I say I forget it for he went to you and got killed but if you had come there I should not forget it so easily My lodge is ready for strangers You understand me when I say Strangers (friendly Strangers)

Town Builder } I expect that you tell the truth I therefore give my hand I hope my Father that these people who point to their ears so often will listen this time This road we have been making will not be broken by a little Osage I believe it will be sooner broken by your people than by ours But it is open now

+ November 13 1833

Private Council between H. L. Ellsworth Commissioner and the Delewares and Shawnee ~~nations~~ Chiefs

Mr. E.} I wish to say a few words on the subject of whiskey. Your Great Father believes whiskey bad for your people he knows you cannot govern them when they are intoxicated. He knows also the difficulty of restraining the young men when they once get a bottle of this poison. What therefore he does, is for your good. Let me ask you if there is any Chief present, that wishes the law changed, so that liquor may come in without restriction? If there is one of you, who loves his Child! do you wish him to grow up a drunkard? Will Drunkards make good men? Do not all the private murders in the Indian Country occur from intoxication? There is but one answer to these questions. Your situation as Chiefs, is a responsible one. Will you help your Great Father inforce his laws? Lately he sent new instructions to your agent. You pretend not to believe them. Let me tell you these instructions are from your Great Father, and he will be sorry to hear that you do not regard them. —

There is also another subject to which I wish to refer, the Chastity of your women. Among white men a harlot is despised. She is often diseased, and *never* respected. There are some of your women frequently in the habit of sleeping with white men and by these men have Children. Let me tell you if you become a happy nation you must restrain your women from intercourse with bad men — Laws can be made laws to punish them, and if you will arrest offenders, they can be punished and driven from the country. I hope you will remember this and try to make your people better

Swannock Chief warrior of the Delewares} My Father what you say is true. Whiskey is bad for our people. We see it every day. But the Whites first gave us the whiskey. We did not once love it. The White man said it was good & our young men took it. We first thought the persons who had drank it were dying, but the Doctors said they were only drunk. My Father we have had a custom of making an annual feast & have a little whiskey. We should like this now, and want to know if you must let us have a few gallons for a feast once a year we will not get drunk. We cannot keep our young men from going into the States. the traders all along the line, have a heap of Whiskey. our men drink some and bring home some. We have no laws, and it is a difficult thing to stop this. But we know it is a bad thing. I can live without it; & so can others. As to our women, the white men come and offer blankets and other things; Some women will take them, and sleep with the men, others will not. We know it all; but the White Men are rich and they try to please our women. what can we do! We are sorry for it and wish our women to behave better

Shawnee Chief } What you say My Father is true. We know Whiskey is bad. But a few days ago, after our ~~agt~~ agent had read to us his instructions from our Great Father, our young men went to Independence. This side of the Blue, they met some White, Traders in whiskey (Messrs Wilsons) who said "there was no law against Indians taking whiskey into their country, and no body said so, except their agent and bad men at the Fort. The white men, told the young men to take some whiskey, even to Mr Cummings house, & they would not be punished, if the white should put them in jail they would go and let them out again. We are sorry my father that it is so. We have no laws ~~we~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and our Great Father does not put into execution those he makes himself. White men try to get our young women. they offer presents, but there are some who will not take presents and drive the men away. The white Men are rich. What can we do! We are sorry and will listen to our Great Father

Mr Ellsworth. You say whiskey is bad. If you admit it for a feast, other tribes will admit it for feasts and your young men will taste it & your Indians get the taste of it; then they will want it. Your Chiefs will find it difficult to govern young men if you have any of it. If you wish a feast, you can get something else & not whiskey. & rely upon it it is best not to have any at all.

Swanock } It is true we can get something else under it for we had feasts before we knew Whiskey. My Father your advice now is good. You wish to help us, I believe. We will tell our, and women all you say about these things

Continuance of the councils for Peace held at Fort Gibson December 18 1833 between the Pawnees Otoes, Osages, Senecas, Creeks, Cherokees and Gov Stokes and Henry L. Ellsworth Commission in behalf of the United States

Gov. Stokes } Brothers of the Pawnees and Otoes Osages Creeks and Cherokees; You are invited here by your Great Father the President of the United States to become acquainted with one another. The object of the President your Great Father is that you make Peace those of you who have been at War and that you continue in the peace you make. You are to look to him as your best friend and view him always as such, — Brothers before you seperate the articles of Peace shall be read and interpreted to you seperately. Brothers. Brother it is proper you should understand your Great Father the President, He does not call you here to make Peace with him for he does not fear a War with the Red Men, You ought to know that the People who make War against him will bring ruin upon themselves. We hope that as you have met together as Friends as such you will continue I have nothing more to say

Mr. Ellsworth } Brothers; I have been travelling several months to make Peace and am glad to see so many of you together. I have been to the Pawnick villages and asked the Pawnees to come and see their Red Brethren living here. I assured the Pawnees and Otos if they came down here even if you did not make Peace with them you would treat them with due civility. Your Great Father will rejoice to hear that these strangers have passed through so many ages and have been used so well

Your Great Father has found that the White man and the Red man cannot live together and be happy therefore he has given you this land to live on by yourselves.

You must remember However that Your Great Father has promised protection to all and each of these tribes He does not wish to interfere with arrangements relating to the private business of any tribe but only to make laws to prevent hostilities between them. The tribes north of this have agreed to certain conditions of Peace the fulfilment of which is no personal revenge shall be sought and that if any difficulty occurs the injured party does not make War but refers the matter to some one whom the President may appoint to settle the same. Your Brothers of the north have agreed to request your Great Father to permit you to meet by delegation every year and asked him to defray the expenses of the meeting I wish only to add that the Pawnees here are an entirely different people from the Pawnee Picts of Red river. So much so that I found but one Pawnee of the Platte who could understand the Pawnee Picts and ~~Kioway~~ When I was at the Pawnee villages I saw some of the Pawnee Picts & Kioways. These are desirous for Peace. although they are not the Children of your Great Father He will try to establish Peace between you and them. Let me tell the indians residing here what the Delawares said to the Pawnees they offered to bury the tomahawk and scalping knife deep in the ground that the paths might be pleasant to each others door It now remains for these tribes to answer the Pawnees proposition. Will they make Peace or not?

Gov. Stokes} You may either make an answer now or take time to consider the question

Shaurelahriche (Pawnee Head Chief) } Brothers —
I am glad to see you all, it was for this that I followed my Father (Mr E.) to this Place

My Brothers It is true I live in the Prairie and travel about like a wolf. for it is but a short time since I heard the words of my Great F. It seems but a day since my Father opened my ears. and that is the reason I now understand so well. It is true my Brother I have lived like a Prairie Wolf but now my Father has opened our ears, & I feel like a Man — Brothers. I started with my Father having a wolf skin on my back. but I have now come so far, with him and passed so many friendly towns that I have thrown it aside. I did not see even a stick in the way to strike my toe against & I now believe all my Fathers says is true. Yes my Father I now believe all is true. I used to run away from you my brothers when I met you, in the Prairies) but now I shall run toward you

Brothers; I am taking notice of you, how that you want for nothing you have good sense but I have none: I have lived away from White People and do not know much We started from home and came all this way to see you. We marched some very long days. Our Father rode ahead and made fires and we came straggling into camp tired and exausted still we cared not for this fatigue, for I found new friends wherever I went. I say I am glad: You see that I eat, smoke, dance all night. I am more rejoyced than I ever was in my Life. What I say is true. I am glad, I was glad when my Father arrived at our village, that I buried all past difficulties —

Look at the weather it has been so every day We never had a council when the Clouds did not fly before the words of White People This man, is our [illegible] [illegible]gent, & Friend)

We are four villages. We all belong to him. He is the only man to whom we listen. Before our acquaintance with the Whites we were wolves but now we feel like men. We came to propose Peace and will hear your answer.

Ietan (Otoe Head Chief) My Grand Fathers, Fath and all my Brother Chiefs here present; I have been over the U. States, I have seen and talked with the President. I have been advised to become a White man, and I intend to do so. I have little to say. I never injured any of these People. Some back there (Osages) have injured me, but all is now forgotten. I wish to say a few words to you. You see my skin is Red. I have been travelling a long time with you, and I hope much good will result. I see you have pushed all these people over here toward us. I am afraid (I tell you my true mind) you will begin to push us. Let the Whites settle all around us. I am willing to live in the middle, but talk not of ever moving the Otoes. I am well pleased at this trip. I look upon you all as my Relations. I hope the Peace will always exist unbroken.

Phusickamacko (Creek Chief) Friends and Brothers allow us only a little time to think over our firesides on this important subject and tomorrow I will answer to you and the Commissioners.

Cherokee We have heard the talk and will answer on the morrow.

Osages. We should like also to delay till tomorrow.

Senecas. We agree also to wait till tomorrow.

Gov Stokes Brothers We request as a favor you will attend as soon as possible at the firing of the gun tomorrow morning — Council is adjourned.

December 19th 1833.

Gov. Stokes } Brothers; the Council was adjourned yesterday to give you an opportunity to peruse the articles of Peace. We are now ready to hear what you have to say whether you will sign or your objections to it.

Cherokee } My Brothers you have asked for our opinion. Here it. Every nation has its laws and government therefore the Cherokees do not feel authorised to sign this treaty. The Cherokees have a law and men to transact public business. Unless all these men agree to any thing it is not a law. We have but 2 of our Counsellors here and some of our Chiefs are absent. There are more absent than here This treaty of Peace is of vast importance and we should like to deliberate some time upon it and have all our public men present. As to the advice of our Great Father for all Red men to make Peace We think it the best thing that can be done I am happy to see the Pawnees now and to make Peace. We have met in friendship and hope to part so. I am happy to meet you for the first time friendly. Here are the Commissioners I hope they will do all in their power to help the Red men

Creek Chief } My Friends and Brothers We met in Council yesterday. We promised our Fathers the Commissioners to give you an answer. I now rise to give a short talk You gave us a short talk yesterday and a short piece of writing but we soon found out that although short it was of the greatest importance We wish a great while to deliberate upon it. You may think us slow to transact business but we must have all our Public officers present. Those who are here do not constitute one half of the complete number

The Treaty involves so many subjects of vast importance that we cannot say whether we will sign it or not. We cannot sign it now for all the Chiefs are not present. Though I promised to tell today whether we would or would not sign, yet our Chiefs not having arrived it is impossible to do so. There are a great many in this house. I look upon them all as Brothers. We have met to day by permission of the Great Spirit in Council and I am very glad. We have not met to do any thing wrong, but what is right for our Nation. This is our opinion. We know what the Cherokees our Brothers said. We say the same. We cannot sign the treaty till a unanimous vote of *all* our Chiefs has been taken.

Senecas (Civil John) I will speak for the Senecas and Shawnees. We said yesterday we would with the Creek & Cherokees give our answers to the propositions. I am glad to see all my friends here well for which we ought to return our thanks to the Great Spirit alone. As to signing the Paper we have not as yet seen it. My Friends and Brothers there are a great many here. I came down to meet the Commissioners in Peace. The old men sent a few boys down here to learn what our Fathers had to say to us. I did not hear of signing any treaty till today, and am not authorized by my nation to do so. I must first go and consult them about it. All the old men and young men must know of it. Whether they will determine to sign or not I cannot say but on my return I will tell them all of it. We return our compliments to the Commissioners. We are one of the Six nations and should be glad to receive all these People as our Brothers. I return my respects to all my Red Brothers. Brothers you hear my opinion it is all I have to say

Gov: Stokes} The Commissioners, though they regret all do not sign the treaty, are glad, to see you together as Friends

Mr. Ellsworth} It is very important that the Red Men should know what their Great Father wishes, and if you will come tomorrow every thing shall be explained and they can tell all their friends

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December. 23d.

Gov. Stokes} Brothers as you have determined not ~~now~~ to sign this Treaty, We open a Council today merely to give the Creeks & Cherokees an opportunity to reply to the Pawnees.

Rhusimacco (Creek)} Brothers of the Pawnee and Otoe nations, you gave us a short speech the other day and I now return a reply in behalf of the Creeks & Cherokees: We came from a far Country some time ago, where we did not know of your existence, and we are now glad to see you as Friends. Brothers, you told us the other day, you had come a great distance and that all the Tribes had made Peace with you. For this we are very glad. You also told us it was but a short time since you had seen White men, they have learned it was better to live in Peace, and now raise their Children in Peace, and all sleep in Peace. Brothers you must also learn to be peaceable: We hope to profit by the advice of all these agents and commissioners, sent us by our Great Father. Brothers we were once very savage and depended entirely upon the Chase, but now by following the advice of White People, have become civilised. We hope you will profit by our example. Brothers, you have seen us. We are at Peace. The Paths are now open. Hereafter let us eat out of the same pan and with the same spoons. This is the path of Friendship.

Let us not be ennemies any more. This friendship we have made will strengthen as time rolls on. When you go back; suffer your young men to smoke this tobacco. I give you some tobacco the smoke, of which, I fancy, I can now see curling up in your towns in friendship

Ietan Otoe Chief ≡ My friends the Creeks and Cherokees I speak for the Otoes and Pawnees. You advise us to listen to our agent. There is a man (Mr G) ask him, he has been in our villages. Ask him if we take the council of the Whites. When that man came near us, our Father (Mr Dougherty) sent us word that a Chief was coming to see us. We rushed immediately out to meet him We mad him sit, we pressed a horse upon him. You have lived with the Whites and I had heard you were learned and knew how to read, and write. I came here expecting to carry away written piece of paper, that would last forever. not a little piece of tobacco. You tell us to place confidence in the whites, and yet by your actions, try to raise distrust; by not signing the paper. This may be the conduct of civilised. but it is not the conduct of savage Indians

[illegible]

You have an agent there. he must be a very wicked man and I take it has been endeavoring to deceive you, for I understand he asked you to sign, a paper which he declared would only do you good and you refused. He must be a wicked man indeed, and very unlike my agent. I have often heard you termed as Whites: and indeed come to examine you, we easily see you are more than half white (referring to mixed breeds) I understand by your actions you are Lawers, yet you are afraid of you agents, fathers & all. We are not so. We have listened to them in every case and never failed to attend to his commands or counsel and never found ourselves wo[illegible]se but always better'd and you; you who ought by your learning the most readily to appreciate your Great Fathers Conduct, reject, despise, and throw contempt upon his aged counsel and advice:

We have made Peace with you and go away as Brothers. but we are disappointed for we heard, that you were great scholars, and paper writers, and hoped to have carried off a lasting, written demonstration of your friendship, attested by our fathers the Commissioners. Our Country is a wild, savage one. we live on Buffaloe, elk and deer. You live different. Let it be so. We came here supposing as you were Great men, it would be well to have you as Brothers in our ~~great~~ Council House, but from what we see from your distrust to White People, we can get along better without you. You may stay at home here and live by yourselves. We can and will I hope get along without all your learning. It is true I have travelled a great ways, to see new faces, and make new friends, but let me tell you, at all the villages I passed, they gave me something to remember them by; from you I have received nothing, and now shall not take anything. I perceive we are an entirely different people, we are wild & savage you civilized and live at home. Well I suppose we must yeild you the superiority! I mean nothing bad, but we are entirely different we savages, and you civilised! My Brothers these are my Brothers (Commissioners & agents). We have always liked them. They never deceived us and till today we never heard a Red man distrust them. We trust and will trust the White man, whether you do or not; he never advised us wrong. We came here to ask you to sign a paper, sanctioned by our Great Fathers declaration that it was good. We are greatly disappointed, but not angry, for you can sign or not as you choose. My Fathers. (Commissioners) I am anxious to return home I have been 4 months travelling with you and my relations are anxious for I have overstaid the allotted time. This is all I have to say

Gov. Stokes} We have now finished all business with the assembled tribes in general council. We may have a little to say seperately but we are glad one great object is accomplished — Peace is made

Mr. Ellsworth} Brothers; I have travelled a great way to make Peace and your Great-Father will be glad; and the Great Spirit will rejoice to see friendship among those whom he has made as Brothers.

The Great Council for Peace, embracing 17 different tribes that is all the tribes South of Council Bluffs to the Red River, began at Fort Leavenworth November 8th and ended at Fort Gibson December 21st A.D. 1833

Edward A. Ellsworth
Secy: pro: tem:

Council between the Osages and the Commissioners concerning signing the articles of Peace Dec. 22

Gov. Stokes Brother you heard our proposition yesterday about signing the Treaty. You reflected on it last night. What is your decision this morning:

Clairmont My Father I did not think that the Creeks and Cherokees would decline signing it. They have been hesitating &c and I wish to know why they do not sign it

Gov. Stokes Brothers, they declined signing unless the agent of the Osages should agree to give security for the payt of the Creek & Cherokee Claims out of your first annuities which he would not agree to do.

White Hair My ancestors were in the habit of making Peace with the Pawnees I have been requested to give my hand to the Pawnees I have done so and I suppose it was for this you took so long a journey. It is a very important subject; and I should like to know my Great Father's views on this subject I never made Peace in person but I understood that Gen. Clark used to call together his Red Children, and asked his Red Children to make Peace at the same time giving them something to wash their hands in (i.e. presents) We are willing to sign the treaty but let us first know whether the Red Head's maxim will be observed) here in the washing of hands.

Gov. Stokes We hear that White Hair & his band object to signing it. We are sorry not to see all of the Osages sign it. Mr Clairmont's band are willing to sign we should be glad to witness even them.

Clairmont = You are learned and good men and I should rather all the Chiefs should sign here and have you to witness it. There are two bands We of my band are willing to sign it if the others do not. It is the word of our Great Father why not all sign together. We are glad to hear of all these things except that the Council house is to be so far up the Kansas

Mr. Stokes = I would only mention a word about this Council house. If your Great Father builds two, there will be one for all the Red Men between the Kansas & Red river and will be in the most Central place, perhaps at Marais de Cygne; if he builds but one it must be higher up to accomodate the Pawnees Ioways and Omahaws and the northern tribes.

Mr Ellsworth = It is not yet determined where this Council house is to be. but as no tribe will be obliged to go and as their expenses will be paid, I presume you will not care about a few more miles travel

White Hair = I am perfectly willing to sign it. But remember my Fathers you have been here two years, during which time you have very much interrupted our hunting. We have a council house. ~~[illegible]~~ I should rather sign it there, but if a little something could be had, to wash our hands I do not know but we might incur the responsibility of signing here.

Clairmont = I now think we are the only Red Skins, who listen to the advice of their Great Father. We have no objection to signing it; but would wish to wait for White Hair, and we would like also a little to wash our hands

Gov. Stokes — Friends and Brothers my Brother Comms: has had the chief hand in making Peace with the tribes above He will tell you the Course he pursued there and I hope the same will be here

Mr Ellsworth — Your Great Father is to be at great expense in building a large Council house for the reception of the annual assemblage of the Red men. Your Great Father will be at great expence in sending an umpire here. The other tribes did not ask or expect presents. We gave them all some tobacco and Powder and so we intend to do for you as a present for all those who shew a willingness to accede to the wishes of their Great Father

War Eagle (White Hair band) — Remember my father we have been deeply injured by the Pawnees we had 16 men slain in one contest. We had purposed revenge, but laid it aside to accede to the views of our Great Father. Shall we not receive more than those, who have never been at war, or never received a deep injury from them. and of course could easily make Peace?

Gov. Stokes — We will retire and consult —
(after a lapse of half an hour).

Gov. Stokes — As it is true my Brothers. You have been injured more than any other tribe, as we have taken you off a good hunt, and to reward you for your ~~sor~~ being so affected by the refusal of the other tribes. We will give you each in addition to what the other tribes received, some blankets.

(The Osages then immediately signed the treaty)

Edward A. Ellsworth
Secy. Ind: Comrs:

Council held by the Commissioners with the Osages in respect to a treaty for removal and the removal of Clermont's village Dec 23. 1833

Gov. Stokes: Brothers, We wish to know whether you are willing to treat for your removal if you are. our propositions will be made out for your consideration

I feel bound to tell you plainly that you cannot live any longer off your land. I wish not to deceive you and tell Clermont that unless he remove voluntarily from his present location on the Verdigris, he will be compelled to go by force, for that land has been given to another tribe. I wish to know whether you are willing to remove or treat?

Clermont: For my part I have come to no decision. We have requested the President to permit us to remain where we are. In consequence of receiving no answer. We have come to no decision. As we were invited here solely to make Peace with the Pawnees, We have not come prepared for anything else. We were requested to think of the matter last evening and you asked us to consult about the time and place of holding the Council. We have been in the habit of meeting here, where there is plenty to eat and drink; and I think this to be the best place of holding a Council

War Eagle: I am not agreed with this Chief that the council should be held here. All the Chiefs and Braves last year understood that the next Council was to be held at our town, above. We do not wish to come down here to council. The land here does not belong to us. We have a piece of land and the President sent you to talk to us there

Little Chief of White Hair's Band — My Father I remember what you told us last year at our village our Great Father sent you to talk to us there. We wish you would come up and talk to us on our own land. I do not think I shall ever attend a council here again. We came take ten delegates from each village, and you may have ten white men, it will not take much to subsist thirty men. If you want any thing of us come to us, and we will transact business.

White Hair — I will say a few words. What the two last have said is true. You promised to visit, and talk to us in our village. We consulted last evening, and have decided. I myself might possibly come here, but none of the chiefs or the requisite number of warriors will come. The President has given us a Council House, at home; and that is the most proper place to transact business! Never mind about our provisions. We agree if you will support yourselves, we will do the same. My young men expect you to fulfil your promise to come up there & so do I. I would wish the time to be the middle of March. This is the opinion of White Hair's band

a Chief of Clarmont Band — All you Chiefs attend We talked of this matter last year. I then gave you no answer, but my tears. I do not know that I can give any other now. You made my Chief Clairmont Head of the Nation then. Do you think I wish to go up yonder to a Council. Not I. You have a place and I think it by far the most preferable

Gov. Stokes — Clarmont says that he is not ready to treat. I wish to know if White Hairs town is ready. I do not say the Conditions shall be as they were but only ask if you are willing to remove!

A word to Clermont for I wish to be explicit. You and your band treated the land you dwell on to your Great Father yourselves; and you did not include that village in your reservation; When you gave it to your Great Father it was his; and he gave it to another tribe

We will give your friends the Chouteaus a paper and they will explain it to you. If you will treat — well — If not, We then we make known our resolutions to Clermont. The land on which he resides belongs to another nation and he must remove After you have heard the terms of your removal explained in each village if you do or do not treat, you must let us know before the time you mention (15th March) and in case you do not treat for a removal from the reservations; at all events Clermont must move his present location, or the military of this post will compel him to do so This is in plain terms our fixed determination Clermont's band must and shall remove

Mr Ellsworth: You mention the 15th of March and say you are poor. now we want to help you and the moment you sign, the treaty, will remove your present difficulties. If you could take the matter up soon; we could send the treaty on to your Great Father and he will ratify it, and send out the money &c to enable you to raise a new crop next year on your new land.

Gov. Stokes: We do not care where we make this treaty but wish you to agree among yourselves I did say we might make it at White Hair town as I passed through. We do not care about a little distance if it pleases you

Clermont: You speak of a paper. That I will say yes to it at once I cannot promise. Ever since I was a boy, our fathers were in the habit of making

Treaties, and my father told me to expect great things which the Govt promised for us, Still Govt has not fulfilled its promises. You speak of moving us into those prairies. You (Mr E.) have been on that land did you ever see timber enough to build a log cabin growing on it?

Gov. Stokes = Clairmont - you are always saying Govt has not fulfilled its promises tell me of one instance where the President has ever set his hand to a promise and not fulfilled it, and I will now instantly do it. Your great Father never promised but in writing, you have interpreters and if they find one promise unfulfilled I will do as I said before.

Mr Ellsworth = Clairmont, I have been over the land you ask me about, and I not only say, but upon the testimony all Red and White men there is no better land, than that on the Marais de Cein, to which the removal is wished to be made

White Hair = I am exceedingly pleased at your plan of giving a paper Containing the conditions to each of our villages. If after reflecting on it we think it good, we will say so and if we think it bad, we will tell you so

Clairmont = This is also my opinion we will study it Carefully

Gov Stokes = As there is then, no further business to be done the Council is dismissed

Edward A. Ellsworth
Secy: pro: temp:

Documents

Relative to a Treaty Concluded with the Quapaw Indians May the 13th 1833 by J. F. Schermerhorn Commissioner &c West.

Major Richard M. Hannum Sub Agent of the Quapaw Indians Called upon the Commissioners &c West. at Fort Gibson. April 24th 1833 and laid before the Board the following Papers

At a Council held at the Quapaw Settlement on the Arkansas River the 24th March 1833.

We (Chiefs Warriors and head Men of the Quapaw Tribe or Nation of Indians have appointed our Friend Richard M Hannum our Commissioner to represent to the United States Commissioners (who are appointed by the Government to adjust all Indian Matters West of the Mississippi) our unhappy and unsettled Condition and have every Confidence that our Friend will use his best Endeavours to procure us a Permanent Settlement, in order that we may turn our attention to the Cultivation of the Earth. the only sure and Certain Method of Procuring a Support for our families——

We are desirous of being permitted to remain within the limits of our old Territory and as remote from the Whites as Possible. there is a Country on Bayou Metton that will never be settled by the Whites. There are but small Pieces of Land in a body yet there is a sufficiency for us to raise bread for our Families,

We Further appoint our Commissioner to Adjust all matters. between us and the Government of the United States.----

Signed and Interpreted in presence of us

Antoine Barraque
Joseph Duchassin } Interpreter

Signatories

Oekaton Chief his x mark
Sarrasin Chief his x mark
Joun Tginka Chief his x mark
Kettas Canominy his x mark
Couka dagueny his x mark
Wallombe his x mark
Wettequany his x mark
Moset Stane his x mark
Quiod Stton his x mark
Houta his x mark
Abottetta his x mark
Padaboo his x mark
Montetoutka his x mark

The unsettled and Distressed condition of the Quapaw Indians on the Arkansas River renders the visit and Application contemplated in the above Power necessary & Proper and indeed a Measure of necessity at the present. I hope the Commissioners will to the extent of their Authority make some Provisions or arrangement for the Location of the Quapaw Tribe, now in this Territory

Little Rock
April 18th 1833 } Sigd } John Pope

The Commissioners stated in writing that they would be perfectly satisfied with any arrangements which Governor Pope and Major Harmony should make for the temporary Residence of the Quapaws in the Territory. but that they deemed it better both for the Indians, and Citizens of Arkansas. that they should remove and settle in the Indian Country west of Missouri they therefore finally Concluded to visit them and Endeavour to treat with them for their removal to the Indian Territory, on the third of May. One of the Commissioners Mr. Schermerhorn and the agent Major Hanum preceded the other members of the Board with a view of Collecting the Indians in Order to expedite their business, on the 8th Col: Stambaugh on board the Steamer Rein-deer overtook the Commissioner and handed him the following Letter from Gov: Stokes the President of the Board

Fort Gibson
May 8th 1833

The Reverend
John F. Schermerhorn

I was prepared to have gone on to Little Rock in the Steamboat Reindeer. but understanding that you had not gone on. and was still at Fort Smith, I have declined going as it would take many days to collect the Quapaw Indians. and when collected our Negotiations with them would be uncertain.----

The Cherokees and Osages meet here in two days. to settle their affairs about Depredations and I shall await the determination of their Convention, and immediately proceed to the North agreeably to our first plan. In the mean time if you should meet the Chiefs of the Quapaws and make a proper and suitable arrangement for their future accommodation I will agree to it; And if I should make a proper and suitable arrangement with the Osages I shall expect you to sanction it.

1 As soon as the Osages and Cherokees separate. I shall set out for Fort Leavenworth

and shall expect to meet you there or at St. Louis.

Wishing you Health and success. I am your obedient Servt.

[Signed] M. Stokes

The Revd.
John F. Schermerhorn
Fort Smith

Hand'd by
Col. Stambaugh

When the Commissioner arrived at New Gascony in the Neighbourhood of the Quapaws, in consequence of Col. Stambaugh's sickness ever since he left Fort Gibson, he advised him to proceed on his Journey in order to obtain Medical aid and assistance as soon as possible.

Friday 10th Sent out Runners to inform the Chiefs and Warriors of the arrival of the Commissioner and request them to meet here in Council next Day.

Saturday May 11th. Held a Council with the Quapaw Indians, of which the following are the Minutes.

Minutes of a Council held with the Quapaw Indians at New Gascony A. T. May 11th 1833.

Present J. F. Schermerhorn Commissioner &c. on the part of the United States and the following Chiefs Heckatton, Sarrassin, Tounowjerka, and Hakestatteda, and other warriors of the tribe.

The Commissioner on the part of the United States delivered to them the following talk

Brothers of the Quapaw Nation, We thank the Great Spirit that he has permitted us to meet to day in Council, to take into Consideration your peculiar situation, and to make known to you the views and wishes of your Great Father the President of the United States he knows all the difficulties that have attended your removal to Red River, and the peculiar trials through which you have passed. He has heard of your return to your old homes and the troubles that attend you here, he wants you to take Counsel from him, and remove to the Lands set apart by the Congreſs of the United States: as the permanent Home of the Indians West of the State of Miſsouri and Arkansas Territory. You know the Country is a Good one. He will there take care of you and protect you from all harm, from the White Men, or his Red Children. He will give you as much Land as is neceſsary for your comfortable support. He will furnish you with Agricultural implements, Ploughs. Axes. Hoes. Cattle. and a Farmer to teach you how to farm and Cultivate your Fields. He will also send men to aſsist you in building Houses, and give your Women Wheels, and Looms, and learn them to Spin and Weave and make Cloth to Clothe you and your Children. You will have here a permanent Home Your Father will never ask you to move again. Open your Ears to the Council of your great Father, and you will find him ever your Friend and Protector.

The following reply was made by the Principal Chief — Hickatton

Hickatton My Father. We have heard what you have said to us. When we started to Red River we had provisions enough part of the way only. We suffered for want of it before we got there.

My Father you say we shall be provided with good Land. We are afraid to go there. It is a cold Country. We are afraid our Cattle will die in the Winter.

My Father. There are many red Men who have Spilt the Blood of white Man the Quapaws have never done it. We pray therefore for our great Father to take pity on us. We want to remain here on the Land which was formerly ours and our Bones to be buried by the side of our ancestors. If we are permitted to Stay here we shall not trouble our white Brothers.

My Father we are afraid to leave here again and go among other Nations More powerful than we. Where we cannot defend ourselves. The Caddos when we were on Red River killed four of our men. and we were too weak to resent the injury. We want to continue here any where. even in the Swamps where the Whites will never settle. If our Great Father will grant our Request He may keep our money We will give it all up to him.

To which the Commissioner answered.

Brothers.

Your Great Father cannot grant your request. his Great Council have Set Apart a Country for all his Red Children, and it is best they should live by themselves where the bad White Men shall not be permitted to disturb and trouble them. The people of Arkansas will not Consent to have you stay here. and you had better remove to a Land where you can rest in Peace. think of this matter well and let me have your Answer on Monday. to Morrow is the Lords' Day on which we worship the Great Spirit. We cannot Counsel to Morrow.

Council Monday May 13th 1833

Hickatton addressed the Commissioner as follows.

Father the place to which we went on Red River was not good. a great many of our People died there, our Crops of Corn were destroyed by the high Water. We suffered very much with sickness and Hunger. We are glad our great Father will now give us a good Land. I know I have to Die. it matters not whether it is here or on Red River. or at the new home promised us. In the direction where we are now to be sent we used to hunt and we have been robbed of our Furs. it may be so again. If the white people trouble us in the Country to which we are to remove. we hope our Great Father will send them from us

Sarrasin the second Chief. Said.

Father. What the head Chief has said I also say. I have always listened to the advice of my white Brethren I will do so again. Our Old Chiefs always told us to listen to our white Brothers We have done so.

Hickatton asked when they should go to examine the Country. they were told in the Fall—

My Father. now we have taken hold of the Council of Our Great Father. we want you to furnish us with One hundred bushels of Corn in the Course of the Summer, for the poor of our Nation. We wish you to give us One hundred Blankets before we move. We wish our Four Chiefs to have fifty Dollars a Year out of our Annuity, they have all the business of the Nation to attend unto, — We want also some Guns & powder. and all our just debts paid We wish Mr Bonaque and our agent to remove us. and an Interpreter to accompany us upon our removal. and to Continue with us so long as our Great Father may think proper to let him stay. We want Bernard Boon for an Interpreter. We are now ready to take hold of the Pen.

The Commissioner Replied

Brothers

It will rejoice the heart of Your Great Father. to hear that you have hearkened to his Counsel and Advice. I will say further you ask for a great deal from your Great Father. He wishes to do all he can for you. and he is willing to Comply with all you ask, If you see fit to exchange your permanent Annuity for One of Twenty Years. and he will agree to give you $1600 a Year. to Establish a School in Your Nation so that your Children may learn to read and write and work like white Men.

To which the Chief Replied. We are all agreed to do. What our Great Father thinks is best for us to do

Monday the 13th

Signed the following Treaty

Articles of Agreement or a Treaty between the United States and the Quapaw Tribe of Indians entered into by John F. Schermerhorn Commissioner of Indian Affairs West. on the part of the United States. and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Quapaw Indians.

Whereas by the treaty between the United States and the Quapaw Indians. Concluded November 15th 1824 they ceded to the United States. all their Lands in the Territory of Arkansas, and according to which they were to be concentrated and confined to a District of Country. inhabited by the Caddo Indians and form a part of sd Tribe. and whereas they did remove according to the Stipulations of Said Treaty and settled on the Bayou Treache on the South side of Red River on a tract of lan given them by the Caddo Indians; but which was found subject to frequent inundations on account of the Raft on Red River and where their Crops were destroyed by the Water Year after Year; and which also proved to be a very Sickly Country and where in a short time nearly one fourth of their people died; and Whereas they could obtain no other situation from the Caddoes. and they refused to incorporate them and receive them as constituent part of their Tribe as contemplated by their Treaty with the United States. and as they saw no Alternative but to perish if they continued there, or to return to their old residence on the Arkansas. they therefore chose the Latter. And Whereas they find themselves very Unhappily situated in consequ of having their little improvements taken from them by the settlers of the Country and being anxious to secure a permanent and peaceable home, the following Articles or Treaty are agreed upon between the United States and the Quapaw Indians by John F. Schermerhorn Commissioner of Indian Affairs West and the Chiefs and Warriors of the said Quapaw Indians this thirteenth day of May 1833

Article the 1st. The Quapaw Indians hereby relinquish and convey to the United States. all their right and Title to the lands given them by the Caddo Indians on the Bayou Treche of red River.

Article 2nd

The United States hereby agree to convey to the Quapaw Indians One hundred and fifty sections of land West of the State line of Missouri and between the lands of the Senecas and Shawnees not heretofore assigned to any other tribe of Indians; the same to be selected and assigned by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs West. and which is expressly designed to be in lieu of their Locations on red River. and to carry into effect the treaty of 1824: in order to provide a permanent home for their Nation the United States agree to convey the above lands by Patent. to them and their Descendants as as long as they shall exist as a Nation or continue to reside thereon. And they also agree to protect them in their new residence. against all interruption or disturbance. from any other tribe or Nation of Indians. or from any other person or persons whatever

Article the 3rd

Whereas it is the policy of the United States in all their intercourse with the Indians to treat them liberally as well as justly and to endeavour to promote their Civilization and prosperity it is further agreed that in consideration of the important and extensive Assignment of Lands made by the Quapaws to the United States: and in view of their present impoverished and wretched condition, they shall be removed to their new homes at the expense of the United States, and that they will supply them with one year's provision from the time of their removal, which shall be as soon as they receive notice of the ratification of this Treaty by the President and Senate of the United States. The United States will also furnish and deliver to them after their arrival at their new homes. One Hundred Cows. One hundred breeding Hogs. One hundred Sheep. Ten Yoke of working Cattle. Twenty five Ploughs. One hundred Axes. One hundred Hoes. Five Ox Carts and one Waggon with all their necessary rigging. twenty Iron hand Corn mills. Tools of different descriptions to the amount of two hundred Dollars.* one hundred Blankets. Fifty Rifles and Five Shot Guns all with flint Locks. Ten Kegs of Powder and Six hundred Pounds of Lead: the United States agree to provide a Farmer to reside with them and to aid and instruct them in their agricultural pursuits. and a Blacksmith to do their necessary work. with a Shop and Tools. and Iron, and Steel not exceeding one ton per year. the United States also agree to appropriate One Thousand dollars per Year for educational purposes. to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States. The Farmer & Blacksmith and the above appropriations for education purposes, to be continued only as long as the President of the United States deems necessary for the best interest.

*. Also Linen Jackets, Pants, & Wool Cards, to the amount of Two hundred Dollars

Att.

of the Indians.

Article 4th. It is hereby mutually agreed upon, between the parties respectively to this Treaty: that in lieu of and in full consideration of their Present Annuities - perpetual and limited. the United States will pay the debts of the Quapaw Indians: according to the annexed Schedule, to the Amount of Four Thousand and 180 Dollars - provided they can be discharged in full for that Amount. They will also expend to the Amount of One Thousand Dollars in hiring Suitable Labourers to build, and aid them in erecting Comfortable Cabins and Houses to live in. And also that they will Pay them Annually Two Thousand Dollars for twenty Years - from the Ratification of this treaty. And that out of Said Annuity there Shall be allowed to their Two Principal Chiefs Heckatton, & Sarrasan, each and to their Successors, the Sum of fifty Dollars per year, and to the two next Chiefs Tonnonjinka and Katsekittika. each and to their Successors also, fifty Dollars Per Year.

Article 5th It is hereby agreed and expressly Understood, that this Treaty is only Supplementary to the Treaty of 1824, and designed to Carry into effect the views of the United States, in Providing a Permanent and Comfortable home for the Quapaw Indians, and also that all the Stock and articles furnished the Indians, by the United States, as expressed in the 4th Article, shall be under the Care and direction of the Agent and Farmer of Said Tribe, to see that the same is not Squandered, or Sold -

or any of the Stock slain by the Indians until such time as the Natural increase of the Stock. will warrant the same to be done. without destroying the whole. and thus defeating the benevolent views of the Government. in making this provision for them

Article 6th

The United States also agrees to employ an interpreter to accompany them upon their removal, and the same to continue with them during the pleasure of the President of the United States. The above Treaty shall be binding on the United States whenever ratified, and approved, by the President, and Senate of the United States. — — —

Signed John F. Schermerhorn

the above treaty was signed in open Council in the presence of

Sig^d

D M Hammond S A

toine Barraque

J W Walker

Frederick Saugrain

John D Shaw

Joseph Duchalin Interpreter

NAMES	signature
Hekatton Chief	his mark
Sarrasin Chief	his mark
Younoujenkatt Chf	his mark
Nahekettеda Chf	his + mark
Monehunka	his + mark
Hunkadaguene	his + mark
Hummonene	his + mark
Wattequine	his mark
Heeatkmonene	his + mark
Nekaguedetton	his + mark
Moussockane	his + mark

The amount due from the Quapaw Tribe of Indians to the following named Persons, viz:

No	Names	Amount $	Cts
1	Frederick Notrike	567	00
2	Joseph Dardene	300	00
3	Ignait Bogy	170	00
4	Alexander Dickerson	28	00
5	William Montgomery	350	00
6	Joseph Bonne	30	00
7	Joseph Duchatin	30	00
8	Baptist Bonne	20	00
9	Antoine Barraque	2235	00
10	George W Boyer	50	00
11	Weyhow King	400	00
	Total $	4180	00

At 4 oClock P.M. the Commissioner Started in a Canoe for the Mouth of White River, and arrived at St. Louis on the 20th

[Letter]

St Louis
May

Honl. Elbert Herring
Comr. Ind Affs.

Dear Sir

You have been informed before this can reach you, by Col: Stambaugh that we left Fort Gibson on the 3rd inst. to hold a treaty with the Quapaws, and that the State of his health, would not permit him to Delay for the Council with them. I have the pleasure now to inform you that I concluded a Treaty with them on the 13th Instant, and that in a few days I will forward an abstract, with the talk &c: the Treaty itself I wish to retain for the Signatures of the other

Commissioners if they approve of it. which I have no doubt they will do. for the Expenses attending the Council and Presents, I have drawn a Draft on the Secretary of War in part for $179.87½ cts in favour of C W Barague. had I however known as much as I do now of the difficulty of accepting individual drafts of one of the Commissioners. I should at least have hesitated, before I done it. although I think the Public business ought not to suffer for the want of any nice formalities in these matters. I may however be under the Necessity of doing the like again. as I am here alone, and I think it doubtful whether Govr. Stokes will be able at this Season of the Year. first on account of the high waters, and next on account of the Flies, to meet me at Fort Leavenworth as he contemplated when Col: Stambaugh left him.——

I arrived here Yesterday and had the pleasure of receiving your communication Official & unofficial I assure you the Gave me much Satisfaction in finding that you had interested yourself so much in our affairs. Govr. Clark the Superintendent of Indian affairs received us very kindly and informed us that the Potowattamies had not yet gone on to explore their Country. I shall delay here for these Ten Days: and then proceed up the Missouri to do what I can to expedite our business which I know the President has much at heart. I am fully persuaded it was indispensably necessary for the Commissioners, or some of them should have a personal interview with the Indian Department and I hope therefore that the visit of Messrs Ellsworth & Stambaugh may be productive of Much Good —

with greatest respect

Esq. J. F. Schermerhorn

Ind. Com. West

[Letter]

Department of War
Office of Indian Affairs
Jun 24th 1833

Sir:

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd Inst. and am gratified to hear that you have concluded a treaty with the Quapaws —— It is very desirable to assign to the different Tribes Land with which they are satisfied and on which they may live comfortably The Commissioners I am persuaded have never lost sight of that object knowing as they do the liberal views of the Government and cherishing kind an benevolent feelings for the Indians----

The Draft which you mention payable to Mr Baraque shall be paid on presentment. But do not Draw in your Individual Name on the Department unless circumstances impose the necessity

Agreeably to Request in your Letter of the 24th ultimo. addressed to the Secretary of War. Printed Copies of the late Treaties have been forwarded to you

The information communicated to the Department by your Colleague Mr Ellsworth was important, and will be productive of much good in future arrangements

Col. Stambaugh has not yet arrived

Honble J. F. Schermerhorn
St Louis
Missouri

I have the Honor to be
with great Respt
Yo. Humble Servt.
Elbert Herring

Report on the Quapaw Treaty

To the Honble
Elbert Herring
Commissioner

Sir -- The Commissioners &c West were visited in May last by Richd. Hannum Esqr. Agent of the Quapaw Indians for the purpose of informing them of their present condition and of making some arrangements for their future residence It was determined by the Commissioners to visit them immediately and if possible to induce them to remove to the Indian Territory, for this purpose I started with their Agent, a few days before Gov Stokes and our Secretary Col: Stambaugh were prepared to go, with an idea of making arrangements for the Council, so that there might be no delay on their arrival. I regret to state that Gov: Stokes finally concluded not to attend this Council, but to proceed directly by Land to St. Louis. Col. Stambaugh was taken sick on the River, and it was deemed necessary for him to proceed immediately where he might be able to obtain Medical Aid. and I merely mention these things, to Inform the Department how it happened that my Name alone is affixed to this Treaty, as a Commissioner on the Part of the United States

I have the pleasure to Communicate to you the proceedings of the Council held with the Quapaw Indians at New Gascony A. T. May 10th & 13th. and the Treaty concluded with them for removal West of the State of Missouri when the Indians were assembled in Council propositions were submitted to induce them to remove to the Country set apart by Congress, for the residence of the Indians, as the liberal policy of the Government towards them, and the peculiar situation of the Quapaws & Justice to them seemed to Demand. You are well aware that by the Treaty of 1824 these Indians Sold all their Lands to the United States and that according to that Treaty they were "to be concentrated and confined to a District of Country Inhabited by the Caddoo Indians and form a part of Said Tribe" This never has been, nor could be effected. the Caddoes indeed gave them some Lands on the Bayou Treache of Red River, Subject to Inundations. and where their Crops were year after year Destroyed by the freshets of Red River. and so unhealthy. that in a short time nearly one fourth of their people died. the Caddoes never would Incorporate or receive them as a part of their Tribe. they were therefore obliged to return to their old Homes. or perish where they were. they did return to the Arkansas. but here as soon as they had a small spot under cultivation. the White Settlers drove them off. and took possession of it. from all the circumstances of their case it must be evident not only that they might justly claim from the United States a comfortable and a Permanent Home, but also some consideration for all their losses. trials and sufferings. since they left the Arkansas, and removed to Red River. It was with these views that the present Treaty was Concluded— — — —

Should the terms of the Treaty appear too liberal on the part of the United States. the Commissioners would observe, that the Quapaws by their Treaties of 1818 & 1824 have sold to the United States every foot of their Lands. Estimated to Contain about 40.000.000 acres. Including most of the Arkansas Territory and the whole of the Choctaw Country; and that merely for a permanent Annuity of $1000 and an Annuity of $1.000 for 11 years and a few Presents to the value of about $8.500.—

The Lands on the Bayou Treache given to them by the Caddoes, to which they cede their Claim to the United States. Should the Government succeed in opening the raft on red River. will become exceedingly valuable. and more than Compensate the Government for all the Stipulations on their Part in this Treaty—

Some such Plan as that Contemplated in articles 3, & 5. appeared to be indispensible. as an encouragement for them to exchange their roving & hunting habits. for the Pastoral life. and to engage them in agricultural Pursuits. The Indians were much pleased with this. and are anxious to remove and to begin this new mode of living.— —

With regard to the exchange of the Permanent annuity. for one Commuted to 20 Years the Commissioner can only say: that since the Department has not given any instructions as to their relative value. he was governed in his views by the value of Stocks in the money market, if in this respect he had computed it too high. he is well aware that the liberal policy of the Government towards the Indians would rather have the Error in favour of the Indians, than against them.——

The Indians, expressed a desire to visit the Country intended for their new homes. when the Commissioners would select the same. this was deemed a reasonable request. and they were assured that their request would be granted.— The Agent stated that there was an unexpended balance in his hands, of a late Donation by the Government, to the Indians, which they wished to devote to defray the expenses of this exploring party, They also expected to ascertain the best route for their removal. the Indians requested that their Agent Major Hannum. and their friend Mr Barraque might be engaged in removing them. and we agreed to reccommend them to the Government for this purpose, we would therefore recommend that these Gentlemen be engaged to remove them at a stipulated price. and that the Oxen, Carts & Waggons be delivered to them on the Arkansas and used for this purpose, I think Mr Barraque in whom they have the utmost Confidence, and who had been very kind to them, would undertake their remove at a very reasonable price, at probably one half it would cost the Government in the Ordinary manner in which the removal of the Indians has been usually conducted, and much more to the satisfaction of the Indians themselves,——

From the representations made

to me I am inclined to believe that from some cause or another the Indians have not always received the full amount of their Annuities, and Probably there is something due them at Present. I merely mention this to call the attention of the Department to the subject. I am happy in being able to say that the Present Agent, Major Richard Hannum appears to take a deep Interest in the welfare of the Indians, and to be faithfully engaged in discharging his duties to the Indians and the Government. The Expenses of this Treaty have been very small not exceeding Two hundred Dollars for Subsistence and Presents.

I am with
Respect yours &c

(Signed) J. F. Schermerhorn
Comr. Ind. Trea.

DOCUMENTS

Relative to a Council held with the Pottawatamie Indians at Logans-port Indiana. June 17th 1833 by J. F. Schermerhorn. Commissioner &c West.

By a communication from the Secretary of War the Commissioners were informed that a Delegation of Pottawattamie Indians under Col: Pepper had been directed to visit them at Fort Gibson. with a view of exploring the Indian Country and making a selection as a permanent home for their Nation The Commissioners were directed to aid them in this matter. and to assign them a sufficient Country for their Accomodation

[Letter].

St Louis May 24th 1833

To Hon: Lewis Cass.
Sec of War

Dear Sir

I arrived here on the 21st Instant. after Concluding a Treaty with the Quapaws. on the 13th Instt— I will forward an abstract of the Treaty and the talk &c in Council, in a few days. I have drawn on you for the amount of the Expenses, and Presents. of the Council, in favour of Mr Barraque. which I trust will be paid at sight.

The Commissioners found it would be useless for the Pottowatamies to visit them at Fort Gibson. since there was no land that could be assigned them, South of the Delawares. they therefore Concluded to meet their Delegation, on the Missouri River. When I arrived here, I could obtain no intelligence of them from Genl Clark as to their expected arrival—

I was informed however last night by Aaron Finch Esqr from Indiana. (to whom I was Introduced by the Paymaster & Major Kirby of N. York:) that on the 15th Inst. he saw Mr Marshall their agent. that the Chiefs had just had a Council with Col: Pepper. and that there was some Dissatisfaction among the Chiefs who were unacquainted with Col. Pepper. which would probably delay the exploring party sometime. He urged me to visit them. & thought that I might probably remove their difficulties. and expedite their Movements. He was also anxious that I should have an interview with the Agent and some of the Chiefs, of the Miamies. and thought that such information as I might Communicate of the Indian Country West. would facilitate a treaty with the Miamies. this Summer, since the Commissioners have suspended their other business, to attend to the Pottawatamies; and I have nothing Specially claiming my attention here, I have concluded to Accompany Mr Finch to day on his return in Order to expedite their movements if possible: I trust that this course will Meet the views and approbation of the Department of Indian Affairs.——

Col. Stambaugh has communicated to you before this the reason why Governor Stokes did not accompany us as was expected. I fear that the difficulties he had to encounter in consequence of the high Water, and Flies, at this season of the year, will prevent his meeting me at Fort Leavenworth as he contemplated; I shall however do what I can on my return to Promote the service in which I am engaged to the utmost of my power

With great respect
Your obt Servt
Signed
J. F. Schermerhorn
Com. West

Dear Sir: Should the Government think proper to purchase from the Pawnees, the Country South of the Platte & West of the Missouri. according to the views communicated to the Government, by Major Dougherty. I wish you would communicate your definite Instructions to the Commissioners. on this subject immediately on my return from Indiana; I shall immediately proceed up the Missouri, unless otherwise instructed when I arrive at this place—

The Commissioners have never had forwarded to them. the treaties with the Indians since those collected in the Volume of Indian treaties Will you have the goodness. to forward to the Commissioners to this place all the Treaties not included in that Volume; and all other Public documents connected with our Commission & on which we have to report.—

Sig^d With Resp^t

A — J F Schermerhorn.
LETTER — Com^r Ind

Lafayette May 31st 1833

Gen W^m Marshall

D^r Sir

I arrived here last night and find myself to unwell this Morning to proceed on my journey to your Agency. I have come on to ascertain the cause of the Delay of the Exploring Party. under Col Popper. and if possible to hasten their Movements; Will you have the Goodness to bring down. to see me here. the Indians selected for the Exploring Party, for I am so much unwell. that I know not when I shall be able to leave this place

With great respect

pla ——— Your obt Servt

{Sig} J. F. Schermerhorn
Comr Ind. West

The Messenger returned with the Intelligence that Gen Marshall had gone on a visit to his family. on account of Mrs. Ms. Sickness, from the best information I could receive, I deemed it necessary to despatch an express to him, and Employed N. Jackson for that purpose.

[Letter]

Lafayette June 2nd 1833

Gen. Wm Marshall

Dr Sir

I wrote you on the 31st ult., at Logansport. informing you that I arrived here on the 30th with a view of ascertaining the Cause of the delay. of the Exploring party. under Col. Pepper. and if possible to hasten their movements. on the return of Mr Finch I was informed that you had gone on to see your Family. who were sick. and that it was uncertain when you would return. I have therefore deemed it my duty. in order to promote the Public Service. to send on to you by express this note. Soliciting you to visit me at this place. as soon as the circumstances of your Family. will possibly admit

With great Respect

Your obt Servt

{Signed} J. F. Schermerhorn
Commissioner Ind. West

On the Evening of the 10th Gen Marshall arrived at Lafayette. which place we left next morning. and arrived at Logansport on the 12th Inst.— Col. Pepper the Emigrating Agent called upon me next day, and informed me the Indians had not yet designated. who were to accompany them on the exploring tour. Genl Marshall however informed me. that he had seen some of the principal men, sometime since. who had assured him that they would at all events, go and explore the Country; the Indians however were. apparently disappointed, because Genl Marshall had not been selected, to accompany them; they manifested a reluctance to go with Col. Pepper. Col. Owen Agent of the Prarie Indians at Chicago had informed Col Pepper as he stated to me that his Indians are unwilling to select and send a Delegation to explore the Country west of the Mississippi.— In Consequence of this Intelligence, I wrote Col Owen the following letter, and sent by Col Sands. Assistant emigrating Agent. Gen Marshall also sent out Runners. to notify the Chiefs to meet us in Council on Monday Next.

[LETER]

Logansport Jun 14th 1833.

Col. T. Owen

Dear Sir,

I am informed by Col. Pepper Emigrating Agent of the Pottawattamies that the Chiefs of your agency are unwilling to send a deputation, to explore a Country for their permanent home west of the Mississippi, because they are unwilling to remove as far West as they understand the Government wishes to remove them. I apprehend that they are not correctly informed on that subject the Commissioners West, who are directed to assign them lands suitable and sufficient for their accommodation; design to direct their attention to the Country between the Missouri River, and the State of Missouri, and the Country of the Sacks and Foxes, as far North as the Sioux, or Calumet River. They wish the Pottowattamies, Ottaways, and Chipeways, to settle on these lands North of the Missouri River this will place them in the same parallels of latitude, in which they are now situated, and with which I have no doubt they will be pleased. ——————

If you deem it important that I should have a Personal interview with the Chiefs and Principal men of your Agency, on the subject of their removal West, and believe it would further the measure, I can make Chicago the my route, on my return to the Missouri from my Family, in the Course of a few weeks. I shall be Happy to hear from you on this subject at Utica N. Y. where my Family reside

I am
with Much respect

Sigd John F. Schermerhorn
Comsr. Ind. West

JUNE, 17th.

Tuesday at 12 oClock I met the ~~Po~~ Chiefs and Principal Men in Council, and Delivered to them the following Talk. ———

Talk to the Pottawatamies in Council —

Brothers

Your Great Father the President of the United States: informed the commissioners of Indian Affairs West, that a Deputation of the Pottowattamies would visit this body accompanied by Col: Pepper. to examine the Country West of the Mississippi. to select for themselves. a permanent home.— And that we must assign them a suitable and sufficient Country for their accommodation. We looked for you, when the leaves began to grow in the Spring. And we became uneasy when you did not come on as was expected. you would: We have now come to enquire of you the Cause of your delay. has sickness prevented you.? Or have some evil birds been carrying Tales, which have discouraged and disturbed you, ? if so you must not listen to them, for they only pretend to be your Friends. to get away all the money that is paid to you here. and that is all they want you to stay for here.— Now your Land is Sold: You ought to know such Men are not your real friends, but your Enemies, that would suck your life blood out of you. if it would only make them fat. that is rich. —— Let me tell you the truth and mark well what I say; Your Great Father, and the Great Council of his white Children, at Washington. wish all his red Children to move West of the great River. they wish this because they thinks it best. for the good of the White and the Red-Skins. that they should each live in a Country by themselves – Here your Great Father Cannot keep his white people from you. they will come among you and give you whiskey & make.

you Drunk. and then they can easily strip you of your money & your Horses and your Blankets. and your Women. and every thing you have; He wants you to move west of the Great River. that he may be better able to protect you from Fraud, and Imposition, and preserve you from utter Ruin and Destruction. then he can, and will, protect you and Guard you, against the White Skins or Red Skins, whoever they may be that dare to trouble you. You have nothing therefore to fear from the Indians on the other side of the River. Your Great Father will Stand with his Warriors. between you and them. Your Great Father now wishes you to go and Examine the Country for yourselves; If you Cannot find a Country there to suit you. he will not drive you away from here & force you to go there He wants you to see the Country and to be satisfied with it if you conclude to move there

A great many Indian Nations have already removed and others have agreed to go there; from this side of the River I will tell you who they are. the Muscogies the Seminoles. the Choctaws the Chickasaws. about One half of the Cherokees. the Senecas. Shawnees. Wyandotts. and Ottoways of Ohio. the Delawares the Peorias. Kaskaskias. Piankeshaws. and Weas. Kickapoos. and some even of the Pottowattamies. and also of the Winebagoes. Your great Father will soon Treat with the Chippeways and Ottoways. and Menomonies & Winebagoes. and if they and all the Pottawatamies agree to move. then all the Indians between the Alleghany Mountains & the Mississippi will soon be settled over the Mississippi in a permanent home. in a good Land. where they can have peace, and plenty of every thing they want.

This I know for I have seen many of the Indians that have removed West. and they have a good Land; they are happy and prosperous. They have good farms. Houses to live in. Large Stock of Cattle, Hogs and Horses; and Cribs full of Corn the Creeks raised last Year between 40. and 50,000 bushels of Corn more than they could eat. they are all well clothed their Women well provided for. their Children in School near their own homes. where their Parents can see them every Day.— They are so well satisfeid and better off than ever they were before; Your Great Father could not get them to move back if he were to try. there may be some lazy Drunken Fellows that are dissatisfeid. because they find Corn does not pour down upon them like the rain from Heaven; and because they cannot find Springs of Whiskey; there that never dry, and because the Deer do not run into their Camp; ready roasted for them to eat when they are hungry: but such fellows we have among the White People too, and we do not think them worth noticing; no man of Sense ever listens to them.—

Your Great Father wishes to place all his Red Children as nearly as he can in the Same Situation, as to Climate, as that in which they are now situated. The Pottowatamies, Chippeways and Ottaways, will therefore be located North of the Missouri River, somewhat between it & the State of Missouri & the high lands which divide the waters which run into the Missouri, from those that run into the upper Mississippi. and if you Three tribes, agree to remove, we will place you next to each other, and near your old

Neighbours the Kickapoos. Here look at the Map. I will show you the Situation of the Countries.!

Your Great Father has sent one of his Chiefs here Col: Pepper. to accompany your deputation to Examine the Country West, and also to remove such as are ready to remove to their new homes. Your Great Father has placed confidence in him, and he wishes you to go with him; he will take good care of you and provide for you what is necessary on the way. and Protect you from all interruption. and Stand by you in all your difficulties. Let me tell you another thing, you must on such a long Journey expect trouble and Fatigue and Trials. do not grow Fainthearted under them. but like good Warriors. bear them and overcome them. and soon you will be on your own Land. where you will find plenty From which you will never need to move again. and where your Great Father will not Permit the White Skin. Nor the Red Skin. to touch you. but where you will enjoy peace and plenty.

Reply to this Talk:

To which Ack-be-be-no-by, Replies in Substance.———— that they had listened attentively to the words of their Great Father and well considered them, that they knew that they had sold nearly all their Land, and that they knew they could not live here much longer. and that they would have to remove, he Said they had always listened to the advice of their Great Father, and would do it again: they had therefore selected a Delegation. who would be ready to start with Col. Pepper. in a few Days. he added.

now we have granted the request of our Great Father: We also want him to grant our request; we do not ask much. here is our young friend, Luther Rice our interpreter. we want him to be one of the Party, and to go with us. We know him, and have confidence in him: When we return. then we want before we remove to go and see our Gr. Father at Washington. we have some things to say to him, and we want Father here: Genl. Marshall to go with us. He knows all we want. and we have confidence in him. We repeat it We must be permitted to go to Washington on our return.—

In considering the above request it was supposed that a compliance with their request, would probably lead to their "more speedy removal. And they were therefore informed that their request should be complied with, but only on condition of their selecting a country, and agreeing to remove to it, — OF See Letter Page 81

[Letter] No 2

Rising Sun
April 26th 1833

Gentlemen

Pursuant to instructions from the Department of War. I have the honour to inform you, that I propose to set out from Logansport. Indna. with a deputation of Pottawattamie Chiefs. about the 10th of June next. to explore the Country West of the Mississippi, to which it is proposed by the Government to remove them; of the time that will necessarily intervene between the commencement of this Journey, and the arrival of the Deputation, at your Station I Cannot form a very accurate opinion, as it will depend much upon the Instructions of Governor Clark, with respect to the portion of Country between St Louis & Fort Gibson. which he will direct me to Examine. But from my present views. I feel authorized to say. that the arrival of the deputation, at your Station may be looked for about the 10th of July

Gentlemen I am yor obt Ser

(Sd) A. O. Pepper
Spl Agent

Hon M. Stokes
H. L. Ellsworth
& J. F. Schermerhorn
Commissioners Fort Gibson
Arkansas Territory

extract {LETTER} No. 1
&c

From St Louis you will proceed to Fort Gibson, where it is presumed the Commissioners, for adjusting unsettled matters with the Indians, will be found. It is desirable that you will, on your way there, Examine such portions of the Country as Genl Clark may suppose, will be proper for the Potawatomies to occupy. the Comsrs will be requested to Select a proper place for their residence, One that will be Suitable for, and acceptable to them. It will be proper in the first instance to assign about half a Million of Acres for their use. As the Potawatamies are a numerous tribe, and as it is desirable that they should all be eventually located together. this tract should be selected where such additions may be made, as future Emigration may require. We must look also to the Emigration of of the Ottaways, and Chippeways who are kindred Tribes of the Potawattomies and have always been associated with them. It is best that they should be consolidated and all live together. After the Commissioners have selected a Country for them which may be found satisfactory on examination, you will return and remove such portion of the Tribes to their lands this season as may be prepared to go. — — —

LETTER {enclosing the two foregoing Extracts

Logans Port
17th June 1833

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you an extract from the Instructions of the Secretary of War (Marked No 1) &c designating the points to which I am directed to conduct a Deputation of Potawottomie Chiefs, for the purpose of exploring, and selecting a suitable Country for a permanent residence, west of the Mississippi, and a copy of a letter addressed by me, to the Hon. Commissioners stationed at Fort Gibson (marked No 2) &c And also to request you to state whether the Hon. Commissioners West have decided what portion of the Country West of the Mississippi it will be proper to assign, to the Potawattomies as a permanent residence? and if they have decided as to this point, whether it will be necessary for the Deputation, to go to Fort Gibson in order to examine this Country? And at what time the Hon Commissioners may be expected to visit the Country intended for these Indians.

With gt respect
Yr obt Servt
[Signed] A. C. Pepper
S. A. R. P

Hon J. F. Schermerhorn
One of the Commissioners &c

I/for No2 see foregoing page 126
— No1 see Do 127

[Letter] 129

Logansport
June 18th 1833

Col A C Pepper
S. A. R. P.

Dr Sir

I have the Pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication of the 17th Instant. and the Papers No 1 & 2 accompanying the same. In answer I would State. that there is not the least necessity. for visiting Fort Gibson with the Delegation. of the Potawatomies. for there are no lands unappropriated South of the Missouri River. that can be assigned them in accordance with the views expressed by the Secretary of War. with regard to their location & that of their kindred Tribes. the Ottaways and the Chippaways. the Commissioners have not. determined as to the precise location of the Potawattamies. but I would observe that the lands between the Missouri River and the State of Missouri. and the highlands dividing the Waters of the ~~Waters of the~~ Upper Mississippi, from those running into the Missouri, as far north as the Sioux or Calumet River. is not yet assigned to any of the Indian Tribes. And which the Commissioners are of Opinion. would be the Proper locations for these Tribes.——

I should recommend to you to take the Pottawattamie Deputation. to examine the Lands West and North of the State of Missouri. Commencing on the Missouri River, opposite the Mouth of the great Nemaha River and extending your examination. North. and east. of this Point

The Commissioners will be at Fort Leavenworth. I presume by time the

the beginning and middle of August. any Communications may be addressed to them at this Post until the first of September —

With great respect
Yr obt & Hum. Servt

{Signed} J. F. Schermerhorn
Comsr. West

No 8

{LETTER}

Logansport
June 18th 1833

Luther Rice
Dr Sir

You are hereby requested to attend a Council of the Chippeway and Ottaway Indians to be held this summer, and use all your influence and exertions. by representing to them the views of the Government. in desiring their removal. West of the Mississippi As I have opened. the subject to you. I have gone into full detail on every point and I wish you to be particular. to Communicate to them all that I have stated to you. to show them the advantage it will be to them, and the Indians generally. to remove West of the Mississippi. the Government. will make you a reasonable allowance for your services; you are requested to report yourself to Governor Porter who will be advised of what I have done in this Matter.

I am with Respect
Your obt Servt

{Signed} J. F. Schermerhorn
Commissioner &c West

[141]

No 9

[LETTER]

Logans Port
June 18th 1833

Genl. Wm. Clark
Superintendant of
Indian affairs--

Dear Sir

I have not been able to meet with the Pottawatamies until yesterday, when I shook hands with them and to day I have met them in Council and they have Chosen a deputation. from the Wabash District to explore the Country West in search of a Permanent home. They will not be at St Louis probably until after the middle of July; I have recommended Col. Pepper to examine the Lands. West and north of the State of Miſsouri. opposite the great Nemahaw River. North and East of this point.-- I think the best Course for Col. Pepper to take from Fort Leavenworth is to croſs the River immediately, and proceed up the Little Platte for about Sixty Miles, and then proceed in a North Westerly course, to the Miſsouri, and then up the same as far as they please, and then take to the Buffalo plains, and give the Indians a hunt, and then return by such route as Circumstances shall Dictate. I wish you would write to the Commanding Officer of Leavenworth to furnish Col: Pepper. with an Escort if he shall deem it neceſsary ——

I leave here to Morrow for the Miamies, and from all I can ascertain I think it Probable I shall succeed in making a treaty with them. — From Fort Wayne I shall proceed to visit my Family at Utica and return to St Louis about the first of August. I hope to be at Leavenworth in time to accompany Col: Pepper and the Indians in exploring the Country

With much Respect
yr obt Servt
(Signed) J. F. Schermerhorn
Com. &c Ind. Mis

No 10

LETTER

Indian Agency
Chicago June 22d 1833

Sir

Your Letter of the 14th Inst. from Logansport Inda. was handed to me by Col: Lewis H Sands Assistant Agent &c, in answer to which I have the honor to State that Col. S. succeeded in accomplishing the object of his visit to this place. The Exploring Party will commence their expedition, between this and the first of July next I Presume. — — —

The contemplated treaty this fall with the Pottowatamies will be held at or near this place, about the 10th of September next. The Commissioners have not yet designated either the particular

Day or place, Could you make it in your way to visit us. on your way West, and give some of our people a description of the Country, intended for their future location you would I have no doubt. greatly facilitate the views of the Government and in doing so, could not fail ultimately to ameliorate the condition of the natives of the West

I am Sir with high Regard
Yr Mst Obt Srvt
[Signed] T. J. V. Owen
Indian Agent

Hon J F Schermerhorn
Commissioner &c West
Utica N.Y.

No 11

LETTER

Utica New York
July 3rd 1833

To the Honorable
Elbert Herring
Comr Ind Affs

Dear Sir

I Advised the Department from St Louis of my intention of visiting the Pottawatamies, in order to Expedite their Movements West. on my arrival at Logansport on the Wabash I met with Col. Pepper the Emigrating Agent. and from him ascertained that it was exceedingly doubtful whether a Deputation for this Tribe would go to examine the Country West this Season In corroboration of this opinion he handed me a Letter just received from Col. Owen

Agent at Chicago. I however immediately expressed a desire to see the Chiefs and the Agent Genl. Marshall very promptly sent for them, and had them brought in. I held a talk with them on the 18th Inst. and they selected a delegation of three to accompany Col. Pepper. & desired that Luther Rice the interpreter in whom they have great Confidence should accompany them. I granted their Request. and added him to the delegation. Genl Marshall used all his influence & exertions to bring about this Measure. And I am happy in being able to say his influence is unbounded among the Indians of his Agency, and he has their entire Confidence. is an honest Man who wishes to promote their Welfare. The unwillingness of the Indians to go to examine their Country. I believe arose from their dissappointment, in not having Genl Marshall to accompany them. as they expected he would, And the influence of the Traders, who wish them to continue where they are, for their own gain out of them. I wrote Col. Owen the Agent of the Prairie Indians at Chicago. giving every necessary information to induce the Deputation from his Band to Start; and Col. Sands went on to further this Measure. I fear however very few will remove this Summer. I think it was premature to attempt to remove any before their Country has been designated. The Prophets Party consisting of about two hundred would have removed themselves if Government had furnished them a few pack Horses, and a little Flour at three or four points on the Route I should not be surprised to hear that the party willing to remove is so small, that the attempt ought to be abandoned this season.—

I found it necessary in Order to Induce the Pottawatamies to send a delegation to Examine the Country, to promise them that their Father, Gen Wm Marshall should accompany them on a visit to their Great Father at Washington, next Fall.——

This visit I have no doubt, will have a happy effect, and if the President expressing to them personally his views and wishes it will lead to the removal of the whole Tribe Immediately.——

In Order to further the views of the Government. I have also employed Luther Rice to be present if possible at the Treaty to be made this Fall with the Chippeways and Ottaways. He is a Chipeway and I hope a Pious Man of the Baptist Connexion. I have opened to him fully the benevolent views of the Government in removing the Indians, and the advantage it will be to them, He is convinced it is best for the Indians to remove, and will use his influence to bring it about.——

I have agreed that the Government will allow him a reasonable Compensation for the time Employed in this Service— I have the utmost Confidence in him.

I trust Sir that these engagements I have entered into will meet the approbation of the Department. and that the necessary Directions will be given to carry them into Effect. and I wish it to be distinctly understood. that Genl. Wm. Marshall is the Man the Indians requested to Accompany them to Washington and I promised he should do So.—

I will also State ~~that~~ & that I gave it as my opinion that it would be best. and that it would have a very Salutary influence to Present the Deputation. with the Horses. Saddled. bridled &c. after their Return; instead of selling them at Auction

I Ascertained that Col: Pepper and the Pottawattamie Deputation could not be at Fort Leavenworth until in August. I therefore Concerted measures for a Private Meeting with the Chiefs of the Miamies. I have ascertained that I can Negotiate a treaty with them. and I have come on to have an interview with the President and Secretary of War. in regard to this. and Some other Subjects of great importance. I hope Still to be on the Missouri to meet the Pottawatamies Perhaps I Shall see you at Washington in a few days. Let me know at Albany if any appropriation & to what amount

had been made to treat with the Miamies
I arrived here on the first Instt, — my best
respects to our friends

I am with much Respt
Yr Obt & Hble Servt
(Signed) J. F. Schermerhorn
Commissr Ind. West

DOCUMENTS

Relative to a Council of the Six Nations of New York, Expected to Assemble at the Onnidagua Village, Near Buffalo Sept 18th 1833

On the arrival of the Commissioner J. F. Schermerhorn, at Buffalo New York August 3rd on his way to Detroit with despatches for Gov Porter of M. T. on the Subject of a Treaty with the Miami Indians, he was informed by James Stryker Esqr. Agent of the New York Indians, and by the Honble Elbert Herring Commissr whom he met here; that a majority of the Senecas were opposed to send a Delegation to Green Bay; and that they had deposed Nine of their Principal Chiefs, and Head men of their Nation, because they were in favour of sending a Delegation to explore the Green bay Country. It was deemed important, that the Commissioner should meet the Seneca chiefs in Council, and if they finally refused to go to Green Bay to communicate such information with regard to the Country West of the Mississippi as might finally Induce them to remove there. and reside in the vicinity of their Brothers the Senecas of Ohio. that had removed to the Indian Territory —

August 5th & 6th the Commissioners Honble E. Herring. J. F. Schermerhorn. & their Agent J. Stryker Esqr had an interview with the Chiefs of the Seneca Tribe. and found them in a very divided and distracted State in Consequence of their Disagreement about Sending a Delegation to Explore the Green Bay Lands. and the Deposition of their Chiefs and the Election of others. The Commissioners endeavoured to persuade them to reconcile their Difficulties Restore their Chiefs and Send a Delegation to explore the Green Bay Lands: But all in vain, they finally Stated to the Commissioners, that the Six Nations would hold a Council in September, and that they would then take up these Subjects.— and what the General council decided upon Should be done, according to their Determination. The Commissioners then recommended that all things Should be Referred to that Council. which was now fixed for the first of September. ——

At the request of the Chiefs, the Commissioners West gave them an account of the Country Set apart by the Government of the United States ~~for~~ as the Permanent Home of the Indians West of the Mississippi. ——

No 1

LETTER

Dear Sir

The Removal of the N. York Indians to the West of the Mississippi is a favorite object of the Government. from a well founded belief that such a Measure would Result in their Permanent Welfare. ——

A General Council of the Several Tribes of those Nations will be held on the 2nd of next Month at their Council House a few Miles distant from this place. One of the principal Subjects that will be presented for their deliberation, will be the expediency of Sending a delegation of Some of their Chiefs to view the Land Set apart for them West of the Mississippi. ---

As your Official duties have obliged you to reside in that Quarter during the past year. and enabled you to become acquainted with the quality of the Soil, the Nature of the Climate, and the Condition of that portion of those Tribes, who are already Located there, It is thought advisable for you to attend that Council. and to communicate Such facts as may prepare them for correct decision- on the

the expediency of sending a delegation and of their Ultimate Removal West of the Mississippi. — — — — — —

You will therefore unless inconsistent with the discharge of your duties as Commissioner West. repair to this place in time to attend that Council, and to give them such information as you may think important in enabling them to make a right determination on the before mentioned subjects. — ——

You will of course remain here no longer than may be necessary for the accomplishment of this Purpose and will then without delay join your Colleagues in the West

With high respect etc
Your Hble Svt

(Signed) Elbert Herring

Buffalo
W Aug 8th 1833

Honble
J. F. Schermerhorn — —

The Commissioner J. F. Schermerhorn after delivering the despatches entrusted to him for Gov Porter of M. T. accompanied him to the Forks of the Wabash, and after the Governor had determined not to hold a Council with the Miamis until in October; according to the Tenor of the above Communication from the Honbl Elbert Herring, he repaired to Buffalo, to meet the Council of the Six Nations, on the first of September. — On his arrival there, he found that in consequence of intelligence received from Onandaga & Oneida, the Council had been postponed until the Middle of September, The engagements of the Commissioner to attend the Potawattamie treaty at Chicago, would not permit him to delay for this Council, He therefore left with the Agent James Stryker esqr the following talk to be delivered to the Council when assembled.---

A Talk sent to the Council of the Six Nations of N. York to be held at the Council House at the Onandaga village, Near Buffalo, Sept 15th 1833. by J. F. Schermerhorn Commissioner &c West. viz:

Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations.

It has pleased the Great Spirit who of One Blood had made all Mankind and who orders and controuls the affairs and Destinies, of Nations, to bring you together to take Counsel as to what is best to be done, for the Interest of your Tribes, in this crisis of of their affairs.—

Brothers Open your Ears and listen well to the Advice of a friend to the Indians in General and to the Six Nations, in Particular, with whose history he had been familiar from his boyhood; and who now takes a great Interest in their future prosperity

You have heard that there is a great movement among all your Red Brothers on this side of the Mississippi, and that many of them, and some even of the Six Nations, have already removed West of the State of Missouri, & Arkansas Territory; You are now assembled to determine what to do, either to Continue where you are, or to remove to Green bay, or to go to the indian Country West of the Great River

Brothers, listen and consider well what you hear; and what you are about to do,—

Your Great Father the President of the United States, has long seen and deplored, the evils attending the situation of the Indians, surrounded as they are by his white Children, he Cannot do in their present situation all the good he wishes to do them; and preserve them from being troubled, and interrupted, and Corrupted by our Citizens, He sees also that every year Your people has been diminishing. ~~He~~ we as the white people have been increasing. He is Anxious to place you in a Situation beyond the White Settlements, where he may be able to protect his red Children against all Interruption and disturbance and where their name and Posterity may be preserved from utter Extinction; The Congress of the United States have Set Apart a good and Extensive Country beyond the bounds of any State or Territory, Sufficient to accomodate all the Indian Nations on this Side of the Mississippi; This Country is to be the exclusive abode of the Indians, and no white man shall be permitted ever to buy or own a foot of Land there. It is a good land I have seen it; it contains a great quantity of the best of Land for cultivation, there is Wood enough for all the purposes for which it is wanted, there is water always to be had, from the Rivers, Springs, or Wells which are easily Dug. The Prairies Afford the best pastures and meadow Lands, ready prepared to your hand where your Stock can live the whole year with very little attention, and will multiply, and increase, with great rapidity, here you can make farms to any extent with very little labour by ploughing up the Prairies and fencing your Fields.—

Your great Father, wishes all his Red Children to move to this Country and many have already done so. and others have agreed to remove soon. and all of them who are wise will move before long. The Creeks. Seminoles. Choctaws. nearly half of the Cherokees. Chickasaws. Senecas of Ohio. the Shawanees. Delawares Piankeshaws and Ottawas of Ohio Peorias. Kaskaskias. Weas and Kickapoos. have already removed. or have agreed to remove before long. All the Indians that have removed are well satisfied with their situation. prosperous and happy. And you would not buy them at any price to move back again.

Those that have removed have most of them good Log Cabins to live in. Small Plantations. sufficient for their use, under cultivation, Stock of all kinds around them, they find it a good land, that produces well. grain and productions of the different kinds. Some of the most Industrious Indians have very large plantations. & the last year the Creeks raised about 40.000 bushels of Corn to sell. and one of their principal Men had a Contract to supply the Garrison of Fort Gibson. with Corn. — This I believe to be the best Country for the Indians that can be found. and before you make up your minds. what to do finally. I would recommend you to go and see this Country.

155

for yourselves, examine also the Green Bay Country which is already Yours. and if you do not like this, ask Your Great Father, to exchange with you and give you Land adjoining Your brothers the Senecas Cayugas and Oneidas from Ohio. And request him to do by you. as he has done by his other Red Children, that have listened to his advice and have removed: that is to give you Support until you can make a Crop. and Ploughs. and axes. & hoes. and all farming utensils, to enable you to live and to become happy and independent.

—If the Six Nations should listen well to this talk and take hold of it, and all of you remove West, you would again be a Large powerful, and respected People; and your influence would be felt. Among all the councils of your red Brethren. by whom you would be honoured.—— I have now done. I shall say no more to you at present, but I pray that the Great Spirit may direct you to such a Decision. As will be best for the future welfare and prosperity of your nation—

Your friend and Brother

(Signed) J. F. Schermerhorn
Commr Inds West

LETTER

Buffalo Sept 25th 1833

Rev. J. F. Schermerhorn

Dear Sir

Mr Dougherty is about leaving this place for the West. and I embrace the Opportunity of giving you a short history of the doings here, since your departure. the Council of the Six Nations assembled in great numbers. large representations came from Oneida. Onondague. they Organized with much Parade, and having sent for me asked my Message from the Government. I gave them distinctly the proposition of the Government, and read to them your talk. they heard every thing with much attention, and then the several Nations delivered their sentiments. the Oneidas were divided. the Schuyler party adverse. the Orchard party friendly. the Onondagas even including your old friend Capt Cole. were opposed to delegations the Tuscaroras in favour. & the Senecas divided. the Old Chiefs of the latter stood their ground, and I sustained them. the second day came on the opinion concerning the deposition of the Old Chiefs. the Senecas only were in favour of it. the Other Nations desired matters in that Particular to be restored to their Old footing. I told them that I would distribute the goods to the heads of Families by reservations & not to the Chiefs. as long as there was divisions among them. this galled them much, and brought the Seneca Opposers to a better feeling. I make no question

But they will send a delegation to Washington
The Christian party are resolved on that.
and on sending one also West but they
are not yet ready.

With Respect your
friend &c
P3 James Stryker

LETTER
no 4

Treaty Ground Forks of the
To the Hon.ble Wabash . Nov 13th 1833
Elbert Herring
Com.r Ind.n Aff.s

D.r Sir

When I had the pleasure of Meeting you at Buffalo N. Y. in August last, and on ascertaining that there was to be a Council of the Six Nations in that vicinity on the first of September, you deemed it important, in case they refused to go to Green bay, that I Should Communicate to them what I knew of the Country West of the Mississippi, the Condition of the Emigrant Indians, and the benevolent views of the Government in their removal when I ascertained that we Could not meet the Miamies in Council until in October, I immediately returned from the Wabash in Compliance with your advice and Suggestions.——

On my arrival at Buffalo on the last of August, I was informed that the Oneidas, and Onondagas, had sent word they Could not meet until the Middle of September; and that the Counsel had been postponed until that time, this I regretted, because my previous engagements to be at Chicago at the Pottowatamie Treaty, would not

not permit me to Delay for it. I had however an interview with the Chiefs and Principal Men of the Seneca Tribe who Expressed to me their determination not to remove to Green Bay. they Said. "We have Seen the Country it is too far north for us" "Neither do we like the Title to the lands We want; If We remove to a permanent home, and Preferred the Country West of the Mississippi." I endeavoured to Persuade them to Send Some of their best Men to visit their brothers the Senecas, that had removed West; I told them that they had requested me to see their brothers in New York, and urge upon them, to Come and live with them that the Six Nations might again be united a Powerful People. Although I could not attend this Counsel. I sent them a talk by their Agent, James Stryker Esqr which I understood was well received

Permit me Sir to State a few things in refference to the New York Indians, for the Consideration of the Department when they first Contemplated removing to Green Bay, the Policy of the Government with regard to the removal of the Indians to the West of the Mississippi, had not been matured and Settled; Even as late as 1826 the Secretary of War the Honble Mr Barber, Contemplated reserving all the Country west of the Mississippi, not included in the

the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, and also all the Country West of the Mississippi, and West of Lake Huron, Michigan, as the exclusive abode of the Indians. Since that time the Indian title had been extinguished, to all that part of the Country intended as the abode of the Indians, laying South of the Ouisconsin, and Fox Rivers, and Green Bay, and also, all South of Grand River, and Saganaw Bay within the Peninsula. ——

The Once Powerful Nations, the Chippeways Ottaways and Pottawatamies; the Sacks and Foxes who owned this Country, have been provided with a permanent home West of the Mississippi and all of them except about three Thousand, in the northern part of the Peninsula of Michigan are under Treaty Stipulations to remove, The Winebagoes by their treaty of 1832 have been obliged to remove on their lands, north of the Ouisconsin. And all who knows this Country, and the condition of these Indians, agree in saying they cannot live there and will sooner perish by the Sword than do it. —— They will no doubt move on their lands West of the Mississippi, as soon as they can do it with safety, and be protected against their old enemies the Sioux. There will be no Indians left in this part of the Country, below N. Latitude 46° except the little tribe of Menominies, Consisting of of 21403 Souls; and the few N. York Indians that have gone to Green Bay. It is also to be remarked that to Green Bay the Fox and Ouisconsin Rivers form one of the Great-- Natural Channels of Communication between the Lakes and the upper Mississippi; and from the Character and enterprise of our Citizens there is no doubt the whole Southern bank of this great thoroughfare will soon be Settled by our people. with these facts before us. I ask what rational Probability is there, Should the N York Indians, ever consent to remove to Green Bay, that they will be permitted long to enjoy, the undisturbed possession of this Country, ? if the Country is an Eligible one for Settlements. and our Citizens once possess the South Bank of the River. they will not rest until they have possession of the North. And even should this not be the case does our past Experience teach us, that the Indians thus Situated with a border Population. Such as it Generally is, and always will be mingling with them, is it favourable to their improvement and Civilization, ? We all know it is not. And if the New York Indians were removed there now, the force of Circumstances, which even the power of the Government cannot Controul, will render another removal necessary, the General Policy of the Government, therefore Economy and

and the best Interests of the Indians all point out for their immediate Removal to the West. the only Land of Rest, and hope. As the proper Course to be pursued toward them — — — —

I have Said it would be the most Economical to remove them West at Once. It matters not, what quantity of Land you give them there, whether 500.000. or if Necessary for their accomodation 3.000.000 Acres. the Govt Cannot Sell the Land Set apart for the Permanent home of the Indians. but the half a Million of Acres. which the United States would get by exchange at Green Bay. would more than refund all the Cost of their removal and Settlement West of the Mississippi.

From a letter I have recently received from a Young Seneca [Prince who has at last gone on to School in Vermont]. I have ascertained that a Delegation will go on to Washington. I have no doubt from what I know of the State of feeling, Particularly among the Senecas that they will remove to the West of the Mississippi, If the President advises to it. Can they not be advised and permitted to explore this Country? — — — —

If a Delegation should visit the Commissioners West. I would advise them to be at Pittsburg so as to take a Steam Boat about the first of April.

and proceed to Fort Gibson. which is about One hundred Miles from the Seneca Settlements. they would arrive here from Pittsburgh in about fifteen or Twenty Days. under the direction of a prudent and discreet Man the Expense of a Delegation, need not exceed at the utmost Three Hundred Dollars, each; I have Communicated my views frankly and fully. And I cheerfully leave the whole Matter to the Superior wisdom of the Department

With great respect &c

(Signed) J. F. Schermerhorn
Com^r Ind^l Wests

DOCUMENTS relative to the Pottawatanie Treaty at Chicago September 1833

The Commissioner West J. F. Schermerhorn. had requested by two of the Commissioners. Governor Porter. and Col^o Owens. appointed to hold a treaty with the United Nation of Chippeways. Ottoways. and Pottowatamies. to attend the Treaty in Chicago in September.— He therefore departed from Buffalo. before the Council of the Six Nations convened. and went on to Chicago. in the beginning of September and arrived there on the morning of the

the 23rd of the Same, Twelve days after the Counsel had Assembled

No 1

LETTER

Fort Wayne Indiana
Augt 23rd 1833

The Revd J. F. Schermerhorn

Sir

Since conversing with you at Detroit on the Subject of the Pottawatamie Treaty to be held at Chicago in September. when I concurred with you in opinion. that your Presence might be of considerable Service. as the greatest difficulty to be anticipated in our Negotiation is their want of Knowledge of the Country West of the Mississippi, which you could fully describe to them. I have learned that Col. Pepper. who set out with the Emigrating Pottawatamies of Indiana as well as these Indians. have returned without having reached the Mississippi. I apprehend that this Circumstance will operate unfavorably in the Negotiation, the Pottowatamies of Col. Owens Agency, made a request that they might be permitted to visit and view the Country West of the Mississippi. The Department could not grant their request as no appropriation was made. If then their want of Knowledge of the Western Country be an Obstacle, and this be now magnified by the Report of their Neighbours, who have Returned. it seems to me you might aid us much in overcoming this difficulty. If therefore, you Can conveniently attend at Chicago. I Shall be pleased to See you there. and I have no doubt the Gentlemen Associated with me in the Commission will Concur in this opinion and invitation. You must however excuse me for adding that if the Compensation for your attendance Cannot be paid out of the fund appropriated to you Commissioners under the act of July 14th 1832. I know not how it will be paid. the very limited amount appropriated for holding this treaty, will not warrant me in holding out any inducement for you to Suppose that a part of it Can be applied to Compensate you. -- Your Knowledge of Indian Affairs, and the Regulations of the Department on this Subject will furnish I trust a Sufficient apology for what I have last Stated. --

Wishing you a pleasant Journey to Buffalo. a success in your Council with the Six Nations. equal to your wishes. and hoping soon to meet you again in good health & Spirits

I am in great haste

Your obt Servt

G. B. Porter

Very late at night

LETTER
No 2

Chicago Aug 28th 1833

Sir

Aware that you have a general acquaintance with the Country intended for the future location of the Pottawatamies, and believing that your presence would be of great utility at the approaching Treaty, I respectfully request that if convenient, you will meet the Commissioners at this place, on the 10th of next Month

With high Regard
your most Obt Servt
Sigd Th. J. V. Owen

Honbl J. F. Schermerhorn
Commissioner &c
Detroit

LETTER
No 3

Niles M T
Sept 28th 1833.

To the Honble:
Elbert Herring
Commissioner &c

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you. that I have just Returned from Chicago. where I was solicited by Governor Porter. and Col: Owen.

Indian Agent. to Attend at the treaty to be Negotiated with the Pottowatimies. on the 10th Instant. In consequence of a Severe Storm on Lake Erie, and the detention of a few days at Buffalo. to See some of the Seneca Chiefs. I did not Arrive at Chicago until the 22nd Instant. On my Arrival I found very little progress had been made towards Effecting the object of the Government. and the General impression was that the Indians would certainly not Sell more than their Lands in Illinois. and indeed there was a great reluctance, and unwillingness. to Sell even that.

The Day after my Arrival I had an interview with Caldwell and Robinson. two of the Principal Chiefs. and to whom the Indians had committed the whole negotiation on their part. When I gave them an account of the Country West of the Mississippi. and offered them as much Lands as they owned east of the Mississippi. on the Missouri River extending from the Nodasway River, to the Boyer River and east to the West line of Missouri. and the lands of the Sacks and Foxes. to Comprise say. 5.000.000 of Acres. to be assigned by the United States, for the whole Chippeway. Ottoway. and Pottowatimie Indians. In Consideration of the above Cession and the Payment of 1.000.000 of Dollars (on expenses of removal and Support for one year. Debts

Debts, Goods, Agricultural improvements Schools &c. &c. &c. the usual details in Treaties, they have ceded all their lands without any reservations west of Lake Michigan. and agree to remove to their new homes within three years. The St Joseph and Nottawasepe Indns Still Refused to treat, when I left there on the 26th. immediately on the signing of the treaty. this was supposed to be owing to the Influence of their Traders. and a Judge Evans of Indiana. who it was said wanted to drive a bargain for themselves. I still think th[e]y will sell their lands before they leave Chicago.

I leave here on Monday for the Wabash. the 8th of October is fixed for holding the Miamie Treaty. I hope ~~you~~ to be able to give you a satisfactory account of our success in that Negotiation, - I am too much fatigued to write any more to night, and as the Mail closes soon, I must defer many things until my arrival at Fort Wayne.

I am Sir
with great respect &c

(Signed) J. F. Schermerhorn
Comm^r. &c. West.

The Commissioners also informed Genl. Clark. Superintendant of Indian

Affairs at St Louis. and through him the Commissioners &c West Messrs Stokes and Ellsworth. of the Effect of the Chicago Treaty

Report

on the Chicago Treaty to E. Herring

Fort Gibson
Jany. 28th 1834

To the Honble
Elbert Herring
Commissioner &c

Dear Sir

From information recently received, I think it not improbable; that some difficulties may arise in regard to the late Pottawatamie Treaty at Chicago, which may prevent its Ratification; I therefore take the liberty to State to the Department some facts, which it may be important to know in reference to it. ——

I was requested by two of the Commissioners, Viz Governor Porter and Col: Owen, to attend if Possible & Especially to Communicate to the the Indians, what I know of the Country West of the Mississippi; and to Assist in Negotiating a Treaty for their removal. ———

I did Attend, and had a private interview with the Chiefs Caldwell. Robinson & Lefranbois. to whom the whole negotiation had been Committed on the part of the Indians. I frankly Communicated to them the views of the Government, as to to the Removal of the Indians. — the advantages they would derive from it; I urged them to Sell their Lands, and secure a Permanent home West of the Mississippi; they told me they would do it; — and ascertain immediately what terms the Commissioners would propose to give them; in addition to the Lands which I reccommended to them, and which are assigned to them by the Treaty. ——

After they had received the Propositions of the Commissioners they requested Col Hamilton, Robert Stuart and Myself, to meet with them; and advise and assist them in drawing up their final answer. to the Commissioners We did so, and a Comparison of those two Documents. will show what advice we gave. I know nothing of the just Claims against the Nation, but I understood that a very great amount had been given in to the Commissioners. It was however my understanding, that none but those which, on the Strictest Scrutiny were found to be just; and admitted to be so by the Indians, were to be allowed, — — When the Treaty was signed to my certain knowledge, the Schedules for Claims. and in lieu of reservations, now appended to the treaty; were not made out; but were subsequently arranged. I mention this fact with a a view that if any exception is taken to the Treaty, on account of the Schedules annexed to it, that perhaps the Senate, with these facts before them, may see proper to ratify the Treaty, and order a Special Commission to re-examine the Claims, And I have no doubt the Indians will be very thankful to the Government to Correct their Errors, if any have been made, and receive the amount in goods,

It was deemed important to provide a Permanent School fund for the Nation And also to secure an annual Income to be distributed in premiums, for the Encouragement in agriculture and the useful arts, on the principle of our Agricultural Societies, for this purpose 70,000 Dollars were set apart in the Treaty. And I hope the President and Senate of the United States, will see fit to invest it as requested by the Nation; some inducements must be held up to Stimulate the Indians to Improvement, and as the great principle of Gain, Operates upon men in every State of Society, It is to be hoped, that with wise and judicious Regulations, it will have a Salutary Influence to make them diligent in business

I am Sir
with Great Respect &c
Signed } J. F. Schermerhorn
Commissioner for
Indians west

172

LETTER

No 5

Chicago Illinois
Jany 21st 34

Honorable
John F Schermerhorn
Indian Commission &c

Sir

In reply to yours of the 18th of November 1833. We state with much pleasure, that it is our own opinions, that but for your opportune Arrival at Chicago at the Commencement of the Negotiations between the Commissioners of the United States, and the United Nation of Chippewa, Ottoway, and Pottowatamie Indians, in September last there would have been much difficulty, if not an entire failure in Effecting a Treaty at all, At least for any portion of the Country North of the boundary line of the State of Illinois, A treaty would perhaps have been made for the Country to the boundary line. - with much expense, Trouble, and delay. but the Indians expressed a determination. Not to sell the whole. until they knew what Country they were to have for their future home.——

Mr Caldwell has frequently since the treaty expressed himself to us. that the Treaty would not have been made as it now stands had it not been for the information

He received from you in relation to the Character and Situation of the Country assigned to them by the Treaty as their future residence.----

The efficiency of your exertions on that occasions it can scarcely be necessary for us to speak of as they must have been apparent to every person who took any the least Interest in the negotiation - Nay even to his Excellency himself

Respectfully
Sir your
Friends & Obt Servts

[Signed] Richard J. Hamilton
Th. J. V. Owen

To
Post. 106. Henry L. Ellsworth, Esqr.
Hartford, Connt.

Department of War.
July 23d. 1832.

Sir,

You are hereby appointed, by direction of the President, a Commissioner for the purpose of carrying into effect the Act of Congress, entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of Three Commissioners to treat with the Indians, and for other purposes" approved July 14. 1832.

You will receive herewith a copy of the instructions to Governor Carroll, Governor Stokes and Roberts Vaux Esqr. the latter of whom has declined the Commission offered to him. A copy of the Map will be forwarded in a few days, and your Commission, when the appointment shall have been acted upon by the Senate.

I have &c.
John Robb.
Actg. Secretary of War.

To The Honble.
Post. Andrew Stewart.
Union Town, Penna.

Department of War.
Office Indian Affairs,
July 23. 1832.

Sir,

The Drafts presented by Genl. Krepps have been handed back to him, and he has been told what seemed to be the preferable course for him to take to obtain the money upon them. A rule of the Department rendered it impossible to order the amount of the Drafts to be retained out of the Indian annuity. But the Creek agent has been instructed to use all proper means for their payment, after the annuity shall have been paid to the Nation.

I have &c. Elbert Herring.

enabling you to meet your engagements, directed an approximate account to be stated, upon which he authorized the payment of most of the Drafts which have been presented.

As you will no doubt be in Washington soon, on your way to Fort Gibson, I defer other explanations, which can be better made in person.

I am &c.
John Robb.
Actg. Secy. of War.

To The Acting   Department of War,
Post. 184. Commissary General   August 3. 1832.
of Subsistence.

Sir,

I ask your attention to the annexed extracts of the instructions from this Department to the Commissioners appointed to hold Indian treaties &c., west of the Mississippi.

Twenty Flags and three Boxes of Medals will accompany this note, and I have to request that you will give the necessary order for their transportation to Fort Gibson; and also for the fulfilment of the direction in the first extract.

I am, &c.
John Robb.
Actg. Secy. of War.

Post. To His Excellency,   Department of War,
Ante. 69. William Carroll & others,   August 4. 1832.
Commissioners &c.

Gentlemen,

Mr. Isaac McCoy, who is now employed in making Surveys in the Indian Country west of the Mis-

Miſsiſsippi, has been directed to report to you, upon being informed of your arrival at Fort Gibson.

He will lay before you his instructions, the Surveys he may have made, and all the information he may have acquired. He has been directed to consider his duties as terminated at that time, but he will nevertheleſs cheerfully render you such aid as you may call for.

Mr. McCoy has been long engaged in similar duties and has poſseſsed himself of much minute and accurate information respecting the topography of the country and the dispositions and habits of the natives. And the Department has great confidence in his integrity and in the general correctneſs of his opinions upon many of the subjects entrusted to you. He is therefore recommended to your particular attention, as one who is able and willing materially to facilitate your labors. Should you think proper to put his services in requisition.

I also enclose three copies of Regulations adopted for the removal of Indians. The Act of Congreſs requires you to examine into the mode in which the busineſs of emigration has been conducted, and to report such changes as may suggest themselves - The first measures were almost of course imperfect, the whole subject being entirely new. The Regulations embody such improvements as experience has dictated, and will govern the removal of the Creeks, Choctaws, and Ohio Indians. I will thank you to communicate other alterations you may deem important to the facility and succeſs of this measure.

I am &c.

John Robb.

Actg. Secy. of War.

Post- To His Excellency, Department of War,
Ante-163. Monfort Stokes, August 31. 1832.
Raleigh. N. C.

Sir,

By direction of the President of the United States, Doctr. Felix Robertson of Nashville, Tennessee, has been appointed a Commissioner, in the place of Governor Carroll, who declined the office.

Same to I have &c.
Post-365. H. L. Ellsworth, Esq. John Robb, Actg Secy of War.
St. Louis, Mo.
Ante-163.

To Doctr. Department of War.
Post-251. Felix Robertson, August 31. 1832.
Nashville, Tennessee.

Sir,

You are hereby appointed, by direction of the President of the United States, a Commissioner to carry into effect the Act of Congress, providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to treat with the Indians and for other purposes approved July 14. 1832.

You will please to call upon his Excellency Governor Carroll for the copies of instructions and other papers transmitted to him, and to consider the instructions as directed to yourself.

Your associates, Governor Stokes and Mr. Ellsworth intend, I believe, to proceed to St. Louis, and thence accompany Col. Chouteau to Fort Gibson.

The Department is not yet informed, whether Colo. Stambaugh, appointed Secretary to the Commission, will accept that office. He was supposed to be at Green Bay about the 20th inst.

I have &c. John Robb, Actg Secy of War.

Detroit Oct. 9. 1832

Dear Uncle,

MISSOURI
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
ST. LOUIS

Yours of the 17th Ulto I recd day before yesterday — I wrote you a few days since in answer to your several letters found here on my return from the Upper Country —

In relation to Mrs Boucher affairs, all I can say is that I am as anxious to attend to them, as she is to have me — Without the necessary papers it is impossible for me to do anything — I hope that the papers, which I mentioned in my last letter may reach me previous to the close of navigation. —

I leave tomorrow morning for Green Bay and will be absent from 3 to 4 weeks — Our new Governor (Porter) goes up also to hold a Council with the Menominies & to settle

if he can, a difficulty of long standing between
them & the Stockbridge, Brothertown & Oneida
Indians from the State of New York — I
am directed by the Secretary of War, to
aid him in this matter, while up in that
Country —

MISSOURI
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
ST. LOUIS

I take it for granted now, that they have
Black Hawk, prophet & others prisoners,
that the disturbances are at an end —
Gen Atkinson deserves little, if any credit,
in this matter, he has not, at all events
gained any additional reputation — I hope
that Gen Scott's visit to the Mississippi,
will not prove as fatal to the inhabitants
of St Louis as it did to the inhabitants of
this place — Much might be said respect=
ing the course pursued by these Generals —
It is rather worse than holding treaties
and providing for favourites, as they charged
Gov. Cass of having done — Your papers are
very silent in all these matters, & I suppose
it is because Gen. A. is a favourite of Mr —

Gov. Cass left here two weeks ago, with

his family, for Washington — His health
is not very good —

I saw Uncle William a few days ago &
he enquired after you & requested me
when I wrote you, to mention his name —
With nothing new — The people will be
generally opposed to State Government —
The vote was taken on this question a
few days ago —

My children, who were very unwell when
I writ you are [illegible] much better —
My Wife is well & desires to be remem
to you — please to remember me to all
your family & friends & believe me

Yr. aff nephew
R. A. Forsyth

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY ST. LOUIS

Major Thomas Forsyth
St. Louis
Mo.

$100. Received of Herman Le Roy one of the Trustees of certain Seneca Chiefs, by the hands of Jasper Parrish late Sub Agent of the United States to the Six Nations of Indians, One hundred dollars, in full for an annuity (by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Bigtree in September 1797) up to September 1832. Dated at Buffalo October 19. 1832.

Little Billy his + mark

Signed duplicates
in presence of

my duty to require of you explanation touching the alleged delinquency -

You will therefore be pleased to furnish me with an immediate answer.

I am &c.
Elbert Herring.

Post.386. To The Revd. Department of War.
Ante.70. J. F. Schermerhorn, October 22. 1832.
Of Utica, New York, now at Washington.

Sir,

You have been selected, as a Commissioner on the part of the United States, to carry into effect the Act of Congress of July 14th. 1832, providing "for the appointment of Three Commissioners to hold Indian treaties and for other purposes.

You will receive herewith a copy of the instructions originally addressed to Governor Carroll, which you will please to consider as directed to yourself.

As the time appointed for the meeting of the Board has passed, and your associates Governor Stokes and Mr. Ellsworth have proceeded to Fort Gibson, you are requested, if you accept this trust, to repair to that post, without any unnecessary delay. —

I have &c.
Lewis Cass.

We the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation Being assembled at ~~the~~ Council House at Buffalo Creek and having an opportunity to consult respecting our welfare, respecting the prosperity of the Chiefs and of our people, considering that the Preemption Company do not cease to plead their right of preemption to these Reservations and to solicit the Seneca Indians to sell their lands -
for this reason We promise, Covenant and Pledge ourselves this day that we will never sell of said lands so long as we continue to be Chiefs of this nation -

And we further promise that so long as our nation continues to exist we will remain on these Reservations in the State of New York now occupied by the said Seneca Nation

In witness whereof, We have hereunto set our hands, this third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Thirty two -
Done at Buffalo creek council House

Seneca White	George Killbuck	White Chief
Big Kettle	Capt. Jones	Samuel Gordon
Thomas Halftown	George Kenduquade	John Hudson
Blacksnake	Johnny Johnny	Capt. Thompson

John Pierce Job Pierce Jack Snow John Snow of Catt
Young King Daxitator Long John Green Blanket
Cornplanter Little Johnson Capt. Snow Little Beard
Chief Warrior John Snow Geo. Deer Two Rifle
Destroy Town Capt. Parker Chas. Obeal Jas. Johnson
Tall Peter Jas. Stevenson Joseph Sequanah Blue Sky
Blue Eyes Levi Halftown Black Chief John Look
Young Chief Jacob Blacksnake Black Smith Geo. Washington
White Seneca James Robinson John Gimmal, Hawenuse,
Deoagwende, Sagonisgahseah, Kientenk

To be filed

Senecas in New York

1832

(Copy 3)

We the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation being assembled at the council House at Buffalo Creek & having an opportunity to consult respecting our welfare. respecting the prosperity of the Chiefs and of our people. considering that the Preemption Company do not cease to plead their right of Preemption to these Reservations, And to solicit the Seneca Indians to sell their lands, for this reason We Promise, Covenant and Pledge ourselves this day that we will never sell said lands so long as we continue to be Chiefs of said Nation. And We further promise that so long as our nations continues to exist we will remain on these Reservations in the State of New York, now occupied by the said Seneca Nation.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this third day of November in the year 1832.

Done at Buffalo Creek council House in the County of Erie in State of New York.

Seneca White. Whit Chief. Destroy Town Jack Snow
Big Kettle. Saml. Gordon Tall Peter Long John
Tunis Halftown John Hudson. Job Pierce Capt. Snow
Blacksnake Saml. Twoguns. Doxtator George Deer
George Kilbuck John Pierce Little Johnson Charles O'Beal
Capt. Jones Young King John Snow Joseph Tegwaneh
George Bentuguadeh Corn Planter Saml. Parker John Snow
Tommy Jimmy Chief Warrior Jn. Stephenson Green Blanket

Little Beard
Two Guns
Jimmy Johnson
Blue Sky
John Cook
Black Chief
Blacksmith
George Washington
John General
Levi Halftown
Jacob Blacksnake
Blue Eyes
James Robinson
Young Chief
White Seneca
Henry Twoguns
Hauwenause
Daoaugwende
Saugoniskausnah
Kientenh,

Mark Charles
Thomson S. Harris.

In presence of
Maris B. Pierce

0029

Senate ~~Commissioners~~ W. Supt. Dec 20. 1832

Resolution

confirming the appointments
of H L Ellsworth, Jno
F Schermerhorn and
Elbert Herring -

December 21 1832

Indian
Bureau

[illegible]

In Senate of the U. S.
December 20 1832

Resolved, That the Senate do advise and consent to the appointment of

Henry L. Ellsworth of Connecticut, and John F. Schermerhorn, of New York, to be Commissioners for the purpose of carrying into effect the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of three Commissioners to treat with the Indians, and for other purposes approved 14th July 1832," vice William Carroll and Roberts Vaux, declined.

Elbert Herring, of New York, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by virtue of "an act to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes", approved 9th July 1832:

agreeably to the respective nominations.

Attest

Walter Lowrie Secy

4-2

Jany 26th 1833.

1

answered

Wes^n Sup^y

Fort Smith Dec 22 1832

From Col

Sam^l C Stambaugh,

States, that the Commissioners have entered upon their duties-

&c &c

Fort Smith, Arkansas,
December 22, 1832.

Sir,

I am instructed by the U. S. Indian Commissioners to inform you that the Board is now organized, and the business submitted to them, has been commenced. Mr. Schermerhorn arrived at this place on the evening of the 19th and I reached here on the morning of the same day. Gov. Stokes has not yet arrived but is daily expected.

Some dissatisfaction existing among the late emigrating Senecas concerning the country allotted to them by the government for their future homes, they made application to Mr. Ellsworth, who had been at Fort Gibson some length of time, to visit them at the Seneca agency, and if possible adjust the difficulty (which

which prevents their settlement upon those lands. In the absence of the other Commissioners, Mr Ellsworth determined to proceed at once to that Station, and by his presence & individua Counsel, at least endeavor to convince them of the benevolent views of the government, and that their comfort & happiness would be attended to immediately upon the arrival of the other Members of the Board. Mr Ellsworth came to this place some days since, for the purpose of passing through the Cherokee country to the Seneca agency, which is distant about one hundred miles from Fort Gibson, & about the same distance from this point. He here met with Mr Schermerhorn & myself, and we will set out together in a few minutes for the Seneca agency, [illegible] organized to act officially upon our arrival at that place.

It affords me much pleasure to communicate to you the pleasing prospe which already present themselves to the Commissioners of being enabled to adjust, at the out set of their labors. Some ~~difficulties~~ of ~~greatest importance~~ interests of weighty importance to the government and the Indians of this region. Yesterday the Board visited the Choctaw agency, upon the invitation of Major Armstrong, and had the gratification of seeing the emigrating Choctaws (about twelve hundred) now encamped in the neighborhood of that place for the purpose of making their locations. — Much pleasing and useful information was obtained through the polite attention of of Major Armstrong, Captn Page & Lieut. Rains, the gentlemen having charge of the several departments connected with the location of this Tribe. The Cholera, which unfortunately prevailed among them on their journey here has entirely subsided, and perfect health now reigns throughout the Camp. The Country allotted to the Choctaws in this vicinity is truly a valuable, a delightful one — it cannot be surpassed in this western Country, in fertility of soil and salubrity of of Climate. and to those not weaned from the hunter's life, it presents abundance of game. The Commrs expressed their high gratification with the ~~Country~~, appearance of the Country, and with the healthy and contented appearance of the Indians. In reply, the Chiefs expressed much satisfaction with their change of homes, and tendered to the Commrs their good wishes for a successful prosecution of the duties assigned them, with which they appeared to be acquainted.

I am also instructed by the Commrs to inform you that several applications have already been made soliciting their interference on the subject of preventing the introduction of Ardent Spirits into the Indian Country. As this is a matter of deep & absorbing interest, as well to the govt as to the prosperity and happiness of the Indians; and as the Commissioners do not feel themselves authorized by their present instructions to make any order upon it, they very respectfully submit the question for your consideration; and will act promptly upon any specific instructions the Department may give on the subject.

Availing themselves of an opportunity just afforded of sending for funds necessary to effect the present objects of the Commission, they have drawn a draft this morning on the Department, and will forward it New Orleans by Captn Vashon, Cherokee agent, who is now here, for five thousand dollars.

I have the honor to be,
In great haste,
Very resp.y Yr. obt. Sv.
S. C. Stambaugh,
Secty Comms.

To the
Honble. Lewis Cass,
Secy. of War

No. 181

Treaty with the Seneca and Shawnee at the Seneca Agency on the headwaters of the Cowskin River; December 29, 1832.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Original and
Printed copy

1832.

Treaty with ~~the~~ Senecas & Shawnees
Concluded 29th Decr 1832
Ratified 22d March 1833

218

Read

Andrew Jackson,

President of the United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come,

Greeting:

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the United Nation of the Senecas and Shawnee Indians was made and concluded at the Seneca Agency on the head waters of the Cow-skin river, on the twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, by Henry L. Ellsworth and John F. Schermerhorn

Schermerhorn, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs and Headmen of the United Nation of the Senecas and Shawnee Indians, on the part of said Nation, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Articles

Articles of Agreement made and concluded at the Seneca agency, on the head waters of the Cowskin river, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, by and between Henry L. Ellsworth and John F. Schermerhorn, Commissioners, on behalf of the United States, and the Chiefs and Head men of the "United Nation" of the Senecas & Shawnee Indians, on behalf of said Tribe or nation:

Whereas, Certain articles of Agreement and Convention were concluded at Lewistown Ohio, on the 20th day of July A.D. 1831, by and between the United States and the Chiefs and Warriors of the mixed Band of the Seneca and Shawnee Indians, residing at or near Lewistown, in the State of Ohio: And whereas by the 2nd article of said agreement the United States stipulated and agreed, with said Tribe, in the words following, to wit: "to grant by Patent, in fee simple, to them and their Heirs forever, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain on the same, a tract of land to contain sixty thousand acres, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States, contiguous to the lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky by the Treaty made with them at the City of Washington on the 28th of February 1831, and the Cherokee settlements— the East line of said tract shall be within two miles of the west line of the lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky, and the South line shall be within two miles of the north line of the lands held by the Cherokees— and said two miles between the aforesaid lines, shall serve as a common pass way between the before mentioned Tribes, to prevent them from intruding upon the lands of each other." And the Treaty aforesaid was ratified & Confirmed by the President & Senate of the United States, on the 6th day of April A.D. 1832. And Whereas, the said mixed Band of Senecas and Shawnees removed from their homes in Ohio to settle upon the lands assigned them West of the Mississippi, in pursuance of the provisions and stipulations of the Treaty aforesaid. And whereas, the said Senecas from Sandusky and the mixed Band of Senecas & Shawnees have lately formed a Confederacy, and have expressed their anxiety to unite as one Tribe or nation, to be called

the

"united nation of Senecas and Shawnees," to occupy their land as tenants in common and have the whole of the country provided for them by the United States located on the East side of Ne-o-sho or Grand river, which runs through & now divides the same. For the purpose of affording a more convenient and satisfactory location to said United nation, the parties aforesaid do, therefore, hereby stipulate & agree as follows:—

Article 1st The United Tribe of Senecas and Shawnee Indians do hereby cede, relinquish and forever quit claim to the United States, all the land granted to them on the west side of Ne-o-sho or Grand river, by Treaties made respectively with the Senecks of Sandusky and the mixed band of Senecas & Shawnees of Lewis town Ohio, on the 20th day of July 1831, and on the 28th day of February, 1831.

Article 2nd In consideration of said lands described and ceded as aforesaid, the United States will grant, by letters Patent, to the Tribe or nation of Indians aforesaid, in manner as hereinafter mentioned the following tract of Land lying on the East side of Ne-o-sho or Grand river, viz: bounded on the East by the west line of the State of Missouri. South by the present established line of the Cherokee Indians. West by Ne-o-sho or Grand River, and North by a line running parallel with said South line, and extending so far from the present North line of the Seneca Indians from Sandusky, as to contain sixty thousand acres, exclusive of the land now owned by said Seneca Indians. Which said boundaries include, however, all the land heretofore granted said Senecas of Sandusky, on the East side of Grand river. And the United States will grant said tract of Land, by two letters patent: the North half in quantity, to be granted to the mixed band of the Senecas and Shawnees of Ohio, and the South half to the Senecas from Sandusky, aforesaid: the whole to be occupied in common, so long as the said Tribes or Bands shall desire the same: The said patents shall be granted in fee simple; but the lands shall not be sold or ceded without the consent of the

United States.

Article 3d. The United States at the request of said "United nation," agree to erect immediately a Grist mill, a saw mill and a Black Smith Shop and furnish the necessary tools and machinery in anticipation of a reimbursement from sales of Land ceded to the United States by the treaties aforesaid of 28th of February 1831, and July 20th 1831: and so far in fulfillment of the same.

Article 4th. The United nation of Senecas and Shawnees having presented a claim for money advanced by them for forage while removing to their new homes in the west, and for horses and other property lost on the journey, the United States, in order to a final settlement of such claims agree to pay one thousand dollars, as follows, viz: Six hundred dollars to the Seneca Tribe of Indians from Sandusky, and the sum of four hundred dollars to the Senecas & Shawnees from Lewistown, Ohio, to be distributed by their respective tribes among the claimants, as they may deem just and equitable, and to be received by them in full payment and satisfaction of all the claims aforesaid.

Article 5th. Nothing in these articles of agreement shall be construed to affect the respective rights of the Seneca Tribe of Indians from Sandusky, and the Senecas and Shawnees from Lewistown Ohio, as secured by existing Treaties, except so far as said Treaties are inconsistent with the provisions of the articles aforesaid.

Article 6th. This Agreement or Treaty shall be binding and obligatory upon the contracting parties from and after its ra-

ratification by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Henry L. Ells~~worth and~~ John F. Schermerhorn, Commissioners, and the chiefs ~~and head men~~ of the united nation of Seneca & Shawnee Indians, have hereunto signed their names & affixed their seals, on the day and year above written.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

S. C. Stambaugh,
Secty to Commrs.

Dr. John T. Lane,
Dis. Agent

Augt. A. Chouteau

Wm Young

George Herron,
Seneca Interpreter.

Batiste Peoria
Shawnee Interpreter

Chiefs of Mixed Band:

Me-tho-me-a or Civil John his X mark Seal
first Chief Senecas & Shawnees -

Pe-we-y-a-che his X mark Seal

Skille-way or Robbin his X mark Seal

John Jackson his X mark Seal

Qua-sh-a-caush or Little Lewis his X mark Seal

Yo-ta-la or John Young his X mark Seal

Mingo Carpenter his X mark Seal

Jemmy McDaniel his X mark Seal

Civil John's son his X mark Seal

Yankee Bill his X mark Seal

Big Ash - - his X mark Seal

Civil John's Young Son his X mark Seal

Henry L. Ellsworth

John F. Schermerhorn

Seneca Chiefs:

Comstick his X mark
first Chief Seneca nation

Seneca Steel his X mark

Small Cloud Spicer his X mark

George Curly Hair his X mark Seal

Tall Chief his X mark Seal

Captain Good Hunter his X mark Seal

Hard Hickory his X mark Seal

Wiping Stick his X mark Seal

Seneca John his X mark Seal

John Johnson his X mark Seal

John Sky his X mark Seal

Isaac White his X mark Seal

Joseph Smith his X mark Seal

Captain Smith his X mark Seal

Treaty with

United Nation of the

~~Shawnee &~~ Senecas

and Shawnees

Reported Feb 28

(Not printed.)

R[illegible]d Indian Aff.

Totala or John Young his X mark (Seal)

Mingo Carpenter his mark (Seal)

Jemmy McDaniel his X mark (Seal)

Civil John's Son his X mark (Seal)

Yankee Bill his X mark (Seal)

[illegible]

Tall [illegible] his X mark

Captain Good Hunter his mark

Black Hickory his X mark

Mixing Stick his mark

Seneca [illegible]

John Johnston

Isaac White his X mark (Seal)

Little Smith his X mark (Seal)

Captain [illegible]

Now, Therefore, be it Known, That I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered said Treaty, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their Resolution of the second instant, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

Andrew Jackson

the President:

Edw Livingston Secretary of State.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

1

TREATY

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE

SENECA AND SHAWNEE INDIANS.

CONCLUDED DECEMBER 29, 1832—RATIFIED MARCH 22, 1833.

H181

ANDREW JACKSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States of America and the United Nation of the Senecas and Shawnee Indians was made and concluded at the Seneca Agency on the head waters of the Cow-skin river, on the twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, by Henry L. Ellsworth and John F. Schermerhorn, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs and Headmen of the United Nation of the Senecas and Shawnee Indians, on the part of said Nation, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of agreement, made and concluded at the Seneca agency, on the head waters of the Cowskin river, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, by and between Henry L. Ellsworth and John F. Schermerhorn, Commissioners, on behalf of the United States, and the Chiefs and Headmen of the "united nation" of the Senecas and Shawnee Indians, on behalf of said Tribe or Nation.

Whereas certain articles of agreement and convention were concluded at Lewistown Ohio, on the 20th day of July A. D. 1831, by and between the United States and the Chiefs and Warriors of the mixed band of the Senecas and Shawnee Indians, residing at or near Lewistown, in the State of Ohio: And whereas, by the 2nd article of said agreement, the United States stipulated and agreed, with said Tribe, in the words following, to wit: "to *grant by patent, in fee simple*, to them, and their heirs forever, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain on the same, a tract of land to contain sixty thousand acres, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States, contiguous to the lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky, by the treaty made with them at the City of Washington, on the 28th of February 1831, and the Cherokee settlements—the east line of said tract shall be within two miles of the west line of the lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky; and the south line shall be within two miles of the north line of the lands held by the Cherokees—and said two miles between the aforesaid lines, shall serve as a common passway between the beforementioned Tribes, to prevent them from intruding upon the lands of each other." And the treaty aforesaid was ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States, on the 6th day of April A. D. 1832. And whereas, the said mixed Band of Senecas and Shawnees removed from their homes in Ohio to settle upon the lands assigned them west of the Mississippi, in pursuance of the provisions and stipulations of the treaty aforesaid. And whereas, the said Senecas from Sandusky and the mixed Band of Senecas and Shawnees have lately formed a confederacy, and have expressed their anxiety to unite as one Tribe or Nation, to be called the "united Nation of Senecas and Shawnees," to occupy their land as tenants in common—and have the whole of the country provided for them by the United States located on the east side of Ne-o-sho or Grand river, which runs through and now divides the same. For the purpose of affording a more convenient and satisfactory location to said United Nation, the parties aforesaid do, therefore, hereby stipulate and agree as follows:

Article I. The United Tribe of Senecas and Shawnee Indians do hereby cede, relinquish and forever quit claim to the United States, all the land granted to them on the west side of Ne-o-sho or Grand river, by treaties made respectively with the Senecas of Sandusky and the mixed Band of Senecas and Shawnees of Lewistown, Ohio, on the 20th day of July 1831, and on the 28th day of February 1831.

Article II. In consideration of said lands, described and ceded as aforesaid, the United States will grant, by letters patent, to the Tribe or Nation of Indians aforesaid, in manner as hereinafter mentioned, the following tract of land lying on the east side of Ne-o-sho or Grand river, viz: bounded on the east by the west line of the State of Missouri; south by the present established line of the Cherokee Indians; west by Ne-o-sho or Grand river; and north by a line running parallel with said south line, and extending so far from the present north line of the Seneca Indians from Sandusky, as to contain sixty thousand acres, exclusive of the land now owned by said Seneca Indians, which said boundaries include, however, all the land heretofore granted said Senecas of Sandusky, on the east side of Grand river. And the United States will grant said tract of land, by two letters patent; the north half, in quantity, to be granted to the mixed band of the Senecas and Shawnees of Ohio, and the south half to the Senecas from Sandusky, aforesaid: the whole to be occupied in common, so long as the said Tribes or Bands shall desire the same. The said patents shall be granted in fee simple; but the lands shall not be sold or ceded without the consent of the United States.

Article III. The United States, at the request of said "United Nation," agree to erect immediately a grist mill, a saw mill and a blacksmith shop, and furnish the necessary tools and machinery in anticipation of a re-imbursement from sales of land, ceded to the United States, by the treaties aforesaid, of 28th of February 1831, and July 20th 1831: and so far in fulfilment of the same.

Article IV. The United Nation of Seneca and Shawnees having presented a claim for money advanced by them for forage while removing to their new homes in the west, and for horses and other property lost on the journey, the United States, in order to a final settlement of such claim, agree to pay one thousand dollars, as follows; viz:—six hundred dollars to the Seneca tribe of Indians from Sandusky; and the sum of four hundred dollars to the Senecas and Shawnees from Lewistown, Ohio, to be distributed by their respective tribes among the claimants, as they may deem just and equitable; and to be received by them in full payment and satisfaction of all the claims aforesaid.

Article V. Nothing in these articles of agreement shall be construed to affect the respective rights of the Seneca tribe of Indians from Sandusky, and the Senecas and Shawnees from Lewistown Ohio, as secured by existing treaties, except so far as said treaties are inconsistent with the provisions of the articles aforesaid.

Article VI. This agreement or treaty shall be binding and obligatory upon the contracting parties from and after its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Henry L. Ellsworth and John F. Schermerhorn, Commissioners, and the Chiefs and Headmen of the United Nation of Seneca and Shawnee Indians, have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals, on the day and year above written.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
JOHN F. SCHERMERHORN.

Seneca Chiefs.

Comstick, (first Chief Seneca nation)	his x mark.
Seneca Steel,	his x mark.
Small Cloud Spicer,	his x mark.
George Curly Hair,	his x mark.
Tall Chief,	his x maak.
Captain Good Hunter,	his x mark.
Hard Hickory,	his x mark.
Wiping Stick,	his x mark.
Seneca John,	his x mark.
John Johnson,	his x mark.
John Sky,	his x mark.
Isaac White,	his x mark.
Joseph Smith,	his x mark.
Captain Smith,	his x mark.

Chiefs of Mixed Band.

Me-tho-mea or Civil John, (first Chief Senecas and Shawnees)	his x mark.
Pe-wy-a-che,	his x mark.
Skilleway or Robbin,	his x mark.
John Jackson,	his x mark.
Quash-acaugh or Little Lewis,	his x mark.
To-ta-la or John Young,	his x mark.
Mingo Carpenter,	his x mark.
Jemmy McDaniel,	his x mark.
Civil John's Son,	his x mark.
Yankee Bill,	his x mark.
Big Ash,	his x mark.
Civil John's Young Son,	his x mark.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

S. C. Stambaugh, *Sec'y to Commis'rs.*
St. John F. Sane, *Indian Agent.*
Augt. A. Chouteau,
Wm. Young,
George Herron, *Seneca Interpreter.*
Batiste Peora, *Shawnee Interpreter.*

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered said Treaty, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the second instant, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of March, in the
[L. S.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight huudred and thirty three,
and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
EDW: LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

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B. 6.

When the New York Indians first contemplated removing to Green Bay, the policy of the Government for the removal of the Indians from the East to the West of the Mississippi as now established was not entirely settled. Even so late as 1826 the Hon. James Barbour then Secretary of War contemplated reserving as the exclusive abode of the Indians, not only the present Indian country west of the Mississippi but also that situated between the Mississippi and lakes Michigan and Huron. The Indian title has now been extinguished to all the lands west of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, south of the Wisconsin Fox river and Green Bay; and also south of Grand River and Saginaw bay in the peninsula

The Chippeways, Ottawas, Pottawatamies; the Sauks and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes who once owned these lands have been provided with a country west of the Mississippi and will no doubt remove before long. The Winnebagoes, by the treaty of 1832 have been placed north of the Wisconsin: but all who know their condition and the situation of the country, agree in saying they cannot and will not live there, and they ought either to remove to their lands on the upper Ioway or exchange them for lands on the Missouri. If this takes place, then there will be no Indians left in that quarter between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, below N. Lat. 46° except the small band of Menominies: consisting of 2143 souls, and the few New York Indians that have removed to Green Bay

It is well known that, Green Bay, Fox and Wisconsin Rivers forms one of the great natural channels of communication between the Lakes and Upper Mississippi; and from the character and enterprise of our people there is no doubt that the whole southern part of this thoroughfare will soon be settled by our Citizens. With these facts before us what rational probability is there, even should the New York Indians remove to Green Bay, that they would be permitted long to enjoy the undisturbed possession of this Country? all past experience gives us no reason to hope that they would [illegible] [illegible] and wealth of Citizens and that even were they

26

settled there now in a short time, the force of circumstances which could not and would not be controled, would render their removal west of the Mississippi indispensable. Why then not remove them at once to this only land of rest, and hope for the Indian. It would certainly be more economical to remove them here, than to Green Bay; for here the Government have a great quantity of good land set apart for the Indians, which will never be sold to a white man; and which they might give them as an inducement to remove any quantity that, that was necessary; even 2.000.000. or 3.000.000 of acres, for their 500.000 at Green Bay. The latter would sell for more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of their removal and settlement in this Indian Territory; and in this case the whole expense of their removal to Green Bay would be saved by Government.

Original Memo. transmitted Lord Howick Under Secretary of State 9 February 1833. —

Memorandum

Situation of the Territory occupied by the Indians of Lower Canada Mentioned in the accompanying Lists. Nos 1 to 4 inclusive,

No. 1. The Algonquin and Nipissingue Tribes are settled in a Village at the Lake of Two Mountains (about 45 Miles North West of Montreal) upon Small Lots assigned to them by the Priests who are the proprietors of the Seigniory of that Name; but as they have very little Land allowed to them for Cultivation, they therefore depend almost entirely upon their exertions in hunting on the Wild Lands near the Ottawa River:

A few Families of the Algonquin Tribe reside occasionally in the Neighbourhood of Three Rivers, but they have no established Village and their principal subsistence is derived from the profits of the chase. —

No. 2. The Iroquois Indians occupy the

Village of Caughnawaga, on the South bank of the St Lawrence, about 9 Miles above the City of Montreal, where they hold the Grand Feu or Great Council Fire of all the Indian Nations of Lower Canada:— The Seigniory of Sault St Louis in which Caughnawbaga is situated was granted to the Iroquois Nation by the French Government in the Year 1680:,— A branch of this Tribe inhabits the Village of St Regis at the Upper extremity of the Province and immediately on the boundary Line between Lower Canada and the State of New York— these Indians possess some valuable Lands both in Upper and Lower Canada:

Another branch of the Iroquois Nation resides at the Lake of Two Mountains in a small Village adjoining that of the Algonquins but these subsist principally by Hunting.—

No. 3. The principal Village of

the

the Abenaquois Indians is at St. Francis on the River St. Francis in a Fief which appears to have been granted to the Tribe in the Year 1700 of one League of Land in depth by about a League and a half in breadth including fourteen small Islands in that part of the River. — about Twenty Families of this Tribe possess a number of Lots of Land in the Township of Durham, also situated on the River, St. Francis amounting in all to 8150 Acres. —

A branch of the Abenaquois Nation is settled in a village called Becancour in the Seigniory of that name on the South Shore of the River St. Lawrence:

A Grant of Land for Cultivation has lately been surveyed for this portion of the Tribe in the Township of Arthabaska and is intended to be Conceded to these Indians in the Proportion of one hundred Acres to each Family. —

No. 4 The Huron Indians reside at the Village of La Jeune Lorette about nine miles North of Quebec; but they do not poſseſs more than about 40 Square Acres of Land besides their Village & consequently are obliged to continue their original practise of Hunting as a means of Subsistence. —

Quebec 28th January 1833

(Signed) D. C. Napier

S. I. A.

This Indenture made and concluded at Saint Regis in Lower Canada this Fifteenth day of February 1830. By and between Loisen Teſsaraguantie Saro Oreioagathi, Wishe Tegarahontie and Attonwa Ogxerarongon, being the majority of the loyal British Chiefs of the Tribe of Saint Regis Indians of the one part. and Hipolite Emlot dit Perukier of the parish of St Regis, yeoman, of the other part Witneſseth, that the said Chiefs of Saint Regis for and in consideration of the Sum of Three pounds five Shillings of lawful money of Lower Canada, paid into the hands of the said Chiefs on behalf of Kenowioqua, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, as well for and in consideration of the rents and covenants herein after renewed and

Contained

contained to be paid and performed by the said Hipolite Emlote dit Purikier, his heirs, executors administrators and aſsigns Have granted, bargained and to Farm let and by these Presents do grant bargain and to Farm let unto the said Hipolite Emlote dit Perukier his heirs executors, administrators and assigns all and singular that certain piece parcel or tract of land and tenement situate lying and being in the Indian Reservation in the Township of Dundee and in the Province of Lower Canada. Being composed of part of Lots Number Eight Nine, ten and Eleven, on the broken front of said Indian Reservation in Dundee aforesaid and being butted and bounded and otherwise known and described as follows (that is to say) commencing at or near the head of Sherwoods Creek on the side line which divides lots number 11 & 12 and one Arpent North of the head line which divides lots number between the broken front & first Concession at a Post demarking the North West boundary of a lot set apart for Major John Davidson thence following the East side of said Sherwoods Creek to its confluence with the Lake Saint Francis thence following the South Shore of said Lake St Francis down or Eastward to the division line between lots number seven and Eight thence following said division line South 38°. East to the head line between the broken front and first

first concession and thence following said head line West
38°. South acroſs lots No. 8, 9, 10 and part of 11. to a post
demarking the South East boundary of the aforementioned lot set apart for Major John Davidson thence
North 38°. West one arpent to a post and thence West
again 38°. South one arpent more or leſs to the place
of beginning containing about one Hundred
Arpents more or leſs. With their and every of their
appurtenances Together with all ways paſsages Waters
Water courses lights easments priviledges and
appurtenances whatsoever to the same premises
belonging or in any wise appertaining. To have
And to hold the said Land & premises and all and
singular other the premises hereinbefore mentioned
or intended to be hereby granted. with their and
every of their appurtenances unto the said
Hipolite Emlote dit Perukier his heirs executors
administrators and aſsigns from the day and date
hereinbefore written unto the full end and term
of Thirty Years from thence next ensuing and
fully to be completed and ended Yielding and
paying therefor yearly and each and every year
during the said term of Thirty Years unto the
said Chiefs of Saint Regis their heirs and aſsigns
or to their lawful Agent or Attorney of the first
day of January the sum of One Pound five
Shillings

shillings of lawful money of Lower Canada And the said Hipolite Emlote dit Perukier for himself and his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns doth covenant promise and agree to and with the said Chiefs of Saint Regis their heirs and assigns in manner and form following (that is to Say) that he the said Hipolite Emlot dit Perukier his heirs and successors shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter during the continuance of this Indenture will and do truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Chiefs of Saint Regis their heirs and assigns or to their lawful Agent or Attorney the said yearly rent of one Pound five Shillings at the day and time hereinbeforementioned or appointed for the payment thereof. Provided always that if it shall happen that the said yearly rent of One Pound five shillings shall be behind or unpaid in part or in all by the space of one month next over or after any of the said days of payment thereof beforementioned (being first lawfully demanded) it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Chiefs of St Regis their heirs administrators and assigns by their or any or either of their lawful Agent or Attorney into the said demised premises with the appertinances and into every part thereof in the name of the whole wholly to reenter retain repossess and enjoy and the same to have again as in their former Estate. And the said Hipolite Emlot dit Perukier his

his heirs, successors, administrators and assigns and all others the occupiers and possessors of the said demised premises or any part thereof thereout and from thence to expel put out and amove. this Indenture or any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

And the said Chiefs of St Regis for themselves their heirs successors administrators and assigns and for every of them do covenant promise and agree to and with the said Hepolite Emlot dit Perakur his heirs and successors in manner and form following that is to say. him the said Hepolite Emlot dit Perakur his heirs and successors paying the said yearly rent of One Pound five Shillings of lawful Money of Lower Canada in manner and form aforesaid, and also performing, fulfilling and keeping all and singuler the articles, clauses, conditions provisions and agreements herein contained which on his or their part are or ought to be observed performed fulfilled and kept according to the true intent and meaning of these presents. shall and may lawfully peaceably and quietly enter into, have, hold unoccupy, possess and enjoy the said Land and premises and all and singuler other the said hereby demised premises with its appurtenances for and during the said Term of Thirty

Years

Years hereby granted without any lawful let suit trouble denial eviction molestation or hindrance of or by the said Chiefs of St Regis their heirs and successors or of or by any person or persons whatsoever claiming or to claim by from or under them or any or either of them or through their or any or either of their acts means consent, neglect default or procurement

Reserving notwithstanding any thing contained in this Indenture to the contrary thereof. For the proper use benefit and behoof of our Sovereign Lord the King and His heirs and successors all Seats and all mines of Gold Silver copper Tin Lead Iron and coal that now is or that may be hereafter discovered on said premises. And reserving also the assent of Government to this Lease to be signified by the sign manual of the Commander of the Forces in Lower Canada, without which this Lease cannot be final. In testimony whereof &c..

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of
Louis Dufresn
Jacob Waid
Signed

Signed
Loisen Teosarguantie L S
Saro Orewagathi L S
Wishi Tegarahontie L S
Sake Tearatie L S
Roren Owentiatikha L S
Jose Teoragaren L S
Roi Tearagononthe L S
Attonora Oquiparongo L S
Chiefs
H. Emlot dit his × mark Perukier

approved
James Kempt
Comd. of Forces

Certified a true Copy
S. Y. Chesley (Agent)

This Indenture made and concluded at Saint Regis in Lower Canada this 15th day of December 1830 by and between Soisen Teosaragantie, Saro Orewagathi, Wishi Arominins, Wishi Tegarahoritie, Say Tearatie, Roi Tearagenonthi, Attomra Agt eranongon, Saro Ganaligo, Rasar Anawarno, Tur Garoniaragua and Srinsivi Tealinaligas, being the majority of the loyal British Chiefs of Saint Regis of the one part. And Jean Baptist Chevillier Delorimier of the village of St Regis in Lower Canada Captain in the Indian Department of the other part Witnesseth that the said Chiefs of Saint Regis for and in consideration of the sum of Five Shellings of lawfull money of Lower Canada to them in hand paid by the said J. B. C. Delorimier the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; as well for and in consideration of the rents and covenants herein after contained on the part and behalf of the said J. B. C. Delorimier, his heirs executors administrators and assigns to be paid kept and performed. Have demised granted and to farm let and by these presents do demise grant and to farm let unto the said Jean Baptist Chevallier Delorimier his heirs and assigns all and singular that certain piece, parcel or tract of land and tenement situate lying and being in the village of St Regis in the

the

the District of Montreal and Province of Lower Canada, and being butted and bounded and otherwise Known and described as follows that is to say) commencing at the North East corner of his the said Jean Baptist Chevillier Delorimier's Stable situate on the bank of the River Saint Laurence fronting the present Burial Ground and following the west boundary of said burying ground Southward in the direction of the Roman Catholic Church one hundred and fifteen feet English measure to the main Street, thence following said Main Street westward to the South corner of the present enclosure of the said J. B. Chevilier Delorimier's premises measuring one Hundred and ten English feet thence following said enclosure Northward one Hundred and twenty Eight feet more or less to the Bank of the River Saint Laurence; and thence following the said Bank of the River Saint Laurence downwards one hundred and six English feet more or less to the place of beginning; containing about one third of an acre English measure be the same more or less. To have & to hold the same land and premises with all and singular its appertinances together with all ways, passages, Waters, Water courses, lights, easements & priviliges whatsoever to the same premises belonging or in any wise appertaining unto him the said Jean Baptist Chevillier Delorimier his heirs and successors from the day and the date herein before written unto the full end and term of Thirty years from then next ensuing.

Yielding and paying therefor yearly & each & every year during the said term of thirty years unto the said Chiefs of St Regis their heirs and assigns, or to their lawful Agent or Attorney on the first day of January in each and every year aforesaid the sum of ten Shillings of lawful money of Lower Canada, and the said Jean Baptist Chevillier Delorimier for himself & his heirs & assigns doth covenant promise and agree to and with the said Chiefs of Saint Regis their heirs and assigns in manner & form following (that is to say) that he the said J. B. C. Delorimier his heirs and successors or some of them shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter well & truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Chiefs of Saint Regis their heirs and assigns the said yearly rent of ten Shillings of lawfull money of Lower Canada aforesaid on the first day of January in each and every year during the said term of thirty years.

Provided always that if it shall happen that the said yearly rent of Ten Shillings shall be behind or unpaid in part or in all by the space of one month next over or after any of the said days

of

of payment thereof before mentioned being first lawfully demanded. It shall and may be lawful to and for the said Cheifs of Saint Regis their heirs, Successors, administrators and assigns by them or either of their Attorneys into the said demised premises with its appertinances and into every part thereof in the name of the whole wholly to re-enter and the same to have again, retain repossess and enjoy as in their former estate and the said J. B. C. Delorimier his heirs and successors and all others the occupiers and possessors of the said demised premises or any part thereof thereout and from thence to expel put out and remove. this Indenture or any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. and further the said Jean Baptist. C. Delorimier for himself &c. doth agree with the said Cheifs &c. that in the event of him the said J. B. C. Delorimier removing from St. Regis or from any other cause shall feel disposed to sell the whole or any part of the aforementioned premises with its improvements & betterments within the said term of thirty years that he shall be bound to give the refusal to the said Cheifs of St. Regis or to their successors at a valuation to be appraised by arbitrators to be indifferently chosen by both parties & further it is the true intent and meaning and understanding of the parties that so long as the said J. B. C. Delorimier shall remain the owner of the afore mentioned premises that he shall not use it for any commercial purposes nor in the events of the Cheifs not accepting the terms of apraisment shall he be at liberty to give power to any other person to trade on the premises.

And the said Cheifs of St Regis for themselves &c do covenant and agree that the said J. B. C. Delorimier &c paying the said yearly rent of ten shillings in manner and form aforesaid and also observing &c according to the true intent and meaning of these presents shall and may lawfully &c have hold &c the said land and premises with its appurtenances for and during the said term of 30 years hereby granted without the let suit &c of the said Cheifs of St Regis &c or by or through any person or persons whatsoever claiming or to claim by from &c them or any of them or by their acts means consent neglect procurement or default.

In testimony whereof &c.

Signed, Sealed & delivered in presence of
(Sd) Joseph Vallée
(") Ft. Gorrault

Approved
(Sd) Aylmer
Comm.r of the Forces

By His Excellency's Command
(Sd) Richard Airey
Mil.y Secy

Signed

Sronsisri Teolenaligas
Swasen Teasaragantie
Saro Orenagathe
Wishe Tegarahontie
Wishe Aronunins
Say Tearatie
Wi Tearagononthi
Atonen Ogorenongon
Rasar Anawarno
J. B. C. Delorimier

Green Bay
No Repd Feby 12. 1833

Jom Hon

S Beardsley—

Encloses a letter from
Mr Jenkins relative to the
removal of the Oneidas to
Green Bay—

Hon Lewis Cass
Secretary of War
Washington

Com. Ind. Affairs

Feby 13. 1833

Answered

Ho: of Reps.
Feby. 12 — 1833

Hon. Lewis Cass
Secty. of War.

Sir, The enclosed is from a respectable man. — I do not know what attention, if any should be paid to its suggestions

I am Sir,
Respy. Obt. St
S. Beardsley

Vernon Feby. 6. 1833

Dear Sir,

Many of the Oneida Indians would go to Green Bay this spring if they could be satisfied that the question relative to the peaceful enjoyment of their lands there was settled. They are very incredulous as to it. and I have therefore at the solicitation of some of them who wish to get as large a party as possible to go this spring (which we have a great desire to promote) thought it would be well for the president to send them some satisfactory evidence of the adjustment of their difficulties. a communication from him directed to the chiefs of the Oneida Indians at this place would probably be very satisfactory to them. They say there is nothing in the papers about it and they will not believe the white men. nothing short of a communication from their father (as they state the president) would seem to suffice. Will you see the president on the subject

Yours Truly

L. Whipple Jenkins

Hon. S. Beardsley
Washington

VERNON
FEB 7.
N.Y.

FREE

Hon. Samuel Beardsley
Memb. Congreſs
Washington

Whereas by a treaty executed, the eighth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, between the acting Governor of the State, and the first Christian party of the Oneida Indians, whereby they ceded to the people of this State all their right and title in and to so much of the lands heretofore reserved to them and not ceded to said people as lies south of the Seneca turnpike road, by which treaty six hundred acres of said land were then put into the possession of said people, and with respect to the residue of said lands it was stipulated that payment should in like manner be made whenever Christian Beechtree — Anthony Bigknife Elijah Scannandoa, Jacob Anthony Baptist Paulus and Cornelius Beard Chiefs of said Indians or a majority of them shall signify to the person administering the Government of this State; their readiness to remove to Green Bay, and thereupon immediate possession of said residue shall be given to said people. Now the undersigned being a majority of the said Chiefs do hereby signify to the Governor of the State of New York; that we are ready to remove from the lands ceded by the said treaty, and the possession of which has not yet been surrendered to the people of the said State, and to surrender the possession of the said lands to the said people, and we do hereby according to the stipulations of the said treaty demand the payment of the monies remaining due and unpaid under the said treaty the said money to be paid when we shall have satisfied the Governor of our determination to remove to Green Bay, and that we need the said money to make preparations for the journey and to bear the expenses of the same, or the payments to be made in proportion to the number which shall emigrate during the coming summer, or as the Governor shall think proper —

And, we do hereby surrender and deliver up to the people of the State of New York, the whole of the lands ceded by the said treaty and the possession of which has not already been surrendered, only reserving to ourselves, the right to cut

Recorded April 4. 1833 and Agrees with the Original Compared therewith by Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

and use our necessary firewood; until we shall remove, this reservation not to continue in any event beyond the first day of November next, and the further right to ourselves or our grantees to harvest and carry off the Crops now upon any of the said lands, but not to put in any other Crops whensoever except Crops which are to be harvested this year

In testimony whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto set their hands and Seals, this second day of April in the Year one thousand Eight hundred and thirty three

In Presence of
before the execution of this instrument the Words "Crops which are to be harvested" are interlined in the ninth line and the word November is inserted at the end of the fifth line in the place of September which was erased Second written on Erasure before execution
Isaac Denniston
Henry H Martin.

Christian his X Mark (L S)
Anthony his X Mark Bigknife (L S)
Elijah his X Mark Schenandoa (L S)
Jacob his X Mark Anthony (L S)
Baptist his X Mark Paulus (L S)
John his X Mark Cornelius (L S)
agent for Cornelius Beard

State of New York. City and County of Albany ss.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - I. James McKown Recorder of the City of Albany do Certify that on the fourth day of April 1833 appeared before me Isaac Denniston the subscribing Witness to the within instrument who is well known to me who having been duly sworn deposed that he resides in the City of Albany in this State, that he saw Christian Beechtree — Anthony Bigknife Elijah Scannandoa Jacob Anthony Baptist Paulus and Cornelius Beard by John Cornelius his agent, the parties named in the within instrument execute and deliver the same as their respective Acts and Deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, that he knows them to be the same persons therein mentioned and described and who executed the same, and he subscribed his name as a Witness at the time of the execution thereof. I am satisfied of the due execution of the said instrument, and there being no other material alterations except as noted I allow the same to be Recorded. James McKown, Recorder of Albany

The chiefs of the Seneca nation of Indians, have in council, determined, not to send a delegation to Green Bay as was proposed to them, and have also determined to have nothing to do with the Green Bay lands. They wish their Great father the President, and all the white people to know; that Young King, Captn Pollard, James Stevenson Seneca White, Henry Two Guns, Capt Strong, Destroy-town, Job Pierce and William Patterson, are no longer chiefs of the Seneca nation; because they have acted, contrary to the customs and practices of our people. The rule of the white people is, that a majority of their chiefs pass a law, and our rule is the same. It was for us to determine the question, relation to the Green Bay lands and we did determine to let them alone; and live on the seats we now own. These chiefs, who are well known to the white people, have tried to make us act, contrary to what the council determined to do, and to violate the act of the chiefs, and for this we put them down. We are in good terms with the state of New York, and no compulsion, or persuation, shall drive us from the lands we are seated upon.

Done at the Council on the Buffalo reservation, this 31st day of July 1833.

Signed, Chiefs.
Capt. Billy
Big Kettle
Jimmy Johnson
Little Johnson
White Seneca
John Snow
Tall Peter
Doxtator
Tommy Jimmy
Daniel Twoguns
Jack Berry
Marsh Charles
Sky Carrier
John Hudson
Two Guns,
Geo Kenjaktaaih
Jo Hemlock
Israel Jimeson
John Snow of Catt
Capt, Snow
Geo Bennett
Young Chief
Junis Halftown
John Pierce
Geo Blacksnake
James Robinson

Saml Gordon
Geo Red Eye
Long John
Blue Eyes
Capt Jones
Black Chief
Black Smith
Blue Sky
Geo Washington
Samuel Parker
John Cook
Jesse Stickney
John Ma John
Isaac Davis
Levi Halftown
Geo" Deer
Jack Snow
John Cook
John Big fire
John Beaver
John Sky
John General -

(Buffalo Journal) Seneca Council Oct 15th 1838

At a General Council of the Six Nations, Convened at the Onondaga Council House on the 22nd day of Sept. last; the Subject of Emigration as proposed in former Council by the Government Agent, and the Indian Commissioner, was again submitted for our Consideration;

We then as before diligently sought to acquaint ourselves with the facts, propositions and views spread ~~before~~ before us, and believe from all the different lights in which this subject ~~was~~ has been presented to our understanding from time to time that we fully Comprehended it;

After mature reflection, and patiently discussing the principle Questions arising upon a matter so momentous to us as a people; we found ourselves once more guided by the general sense of the Nations to the same conclusion which had been previously communicated through our Agent; and which is still the decided Resolution of the Senecas, Oneidas and Onondagas, viz.: "to part with no more of our Territory."

We hope our White Brothers will not feel dissatisfied with us for this determination and looking back upon the vast patrimony which was once our fathers; and then around ~~the~~ upon the scattered fractions which remain to us, cannot doubt but that they are willing to see them descend an undiminished inheritance to our children; and we believe the Great Spirit who permits us to assemble this day will make that inheritance sufficient, we have found it Equal to our Sustenance, and are therefore Content to abide by the Graves of our fathers, and await the will of the Great Spirit upon our present possessions;

ORIGINAL IN MANUSCRIPT DEPARTMENT
BUFFALO AND ERIE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14216

What benefits are we to expect from an exchange of situation? More land? We have enough - Better land? Ours is good - Do we seek a better title: how can that be? - Still we are not yet so happy but that we can be benefitted; nor yet so wise but that we can learn much that we should know; - But for the present, the above is our answer; - 'To part with no more Territory' is the voice of the Nation; there be some among us however, of a different Opinion;

Let the Public not be misled by a few, and in order that it may not, we here call its attention to the published proceedings of a former Council, when certain of our former Chiefs were deposed; - the causes which lead us to that measure still subsist in full force;

It is still, as then, a leading policy with us not to bargain any more about our birthright;

It is still, as then, a long settled principle that the Chiefs belong to the Nation, and not the Nation to the Chiefs; - and because certain ones neglected these things, and forgot the small authority, but the great duties of Indian Chiefs, we deposed them; - We recur to this matter not by way of reproach to those whom we name, but in order to apprise all who feel any interest or Curiosity ~~to~~ in our purposes, that - Young King, Capt. Pollard, Capt. Strong, Capt. Billy, Destroy Town, Seneca White, James Stephens, Henry Twoguns, Jobe Snow, and Job Pierce, are henceforth by the proper authority of the Nation regarded as private individuals for ever; - And finally that the efforts of these Individuals and their friends towards restoring them to their former Authority will not only be lost, and useless, but will be looked upon as regards our White neighbors as a gratuitous Concern about interests, which we feel Competent to arrange for ourselves, And which have long since been Considered

A majority of the Seneca Chiefs are opposed to emigration to the west: They utterly refuse to accept the offers by the general Government which was made to us through the Commissioner Hon R. H. Gillet: The Allegany chiefs ~~they~~ ~~were~~ 14 in number decline signing the Treaty: The Cattaraugus Chiefs 9 in number have not signed: The Buffalo Chiefs 13 in number have not signed: The Tonewanda Chiefs their number have nothing to do with the Treaty: The above number of Chiefs have not relinquish their title of lands in the State of New York:

The Treaty is signed by 40 Chiefs this 30th day of January 1838, in favoring of emigration to the Indian Territory, West of the States of Arkansaw and Missouri.

It is expected that a remonstrance will be made up and dispatch to the City of Washington with the delegates to represent the true case of the Treaty, which was made by the said Hon. Mr Gillet. On the 31st of January the Council closed -

Buffalo Creek Reservation,

Indian Affairs/Affaires indiennes
Treaties and Surrenders/Traités et cessions

RG 10, Volume 1843

Number/Numéro 38
8 February/Février 1834

This Indenture made the [illegible] in the year of [illegible] thousand eight hundred and thirty ~~[illegible]~~ Four Between Henry Brant, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, [illegible] Dewaserake, [illegible] Kanonhyarenigoton, Kahuchdakeh, Otatsikte, Skahnehdatih, Lawrence Davids, Tayakawehke, [illegible] Shakokaryahs, Skayentaken, Shohradowara, Ohnawera, and Jacob Johnson, and John Onakaronton, Kanonhyendawihis, Sachems & Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians residing on the Grand River [illegible] Niagara, at their Council fire of the one part, and His Majesty William the Fourth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, of the [illegible] part. **Witnesseth** that for and in consideration of the sum of Five Shillings [illegible] of lawful money of Upper [illegible] to them in hand [illegible] to the said Henry Brant, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Awennaras, Oneida Joseph Dewaserake, Kanonhyarenigoton, Kahnehdakeh, Otatsikte, Skahnehdatih, Lawrence Davids, Tayakawehke, Odigwahdonah, William Alvis, Joseph Takahnyestontye, Shakokaryahs, Skayentaken, Shohradowara, Ohnawera, and Jacob Johnson, and John Onakaronton, and Kanonhyendawihis, Sachems & chiefs of the Six Nation Indians aforesaid at the Council fire aforesaid well and truly paid at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof the said Henry Brant, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Awennaras, Oneida Joseph Dewaserake, Kanonhyarenigoton, Kahnehdakeh, Otatsikte, Skahnehdatih, Lawrence Davids, Tayakawehke, Odigwahdonah, William Alvis, Joseph Takahnyestontye, Shakokaryahs, Skayentaken, Shohradowara, Ohnawera, and Jacob Johnson, and John Onakaronton, and Kanonhyendawihis, do hereby acknowledge, and of and from the same [illegible] release, and discharge, His said Majesty his heirs and successors for ever by these presents, they the said Henry Brant, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Awennaras, Oneida Joseph Dewaserake, Kanonhyarenigoton, Kahnehdakeh, Otatsikte, Skahnehdatih, Lawrence Davids, Tayakawehke, Odigwahdonah, William Alvis, Joseph Takahnyestontye, Shakokaryahs, Skayentaken, Shohradowara, Ohnawera, and Jacob Johnson, and John Onakaronton, and Kanonhyendawihis have and each of them hath [illegible] granted, [illegible] released, surrendered and [illegible] and by these presents [illegible] all that [illegible] grant bargain sell release surrender and for ever yield up [illegible] or tract of Land, lying and being Situate on the Grand River in the County of Haldimand in the District of Niagara, and is Composed of what is now Called the Township of Dunn, and part of the Townships of Moulton, Canborough and Cayuga, and Containing by Estimation Fifty thousand, two hundred and twelve Acres, be the Same more or less, including the water of the Grand River; And is butted and bounded as follows — that is to say. Commencing where a post has been planted in the line, on the East side of the allowance for Road between the Townships of Canborough and Cayuga, and on the North side of the allowance for Road between the first and Second Concessions of the Township of Cayuga, and at the South East angle of that parcel of Land Surrendered to the King by the said Six Nation Indians on the nineteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty one: — Thence South Seventy three degrees West — Nine hundred and five Chains twenty six links more or less to the Western limit of the lands of the said Six Nation Indians — Thence South Sixty two degrees thirty minutes East Eight hundred and Seventeen Chains twenty six links more or less to the Original Corner Tree, or South West angle of the lands of the said Six Nation Indians, on the North shore of Lake Erie: — Thence Easterly along the Shore of Lake Erie, in front of the Townships of Cayuga and Dunn to the East side of the Mouth of the Grand River — Thence Northerly and Westerly along the East side of the Grand River about four hundred and fifty chains to where a stake has been planted between the Town Plot of Dunnville and that portion of the said tract of Land situate in the Township of Moulton: — Thence North Thirty degrees East Seventy nine chains more or less to where a post has been planted in the Township of Moulton: — Thence North Sixty two degrees thirty minutes West, one hundred and forty Chains seventy nine links more or less to where a post has been planted in the Township of Canborough: — Thence South fifty one degrees thirty minutes West, Sixty five Chains thirty six links more or less to where a post has been planted on the East shore of the Grand River a few Chains West of the Mouth of Mordens Creek: — Thence North Westerly along the original Margin of the Grand River about two hundred and fifty Chains to the line on the East side of the allowance for Road between the Townships of Canborough and Cayuga: — Thence North two hundred and thirteen Chains more or less to the place of beginning. —

Together with all the woods and waters thereon lying and being, and all and singular the rights privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging. **To have and to hold** the said parcel or tract of Land [illegible] with their and every of their appurtenances unto His said Majesty his heirs and successors to the use of His said Majesty his heirs and successors for ever —

In Witness whereof the said Parties first above mentioned have to these presents set and put their hands and seals the day and year first above [illegible]

Signed Sealed and [illegible]

[illegible]

Henry Brant

Awennaras his x mark

Oneida Joseph Dewaserake his x mark

[illegible] his mark

Jacob Martin

John Onakaronton his x mark

Kanonhyarenigoton his mark

John Johnson

Kanonhyjenda his mark

Kahnehdakeh his x mark

Lawrence Davids

William Alvis

[illegible] within mentioned [illegible]

[illegible] the sum of Five Shillings of lawful

money [illegible] being the full consideration money

[illegible] paid to us —

Witness [illegible] —

[illegible]

[illegible] 2.

[illegible] —

Henry [illegible]

Steven [illegible] his mark

[illegible] Martin

John Tamicoo, Muskokomon, Yawbass, Chicken, John Riley, Masquononja, Charlo and John Mundiway in hand paid by or on behalf of His said Majesty at or immediately before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. They the said Kanotang, John Tamicoo, Muskokomon, Yawbass, Chicken, John Riley, Masquononja, Charlo and John Mundiway, for and on behalf of themselves and the said Tribe of Chippeway Indians, in the said District of London, have and each and every of them hath bargained, sold, aliened, released, surrendered and yielded up, and by these presents do and each and every of them doth bargain, sell, alien, release, surrender and yield up unto His said Majesty, King William the Fourth, His heirs and successors, all that block or tract of land commencing at the south-east corner of the Chippewa Reservation, on the water's edge; thence north 44° 50″ west, being the side line between such reservation and lots 17 south of the Longwoods Road, in the Township of Carradoc, to the north-east corner of the said reserve; then along the northern boundary of the said reserve south 40° 10″ west seventy chains, more or less: and then south 10′ east to the side line between lots 9 and 10; thence along the said line to the concession road between the 4th and 5th Ranges; then easterly along the said concession road north 40° 10″ east to the water's edge; then northeasterly along the water's edge to the place of beginning, the south-east corner of the said reserve, except and always reserved thereout forty acres of the said block or tract of land to be selected (for the use of the Indians) by the Surveyor General of the Province, which said premises are more clearly and accurately delineated and shown on the plan hereto annexed and coloured blue, the aforesaid reservation of forty acres being intended to be coloured red, and all the estate, right, title and interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever of them the said Kanotang, John Tamicoo, Muskokomon, Yawbass, Chicken, John Riley, Masquononja, Charlo and John Mundiway, and the said Tribe of Chippeway Indians of, in, to, or out of the said lands and hereditaments.

To the end and intent that His said Majesty King William the Fourth, His heirs and successors, shall and may sell and dispose of the said lands and hereditaments at such time or times, in such parts or parcels, and in such manner and form, and at or for such price or prices, sum or sums of money as His said Majesty King William the Fourth, His heirs or successors, shall think best. And to the end and intent that His said Majesty King William the Fourth, His heirs and successors shall and will have, hold, receive and take the money to arise from time to time from such sale or sales in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the said Tribe of Chippewa Indians, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

This indenture was duly executed and delivered by all the within named parties in the presence of:
J. B. CLENCH, *Supt. of Indn. Affrs.*
W. M. YOUNG, *Carradoc, J.P.*
B. BREWSTER BRIGHAM,
Capt. 1st Regt. Oxford Militia

KANOTANG'S (totem), [L.S.]
JOHN TAMICOO'S (totem), [L.S.]
MUSKOKOMON'S (totem), [L.S.]
YAWBASS'S (totem), [L.S.]
CHICKEN'S (totem), [L.S.]
JOHN RILEY'S (totem), [L.S.]
MASQUONONJA'S (totem), [L.S.]
CHARLO'S (totem), [L.S.]
JOHN MUNDIWAY'S (totem), [L.S.]

No. 38.

THIS INDENTURE, made the eighth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, between Henry Brant, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Awennaras, Oneida Joseph Dewaserake, Kanonhgwenigoton, Kahnehdakeh, Otatselite, Skahnehdatih, Laurence Davids, Tayekawehhe, Odigwahdonah, William Alvis, Joseph Takehnystontye, Shakokasyahs, Skayentaken, Shohvadowava, Ohnaweva and Jacob Johnson, and John Onakavonton, and Kanouhgendawihis, Sachems or Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians, residing on the Grand River, in the Districts of Gore and Niagara, at their Council fire, of the one part, and His Majesty William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, of the other part, Witnesseth: that for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada by His said Majesty to the said Henry Brant, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Awennaras, Oneida Joseph Dewaserake, Kanonhgwenigoton, Kahnehdakeh Otatselite, Skahnehdatih, Laurence Davids, Tayekawehhe, Odigwahdonah, William Alvis, Joseph Takahnystontye, Shakokavyahs, Skayendaken, Shohvadowava, Ohnaweva, and Jacob Johnson, and John Onakavonton, and Kanonhgendawihis, Sachems or Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians, as aforesaid, at their Council fire aforesaid, well and truly paid at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof the said Henry Brant, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Awennaras, Oneida Joseph Dewaserake, Kanouhgwenigoton, Kahnehdakeh, Otatselite, Skahnehdatih, Laurence Davids, Tayekawehhe, Odigwahdonah, William Alvis, Joseph Takehnystontye, Shakokasyahs, Skayentaken, Shohvadowava, Ohnawera, and Jacob Johnson, and John Onakavonton, and Kanouhgendawihis, do hereby acknowledge, and of and from the same and every part thereof do acquit, release and discharge His said Majesty, His heirs and successors for ever by these presents, they the said Henry Brant, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Awannaras, Oneida Joseph Dewaserake, Kanonhgwenigoton, Kahnehdakeh, Otatselite, Skahnehdatih, Laurence Davids, Tayekawehhe, Odigwahdonah, William Alvis, Joseph Takehnystontye, Shakokasyahs, Shayentaken, Shohvadowava, Ohnoweva, and Jacob Johnson, and John Onakavonton, and Kanouhgendawihis have, and each of them hath granted, bargained, sold, released, surrendered and for ever yielded up, and by these presents do and each of them doth grant, bargain, sell, release, surrender and for ever yield up, all that parcel or tract of land lying and being situate on the Grand River, in the County of Haldimand, in the District of Niagara, and is composed of what is now called the Township of Dunn, and part of the Townships of Moulton, Canborough and Cayuga, and containing, by estimation, fifty thousand two hundred and twelve acres, be the same more or less, including the waters of the Grand River, and is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing where a post has been planted in the line on the east side of the allowance for road between the Townships of Canborough and Cayuga, and on the north side of the allowance for road between the first and second concessions of the Township of Cayuga, and at the south-east angle of that parcel of land surrendered to the King by the said Six Nation Indians on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; thence south seventy-three degrees west nine hundred and five chains twenty-six links, more or less, to the western limit of the lands of the Six Nation Indians; thence south sixty-two degrees thirty minutes east eight hundred and seventeen chains twenty-six links, more or less, to the original corner tree or south-west angle of the lands of the said Six Nation Indians, on the north shore of Lake Erie; thence easterly along the shore of Lake Erie in front of the Townships of Cayuga and Dunn to the east side of the mouth of the Grand River; thence northerly and westerly along the east side of the Grand River, about four hundred and fifty chains to where a stake has been planted between the town plot of Dunnville and that portion of the said tract of land situate in the township of Moulton; thence north thirty degrees east seventy-nine chains, more or less, to where a post has been planted in the Township of Moulton; thence north sixty-two degrees thirty minutes west one hundred and forty chains seventy-nine links, more or less, to where a post has been planted in the Township of Canborough; then south fifty-one degrees thirty minutes west sixty-six chains thirty-six links, more or less, to where a post has been planted on the east shore of the Grand River a few chains west of the mouth of Morden's Creek; thence north-westerly along the original margin of the Grand River about two hundred and fifty chains to the line on the east side of the allowance for road between the Townships of Canborough and Cayuga; thence north two hundred and thirteen chains, more or less, to the place of beginning. Together with all the woods and waters thereon lying and being, and all and singular the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, to have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land and premises, with their and every their appurtenances unto His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, to the use of His said Majesty, His heirs and successors for ever.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties first above mentioned have to these presents set and put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of:
Jas. Winniett, *Supt. Indn. Affrs.*
Lewis Burwell,
Uriah Tarrant.

Henry Brant, [L.S.]
his
Awennaras, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Oneida Joseph Dewaserake, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Otatselite, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Tayekawehhe, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Joseph Takahnystontye, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Shohvadowava, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Jacob Martin, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
John Onakaronton, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Kanouhgwenigoton, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Skahnehdatih, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Odigwahdonah, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Shakokasyahs, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Ohnawera, x [L.S.]
mark.
John Johnson, [L.S.]
his
Kanouhgendawihis, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Kahnehdakeh, x [L.S.]
mark.
Laurence Davids, [L.S.]
William Alvis, [L.S.]
his
Skayentaken, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Jacob Johnson, x [L.S.]
mark.

Received on the day and year within mentioned of His Majesty William the Fourth, the sum of five shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada, being the full consideration money within mentioned to be paid to us.

Witness:
JAS. WINNIETT, *S. I. A.*,
LEWIS BURWELL,
URIAH TARRANT.

HENRY BRANT,
his
AWENNARAS, x
mark.
JACOB MARTIN.

No. [illegible].

THIS INDENTURE, made the 26th day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, between Henry Brant, Isaac Lewis, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Oneida Joseph, Peter Green, Joseph Doxtater, Cornelius Shakokaeyas, Thomas Skanawaith, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Snow, Joseph Kironhgontye, William Alvis, Jacob Dewaenennote, Sachems or Chiefs and Principal Men of the Six Nations Indians possessing and residing on the tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand River tract, of the one part, and Our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, of the other part.

Whereas his late Majesty, King George the Third, of glorious memory, in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the Chief Warriors and people of the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement, which they thereby sustained, and being desirous of showing His royal approbation of the same and of recompensing the losses which they had sustained, was graciously pleased to authorize and permit the said Mohawk Indians and such other of the Six Nations of Indians as wished to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called the Ouse or Grand River running into Lake Erie, allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river which they and their posterity were to enjoy for ever.

And whereas the late Captain Joseph Brant, in his lifetime as the agent for and on behalf of the said Six Nations Indians, executed divers leases and thereby granted or intended to grant certain parcels or tracts of land, parcel of the above-mentioned Grand River tract, to divers individuals for long terms of years.

And whereas the holders of such leases have no legal title to the lands therein comprised, and it hath been proposed and recommended to the said Indians at a meeting in Council of their Chiefs and Principal Men convened and held at the Mohawk Village, on the 29th day of January, 1835, aforesaid, that such persons as have obtained under fair and equitable circumstances the leases aforesaid shall receive from His Majesty free grants of the several tracts or parcels of land therein comprised as aforesaid, and that the said lands so leased or intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brant, as aforesaid, shall be surrendered to His Majesty for the purpose of being so granted as aforesaid, to which proposal the said Six Nations Indians in Council, as aforesaid, have assented, and by articles of provisional agreement made and entered into at the said meeting in Council on the said 29th day of January, 1835, between James Winniett, Esquire, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the part and behalf of His Majesty King William the Fourth, of the one part, and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the said Six Nations Indians, residing on the said tract of land, on the other part, they the said Chiefs and Principal Men did resolve and agree, as well on their own behalf as on the behalf of the said Six Nations Indians, residing as aforesaid, to surrender to His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, all and singular such parcels or tracts of land so leased or intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brant as aforesaid: In trust and for the purpose aforesaid.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that the said Henry Brant, Isaac Lewis, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Oneida Joseph, Peter Green, Joseph Doxtater, Cornelius Shakokaeyas, Thomas Skanawatih, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Snow, Joseph Kironhgontye, William Alvis, Jacob Dewaenennote, Chiefs or Principal Men of the Mohawk or Six

At a Treaty held in the City of Albany on the twenty sixth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and thirty four by his Excellency William L. Marcy Governor of the State of New York with William Cornelius, William Johnson, Cornelius Matoxen and other chiefs of the Orchard party of the Oneida Indians it is agreed and covenanted as follows to wit: The said Indians sell and for ever quit claim to the people of the said State. All their right and title in and to so much of their lands as is bounded as follows to wit. North-easterly and Easterly by the one thousand acres of land ceded to the State by the said Orchard party by Treaty dated the third day of April One thousand Eight hundred and thirty South by New Stockbridge West and Northwest by the fifty acres on the East side of the Oneida Creek ceded by the Treaty of the second day of February One thousand Eight hundred and twenty seven and a line drawn from the Northeast corner of said fifty acres, Northeasterly in such a manner as to comprehend nine hundred acres between it and the One thousand acres ceded by the said treaty in 1830.- Also one hundred acres bounded Northerly by the division line between the lands of the said Orchard party and the lands of the Schuyler party. Westerly by the Oneida Creek, Southerly by the aforesaid fifty acres and Easterly by a line drawn from the Northeast corner thereof to the Northeasterly bounds of the lands of said Orchard party in such a direction as to contain between it and the Oneida Creek One hundred acres, Twenty five acres of which next to the said fifty acres to enure to the benefit of Elizabeth Doxstader and the remaining seventy five acres to the benefit of Lewis Dana in manner following that is that whenever either the said Lewis Dana or Elizabeth Doxstader shall produce satisfactory proof that the amount of the appraisement of the soil and improvements on his or her part has been paid to the Treasurer of the State then the State will cause Letters Patent to be issued to the person having produced such proof. — And if any improvement owned by any other Indian shall fall within the premises it shall be further required that proof be made of the value of such improvement having been paid to such Indian by the person within whose part of said One hundred acres such improvement may be found — And the said Chiefs do hereby cede in like manner to the people of this State the Ten acres which was reserved by the aforesaid Treaty of One thousand Eight hundred and twenty seven. Which said Ten Acres shall be granted by Letters Patent to John Hadcock And it is further covenanted that there shall be reserved for the use of the Methodist Association one acre of ground to be laid out so as to comprehend the Church and Missionary house erected by them within the bounds of the before described nine hundred Acres. —

In consideration of which the said Governor now pays to the said Indians the sum of Fourteen hundred dollars and promises to make to them further payments in manner following, that is to say. The said lands excepting the ten acres reserved in the Treaty of One thousand eight hundred and twenty seven shall be surveyed, allotted and appraised by such persons as the Commissioners of the Land Office shall appoint in the manner directed by the Act intitled "An Act relating to the purchase of lands from the First Christian and Orchard Parties of the Oneida Indians passed February Eleventh Eighteen hundred and twenty nine and the amount of such appraisement of the said lands hereby sold to said People above the sum of Fourteen hundred dollars now paid as aforesaid shall thereupon be paid to the order of the said Chiefs first named or a majority of them in the manner directed by the said Act.

In testimony whereof the Parties to these presents have severally set their hands and seals the day and year first above written — W. L. Marcy (L.S.) William his x mark Cornelius (L.S.) William his x mark Johnson (L.S.) Cornelius his x mark Matoxen (L.S.) Jacob Cornelius (L.S.) William his x mark Day (L.S.) John his x mark Cooper (L.S.) Isaac his x mark Johnson (L.S.). Signed and sealed in the presence of — The words "and improvements" on the fourth line and fifth line the words "Treasurer of the State" first interlined, and the words "said Chiefs" obliterated on the fifth line of the second page. Also the words "deducting that of the One hundred acres along the Oneida Creek" on the 3d and 2d lines from the bottom of the second page first obliterated — 3d page and third line "first named" interlined. And it is further stipulated and agreed by the parties to these presents before the execution thereof that the payments to be made by Lewis Dana and Elizabeth Doxstader shall be made within twelve months from the date hereof to entitle them to the benefits of the stipulations made in their favor contained in this Treaty. Isaac Denniston — Chester May Jr — Bernard J. Van Rensselaer — State of New York. Albany ss: I James McKown Recorder of the City of Albany do certify that on this twenty sixth day of February in Eighteen hundred and thirty four personally appeared before me Isaac Denniston and Chester May Junior who having been duly sworn before me, the said Chester May Junior testified that he resides in the Town of Vernon Oneida and is a farmer, That he saw William L. Marcy, William Cornelius, William Johnson, Cornelius Matoxen, Jacob Cornelius, William Day, John Cooper and Isaac Johnson execute and deliver the within instrument as their respective act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. He knows them respectively to be the same persons therein mentioned and described and who executed the same and he subscribed his name as a witness at the time of the execution thereof; and the said Isaac Denniston testified that he saw the said instrument executed and subscribed his name as a witness to the said instrument at the time of the said execution and resides in the said City of Albany and knows the said Chester May Junior the said witness. — The said Isaac Denniston being well known to me I am satisfied by the proof aforesaid of the due execution of the said instrument and do allow the same to be Recorded — James McKown. Recorder of Albany. —

Exd. Examined and compared with the original Feb. 26. 1834 by
Archd. Campbell
Dep. Secretary

Know all men by these presents that we the undersigned chiefs and Warriors of that nation of the first Christian party of Oneida Indians residing in the Counties of Oneida and Madison have nominated constituted and appointed and by these presents do nominate constitute and appoint Baptist Powles, Jacob L W Doxtater, Henry Clinkam and Jacob Powlis and Peter Doxtater our true and lawful attorney for us and in our names and in the name of the said portion of the said first Christian party of Oneida Indians to make and execute all necessary and suitable instruments and writings to carry into full effect the act of the Legislature of the State of New York to authorise a portion of the first Christian party of Oneida Indians to purchase lands of the Second Christian party of said Indians: and to do all further and other acts and things in relation thereto as fully and perfectly as if we ourselves were present and executed the same: and in our names to execute to the State of New York all proper drafts, receipts and discharges in relation to the same. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this Eighth d of February in the year of our Lord one th

[illegible]

J [illegible] Te[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] le [illegible] De [illegible]

Susanna H Coltrin
Feb 20th 1832

5th Day July 3th 1834 River
St Clair Point De Sain 7 · 2
Wind N. N E.

// I Bot 5 3/4 lb Butter 1/-	-	73
// Emmanuel Johnson =1 lb Butter 1/-	-	13
// Samuel James =1/2 lb Butter 6d	-	6
Patience Fowler =6 loves Bread -		
I Bot 14-$\frac{12}{16}$ lb Butter 1/.	1	84
Hiram Rose Dr [illegible] // To 2 lb Butter 1/- Paid	.	25
// John Kirkum = 3 lb Rice 5		15
Sold 2 Loaves of Bread for 14 1/4 fish	-	12
// Thos Deck = 5 $\frac{10}{16}$ lb fish		5
// Emmanuel Johnson = 2 $\frac{13}{16}$ lb Fish		3
// Jacob Fowler = 2 $\frac{13}{16}$ lb Fish	-	3
// Phebe Fowler = 2 lb fish	-	2

5 Day July 3rd 1834
River St Clair 6 P M

||Phebe Fowler junr }
= To Cash 6d } .. 06
||Bot 5 lb Butter 1/ — .63

wind light and from the North we continued at the same place —

6th Day July 4th 1834
River St Clair 7 A M
Part De Shain wind N

||Patience Fowler
= To Cash 8/ 6 qt milk 6 —
= To 5 loves Bread 25

||Hannah Dick
= To 5 loves Bread 25

||Phebe Fowler .20
— 4 loves Bread

||Joseph Palmer 15
= 3 loves Bread

we got under way about 2 P M and run up about 2 or 3 miles and the wind died away & we came too about 6 P M Wind S S E —

6th Day July 4th 1834
River St Clair below Thornes
about 6 am

Capt [illegible] Dr.	
To Cash 40/ to pay for his Bill for Butter	5 —
//Emanuel Johnson	
//1 Loaf Bread	05
//1 lb Sope 7	7
7th Day July 5th 1834	
River St Clair 7 A.m Calm	
//Nuston Mossuck	
1 1/2 lb Butter 1/-	19
//Joseph Palmer	
= 1 lb Butter	
Jacob Fowler	
= 1 1/4 lb Butter 1 -	16
= 1 Loaf Bread -	5
//Hannah Dilke	
= 2 3/4 lb Butter	34
= 2 loves Bread	10
//Peter Fowler	
= 2 lb Butter	25
//Polenne Fowler	
= 1 Barrel or 89 lb Hard Bread 4 1/2	4 - 01

7th Day July 5th 1834
River St Clair 8 A m
Calm

Emanuel Johnson	
9 1/2 lb Hard Bread —	48
Jacob Fowler	
= 2 lb Sope 7 4	14
James Velis	
= 10 1/2 Hard Bread	53
= 1 1/4 lb Sope	9
Samuel James	
5 lb Hard Bread	25
Joseph Palmer	
= 10 1/2 Hard Bread	53

The women went on Shore to
wash Lucena Sawtye took
4 Sheets & 4 Handkerchufs of one
to wash
the wind breased up and we
got them on board and got under
way about 1 P.M
& run up oposit Moos Island
and the wind died away &
we came too

1st Day July 6th 1834
River St Clair 6 A m
wind South we got under
way light Brees

Capt Judd Cr
By 18 Pailsfull
Potatoes

Hannah Duke
-14 lb Pork 1 19

Emanuel Johnson
=9 3/4 lb Pork 82

Patience Fowler
=16 3/4 lb Pork 1 42

we went on Shore and got some
wood

Emanuel Johnson
=1 1/2 lb Butter — 19

Jacob Fowler
-3 1/2 lb Pork by Lorenzo 27

we got up the Rapids & entered
the Same at 3 P M

Jacob Fowler
6 1/2 lb Bread — 33
by Lorenzo

Hannah Duke
8 lb Hard Bread 40

1st Day July 6th 1834 L Huron
by P M

Phebe Fawler
= $6\frac{9}{16}$ lb Hard Bread 33

Lucy Walkeat
= 6 lb Hard Bread - 30

John Kerheim
= $5\frac{1}{16}$ lb Hard Bread | 26

James Arles
= $7\frac{7}{16}$ lb Hard Bread 37

Samuel James
= 4 lb Hard Bread - 20

[illegible]
= $4\frac{9}{16}$ lb Hard Bread

Joseph Palmer
= 3 1/2 lb Hard Bread

The emty Barrel weighed
20 1/4 lb when full 92 lb

Wind South west light Bres

2nd Day July 7th 1834
in sight of Point De Barbe
at 6 AM - wind S. W.

2nd Day July 7th 1834 L Huron
of Saganaw Bay. 10 A m
we pass'd the Bay Wind
S W by W gd. Breeze
7 P M in Sight of Thunder
Bay Island Light

Samuel James
= Bbl Pork

wind died away and came from
the North. very light

3rd Day July 8th 1834 of Thunder Bay
light house 6 A m
Wind light & from the South

Phebe [illegible]
= Cast of keg of Bitters 13

Thunder squalls from the Southwest
and hard Squalls of wind which
went at different times to almost
every Point then South
at 7 P M in Sight of the high
land of Sheboygan heavy rain
all the fore part of the Night &
heavy Thunder

4th Day July 9th 1834
5 A m very foggy at 7 made
[illegible] Sheboygan
Point distance about 1 m [illegible]

4th Day July 9th 1834 at 9 A M We found we had entered the South passage of Baublanc the Island about 1 mile to the North of us & we about 4 miles up the passage wind now came from the North and rain & thick fog – we beat up the Channel untill we came in Sight of the Island of Mack an ac and the Storm increased So hard that we had to put away before it and run down 8 or 10 miles and got under the Lee of a Point of the Island where we came to Anchor about 11 A M

James Nails		
To 22 lb Hard Bread	1	20
Joseph Palmer		
= To 22 3/4 lb H Bread 5.	1	24
Emanuel Johnson		
= To 12 1/4 lb H Bread .	–	62
Jacob Fowler		
= 7 1/4 lb H Bread 5	–	37
Phebe Fowler		
= 10 lb Hard Bread 5	–	50
John Horkins	–	
: 7 lb H Bread 5	–	35

4th Day July 9th 1834 we got unde
way about 7 P. M Wind Wt
and beat up to Mackanaw whe
we came too anchor about 11 P.
the wind blew hard

5th Day July 10th 1834
Mackanaw 7 A M

|| Hannah Dick — 13
= 1 Trout fish 1/-

|| Jacob Fowler — 13
= 1 Trout fish 1/-

|| Joseph Palmer
Cash for 1 fish 1/ — 13

|| Emanuel Johnson — 13
= Cash 1/- for 1 fish //

| Phebe Fowler — 10
= Cash 1 for fish 1/0

|| James Niles
= Cash 1 for fish 1/ — 12

|| Paliene Fowler
= Cash for 1 fish 1/2 — 14

|| Newton Messuch
|| To Cash 8/- — 1 —
|| To 2 loves Bread // — 25

5th Day July 16th 1834 Mackinaw
B Att

...unders ...Wt 12 ...when All P...	// I Bought 12 Loves Bread of Peter Governer // –	1	50
	// Patience Fowler = 3 loves Bread //		38
13	// Jacob Fowler = 1 loaf Bread //		13
13	// James Niles = 2 Loves Bread //		25
13	// Emanuel Johnson = 2 loves Bread //		13
13	// Phebe Fowler = 2 Loves Bread		25
12	// John [illegible] = 1 loaf of Bread //.		13
12	// Samuel James = 1 loaf Bread //		13
14	// Phebe Fowler Junr = Cash // –	1	
—	// I Bt of Peter Governe = 44 loves Bread //	5	50
25			

4th 12 wich is 1/12 / –
56

I Sold 14 loves.

6th Day July 10th 1834 Mechanic's
1 P.M.

1 Phebe Fowler Dr	
— To Cash 5/. Paid E Johnson —	63
James Niles	
= To Cash 24/. to get Necessarys — } —	3 - -
Joseph Palmer	
= Cash 24/. to get Necessarys — }	3 —
Weston Mossbeck	
To Cash 8/ to get Powder &c. — }	1 —
Hannah Dick	
= 1 loaf Bread by Seton 1/ -	13
— 1 Do Do 1/ -	13
~~Thomas Brown~~	
Given 4 1 loaf Bread by Isaac Webber 1/ }	13.
Elijah Palmer	
= 6 loaves Bread 1/	75
Phebe Fowler	
Cash 4/.	50
Smoke-house.	
Jacob Fowler	
= To Cash 4/ for Powder —	50
= Cash 1/ for Shears 1/	13
= Cash for Needles 2/	25
= Do for Pins 1/6	19
	1 - 07

65
- -
—
—
137
13
13.
75
50
50
13
25
19
07

5th Day July 10th 1834 Mackinaw
6 P.M

|| Jacob Fowler 1 07
= Cash for Handkerch 2/ 25
= Do for Thread 2/ 25
= Do to get Sugar Sead 2/ 15
1-82

|| I Paid Cash 40/ Bll Trout 5 —

6th Day July 11th Mackinaw

|| Hannah Dick
= 2 Loaves Bread 1/ 25
= 6 lb Pork new Barrel

the Barrel had 168 lb 8¼

|| Emanuel Johnson
= 4 loaves Bread 1/ 50

|| Hannah Dick
= 2 lb Onions 1/ 25

|| Emanuel Johnson
= 1¼ lb Butter 1/ 19
= Cash Paid Mr Mosseck for fish 1/6 19

|| Jacob Fowler
= Cash Paid to Mosseck for fish 6d - 6

|| John Kirkin
= 4 2/16 lb Pork.

|| I Bought 18 loaves Bread 1·50
of Newton Mosseck
To Cash 4/ to get Basket - 50

6th Day July 11th 1834
MaiMonaw 12 at noon

||Palenna Fowler
=4lb Sugar @ 2/ - 75
=1 Gallon Molases 4/

||David Fowler
=Cash 1/6 for 6 fish hook 19

we got under way about 1 P.M and sent the Boat on Shore for N Messick who was gone and did not come on Board with the boat when the rest came

Hannah Dick
=7 Loves Bread // 88

||Pelenna Fowler
=4 Loves Bread // 1
=4 Loves Bread //

||Phebe Fowler
=3 Loves Bread // - 38

||James Giles
3 Loves Bread // 38

||John Heykem
=2 Loves Bread // 25

||Jacob Fowler
=2 Loves Bread // 25

6th Day July 11th 1834
The wind came from the North west and Blowd a Strong Brees we run to the Lee of Green or Round Island & come to at 8 P M

7th Day July 12th 1834
Round or Green Island
7 P M

Samuel James	
=1 lb Butter 1/	13
Jacob Fowler	
=1 lb Butter 1/	13
=1 Box Pills 1/2	15
	28
Benjamin Johnson	
=1 6/16 lb Sope 7d	10
~~Isaac Woolley~~ Thomas Death	
=1 6/16 lb Sope for Isaac Woolley	9
Patience Fowler	
8 10/16 lb Pork	.72
Susana Samson	
=2 10/16 lb Sope 7/	19

7th Day July 12th 1834
Round Island 10 A M
// Hannah Dick
=1/4 lb Sope 9 - :9
|| Patience Fowler -
-
=1 1/4 lb Sope ·7· - 9
=1 Loaf Bread // /13
Isaac Simon Paid me } -
// for Loaf Bread } - 13
of the 18 loves — }
he Paid me befor 1/2 } - :6
lb Sugar of mine }
They went on Shore to wash
Lucina Simson took me
Draws & Pantaloon to wash
at 6 P M calm we
continued at anchor
1st Day July 13th 1834
St Helena Island 6 P M a little
wind from the S E
we got under way and
run round to the west
of the Island
// James Niles
=20 lb Pork 1.70
// Hannah Dick 20
=1 2/16 lb Butter //

1st Day July 13th 1834
7 a m
// Newton Mossuck
= 1 Pail Potatos - 11

Capt fed
18 Pailsfull of
Potatoes

// Patience Fowler
= 5 loves Bread 1/ 63

// Joseph Palmer
= 3 1/4 lb Rice 5 - 17

// Patience Fowler
= 1 fine Comb 1/ - 13

7 P m light Breeze from
the South West

2nd Day July 14th 1834
6 a m East of South wind
of the Big Beaver Island

// Patience Fowler
= 7 1/16 lb Pork

// Emanuel Johnson
6 3/16 lb Pork

/// Joseph Palmer
= 6 2/16 lb Pork

2 Day July 14th 1834
8 a m head of Big Beaver
Newton Moſscutt
= 1 4/16 lb Rice 5 . 07
Samuel James
= 1 lb Rice 5 05
Serena Samson
= 3 loves Bread // 38
Patience Fowler
3 loves Bread // 38
Hannah Duke
= 4 loves Bread // 50
we run under the lee
of low Island & came
to anchor & about 6 PM lay all night
the wind was high from
S S W
3rd Day July 15th 1834
Hannah Duke
= 2 lb Butter // .. 25
Patience Fowler
= 11 lb Pork .. 73
Jacob Fowler
— 25 1/4 lb Porks
1 Loaf Bread / . .. 13.

3d Day july 15th 1834 Fox Island
we got under way about 4 A.M.
the wind from North N W
and light we crossed over the
Shoal and enter the bay by
Bouyers Bluff at 1/2 past
nine P.M. wind South

4th Day july 16th 1834 in the
Bay 8 A M.

Hannah Duke
= 11 1/16 ll Pork 8/4 .. 95

Phebe Fowler
= Cash 2/ by P. F 25

John Corcomb
= Cash 10 + [illegible] 10

the Steamboat Michigan
Passed us about 8 A M
Bound up
at 1 P M we run under
the Lee of Chambers Island
and came to anchor
there came up a Shower
and wind from S. W.
and then calm

5th Day July 17th 1834
Grassy Point 6 A m
we run a ground
1 Barrel Bread · wt 93 lb

|| Hannah Dick 19 lb.
= 19 lb Hard Bread 5. 95

|| Newton Mossuck
= $2\frac{3}{16}$ lb H Bread 5 12

|| Joseph Palmer
= $9\frac{1}{4}$ H Bread 54 ~ 47

|| Jacob Fowler
= $8\frac{5}{8}$ lb H Bread 5 . 43

|| Emanuel Johnson
= 10 1/2 lb Hard Bread 5 }
= 10 lb " Do Do 5 } . 1 - 3

James Pites
= 9 1/2 lb H Bread

|| John Kirkin
= $10\frac{13}{16}$ lb H Bread . 54

|| Samuel James
= 3 1/2 lb Bread 5 18

Peleno Fowler
= 10 1/2 lb H Bread 5 53

5th Day July 17th 1834

the Mobley Bread 37/16
at judge Arndts 10 M

Ruelon Mosauck
Cash 4/-

Jacob Fowler
= Cash 2/ to pay Dawn - 25
I got judge Arndts
Letter and went down
and got the Good and peope
and brot them up to
judge Arndts at
1/2 past 9 .. P M

6th Day July 18th 1834

James Wobley
= To Cash 6¼ 8
Cash 28/ Paid to Me and Duck
to get 32 Loaves Bread 3.50

Thos Duck
= Cash 2/ for Lodging 25

6th Day July 17th 1834
Green Bay 9 A. M

|| James Niles	
= To Cash 8/- his wife .	1 —
|| Newton Mossuck	
Cash 4/. — — —	— 50
Freeman Judd	
for Pass of 60 Person & freight of 250 lb }	428
5 1/2 Barrel salt 19/.	13. —
12 Bushel Potatoes 2/6	3 75
	444-75
|| Paid J. Andrew for Bread 5/. — }	— 63
Cash 2/.	
|| Newton Mossuck	
= 6 lb Lead 10 —	60
Cash 1/6 10	19.
|| Joseph Palmer	
= 5 1/2 lb Lead 10¢	55
|| Peruine Fowler	
= Cash 48 —	6 . —
|| Erastus Fowler	
= Cash 2/6. knife .	31

6th Day July 13th 1832

//Joseph Palmer = Cash 4/		
//Phebe Fowler = Cash 4/.		50
//Emanuel Johnson = Cash 2/. by Evans		25
//John Kirkrim = Cash 2/ by his father }		25
//James Willis = 1 Loaf Bread	10	10
//Patience Fowler = To Cash 5/-		63
//Phebe Fowler = Cash 1/. Paid Da Fr		13
//Samuel James = To Cash 2/.		25
//Phebe Fowler = 1 loaf Bread	10	2

6th Day July 18th 1834
left Lewistown 6 P.M.

|| E. Johnson
=2 Loaves Bread - 20

|| Samuel James
=1 Loaf of Bread - 10

|| Nicolson Mossuck
Cash 12) — 1 50

|| John Hesken
=1 Loaf of Bread

|| James Niles
=2 Loaves Bread &c - 15

|| Joseph Palmer
=2 Loaves Bread 20

|| Lucy Wilmot
=2 Loaves Bread - 20

all the other Bread was kept in the Boat and used

we put up at E. Williams

- and those on the other boats lay at the Camp about 1 mile below

7th Day July 19th 1834.
Little Catlatin 7 A.M.
we left the Williams at
7 A.M. and arrived at
the Landing at Slates
Burgh at about
6 P.M.

James Ailes
= Cash 2/ 25

Samuel James
= Cash 2/-
we put up at Elkana
Dickin there was a
hard Shower in the
night — and wet
the good very much
we took one Barrel of
Bread and Pa Fowler, flour
and some Pork.-

1st Day July 20th
the team got up 3 team
loads of flour up the Rapids
and Elkana Dickin and
3 or four loads by land

1st Day July 20th 1834

They had 5 1/2 lb Bread & a piece Pork about 5 lb to watch the boat	27
Phebe Fowler 5 1/2 lb H Bread 5 4	- 25
John Meshneser = 4 1/2 Hard Bread 5c	. 23
David Fowler = 4 12/16 lb H Bread & or some other person we used the good some warm weather	

2nd Day July 21st. 1834

Newton Mossbacker Lifgard the Raft.	51 32
Phebe Fowler = Cash 4/- —	- 50
James Niles = Cash 24/- — Ojib Beans &c.	3 —
Patience Fowler = To Cash 10/ Paid = Quinny for a Bill	1.25

2d Day July 21st 1834
States Burgh · 7 A. M

Cato G. Staton	
Paid me 6 Dollars towards his freight & Passage .. —	6 —
viz for passage from Buffalo $5	5 —
freight of 5 Barrel — 7/.	4 38
freight of Do up to States Burgh @ 2/. —	2 —
	$ 11-38
Cato Stanton	
Cash 43/—	5 38
	6.00
Patience Fowler	
— Cash Paid Cato Stanton 1/—	· 13

3rd Day July 22d 1834
Grand Kahalin 6 A. M

Lucy Wattuat	
— Cash 24/—	3 —
Jacob Fowler	
— 4 lb Hard Bread 9 / 4 Lozenges : 5 —	· 20
James Wibly	
To Cash 64/.	8 —
Phebe Fowler	
— To 1 ax of Samuel James	2 -

3d Day July 22d 1834

Joseph Palmer
=To 6 lb Hard Bread 5 - 30

Thos: ick
=To 3 lb 11 H Bread by} 17
2 lemmons 5d.}

Paid Eunis Quinney
=for 3 1/2 Bushel Corn 3.50
we got on Board and set
out bout 10 A M

Thomas Dick
=To Cash 5// for 6
Knife at
Whitney Store

William Fowler
=Cash 2/ to get} 25
Comb}

=To Cash 3/9 for} 47
Hat & Box}

I went up the river
by land and the men
took up the boats
we put up at Jacob Smith
old house at the little Shoals

3d Day July 22d 1834
the Big boats Did not git above
the Little Shute one lay
below and the other laid
above Whitneys Store

4th Day July 23 1834
Little Shute 6 a m
the men went Down to
help up the Big boats
I went to pay J Brucher
for the corn he was not at
home 12 at noon the
other big boat came up
Lightened over the Shoals

Elmore Dick
= To Cash 24/ paid
– Jonathan Brucher 3 —

Paid Jonathan Brucher
= 4/ for 5 Bushel } 5 .
Corn.

Solomon Fowler
= To Cash 6/ for
1 Bushel Peas } 75

the big boat went up to Still
water . we continued – at ½ hou

4th Day July 23th 1834

|| J Cornet Dr

|| To 54½ lb Porke 10. 5 45

|| To 1 Barrel Flour 6 —

|| Hudson Mossuck

5 lb Pork 9. -45

|| James Niles

=6 2/16 lb Pork

4 11/16 lb Pork for Claffin

|| Phebe Fowler

=4 lb Pork

|| Joseph Palmer

=4 lb Pork

|| Emanuel Johnson

=5 lb Pork

we continued at the Same
Place it was very Hot
weather
E Johnson was missing

5th Day July 24

we got ready to go about
7 A m Martha Palmer
Detained us about 2 hours

5th July 26th 1834
we Set out about 1/2 Past 9 am and over took the Big boats below the rapids of the Grand Shute about 12 at noon we got the Lighter load over & went Down & took a Load off the Big boat and unloaded and got the Lighter over the Shute and got both the Big Boats up to the Shute & some load out

It was very warm the wind S W

We encamped on the hill clear & warm

William Dick Dr
To 1/2 Barrel Flour 6 —

6th Day July 25th

J. P. Arndt Dr
= To 3 3/4 yds Sheeting
= To 30 1/4 Do do hay the 9 ft } 5 49

One of the Menomonies Big Boats got over by 7 A M.

6th Day July 23d 1834 Grand Shute
10 A M. we got the Lighter loaded
and the Big boats unloaded and drawn over
the Shute and loaded and got under
way about 12 at noon the big boat
put up at the outlet of the Lake &
we in the Lighter put out in the
Lake about 9 P.M. and run up
the west Shore a light wind from
the South we got up to Garlic Island
about 1/2 12 at night there came a
heavy Shower from the South west &
it rained very hard for a Short time
and we all got very wet we went
to the Shore it cleared away &
became calm we put out in the
Lake about 1/2 1 A M course
S. East we stood too far South
wind [illegible] and breezed up
from the South and blew hard we
had to put a way to the North East
and got on Shore on the Stockbridge
Land at the mouth of the
Big Brook by J Hunts about 5
P M the Lake was very rough
and we looked in Lower water

Phebe Fowler Dr
To Cash 2/ at the Outlet 25
It was very warm.

7th Day July 26th 1834

The wind continued to blow hard from the S. West all day till about 6 P.M we prepared to set out and run down the lake to the Landing where we arived about 1/2 9 P M it was dark we got some of the Beads to William Dicks and my trunk where we staid all night. It was cool and windy though it died away some in the afternoon & evening. the Big boats got in before us they got in about sun down

1st Day July 27th 1834

John D Arendt Dr		
To 25 lbs. M Pork 10d To Cash 16/	2	52
Paid Clafters	2	—
	4	52
Thomas Shanedaa Dr		
To Cash 42/ for his helping the Small Boat up and the Fur boats 2 Day	6	—

1st Day July 27th 1834

Mr Claflin sent one of his boats back and remained with the other the people got some of their things up and got in to their differant houses Elkana Dick had his oxen and David Fowler made axeltree & Tung & Body to the wheels of Thos Dicks cart and he drew goods up to the Settlement It was very warm and clear

---

2nd Day July 28th 1834

Patience Fowler
1 Barrel Flower 40/. 5 —
on the Lake on our way up

Joseph Palmer
1 Barrel Flower 48/. 6 —

James Niles
1 Barrel Flower on our way up the river 48/ } 6 —

Elkana Dick
Drew goods up all Day

It was warm and clear

I settled with Mr Claflin for taking up the goods 28541 lb at 4/. $138 35

I Paid him 79 lb Pork 10 7.94
1 Bbl Flour 48/ 6.—
61 yds Sheeting 9. 5.42 } 21 43
[illegible] 240 [illegible] 116 92

3d Day July 29th 1834

Patience Fowler		
=1 Barrel [illegible] Pork	14	3
James Niles		
=1 Bbl Mess Pork	16	33
Joseph Palmer		
=1 fine Comb 1/2 }		
=1 do do 1/ }	-	27
Newton Mosenke		
= To Cash [illegible]/ =	6	50
leaving Due him 15/		
he allows 10/ for		
contingency		
Phebe Fowler		
=1 Bushel Corn 8/	1	00
Hannah Dick		
1 Bushel corn		
I delivered Alexander Dick		
Josiah Cooper Adeline		
Shumark & Eunice Wolby		
the Goods of John &		
Alonzo Dick to the		
amt of $103-66 and		
the freight of the Box is		
$1.40 for 280 lb to Buffalo }		
$1.75 to Green Bay & $1 40 }	4	55
to the to Lake		

3rd Day July 29th 1834

Prudy Jaudin Paid
me 1/ for paper needles } 13
No 7.

I gave her 1 darner & } 1
Thankful Steven 1 }

I wrote home dated a day

4th Day July 30th 1834

Thos Dean
3½ lb Rice .57
1 lb Tea by C Dick.

||Wm Dick of Asa Dee
=2 axes 16/ — 4 —

||Elkana Dick
=1 ax 16/ 2 —

||George [illegible]
=2 ax 16/ 4

|||Isaac Wobby
=1 ax 18/ 2 25

||Jeremiah Johnson
=1 ax 16/ 2 —

||Phebe Fowler
=1 ax 16/ — 2 —

J Dean
4 9/16 perch for Caleb Dick

16 25

4th Day July 30th 1834

James Wobley Bro't Above to	16	25
1 axe — 16/-	2	—
	18	25
George Lipis		
5 pr High Shoes 14/	8	75
2 pr Shoes - - 11/	2	75
12 pr Course Boots 24/	36	—
1 hoe —— 6/	-	75
1 pr Boots - 16/	2	—
Else Dick Dr	$68	50
To the Freight of the above		
from Utica to buffalo 22 cwt	1	00
" Buffalo to Green Bay 9/-	1	80
" from Bay to the Lake	1	00
" Cartage - —— 1/	-	[illegible]
	3	[illegible]
Patience Fowler		
= 3½ lb Rice - 5c.		18
Phebe Fowler		
1 lb Tea 5/- ——	-	63
Randal Abner		
= Cash Paid Thankful Stevens for him 48/	6	—
Emanuel Johnson		
= 1 Barrel Flower	6	12
yesterday		
Joseph Palmer		
= 1 Barrel Pork	16	33

4th Day July 30th 1834

Ethan Kerkum
=17 Fish hook 1/3 }
=3 fish Line 5/. 1/3 } - 30
=1 Ivory comb. 1/- - 13
- 43

Phebe Fowler
=To Cash 4/ Pudly }
was with her — } - 50

Elkana Dick
=1 Barrel Flower: 6 12
=1 Do Pork: 16 33

Ennis Niles
=1 Barrel Pork See 29th Inst

there was a hard shower
the evening ::

5th Day July 31st 1834

Lennis Wobley
=2 hours 5/- 1 25

Hermon Adams
2 hours 5/- 1 25

Sophiah Cooper
Cash 24/ — — 3 —

Eunis Wobley 24/. 3 —

Sally & Jemima Paid
2/ for 2 papers nails - 25
& 1/1 for 1 Box Pills - 14

5th Day July 31st 1834

Thomas Duck		
= 14 fish hooks 84 } = 1 fish line 64 }	-	14
= 2 papers Needles	-	25
= 1 Bbl Pork M.	16	33
= 1 Bbl Flower 49/	6	12
= 1 Bbl Salt wt 320	4	37
= 1 Hoe 5/ -		62
= 1 Bushel corn 8/ -	1	00
Phebe Fowles		
= 1 Bbl M Pork	14	33
= 1 Bbl Flower 49/	6	12
Thomas Cummock		
= 1 Box Lees B Pills 1/2	-	14
Thomas Duck. Dr for		
= Elkanah Duck carting	-	50
James Niles D.		
= for Carting 2 loads by } Elkanah Duck }	-	50
Patience Fowles		
= for Carting 3 loads 2/ } by Elkanah Duck - }	-	75
Phebe Fowler		
= for Carting 1 load 2/	-	25
Joseph Patience Dr		
= Carting 2 loads 2/	-	50

5th July 31st 1834

Jacob Fowler Dr

=1 Box carting by Elkana Dick 2/	.25
Carting Flower & Pork &c by Elkana Dick	1 50

6th Day August 1st

I worked at the oats

Ezekiel Wiggin

=6 yd Silesia 2/3	1 69
=To 8 yds Sheeting 8 1/2	.68
=To 10 yds Sheeting 1/	1.25
To 1 Fine comb 1/	.13
To 1 paper needles 2 Dozen	.14
2 hows 10/ 1 Box pills 1/2	1 40

William Dick

= 1 1/2 paper needles 1/6	.19

It was clear & warm

7th Day August 2d 1834

I attended Taber meeting

It was warm and Cloudy

4th Day August 3d 1834

I went to meeting at
Elkanah Dicks house
It was attended by most of the
People –

Jesse Kirkman &
John Kirkman } Dr

= To 1/2 Barrel Mess Pork 8 17
= To 1/2 Barrel S Flower 3 6
= To 1/2 Barrel Salt wt 300 2 19
13.42

Ezekiel Wiggins Dr

= To 1/2 Bbl M Pork [illegible] 17
= 1/2 Bbl S.T flower 3.7
= 1/2 Bbl Salt 300 lb 2. 19
13-43

Thomas Cummock
1/2 hooks & line - 16 x - 16

David
William Fowler
= To 4 fish lines 6d - 25

Joseph Palmer
= 12 fish hooks 6d
= 1 do line 6d } - 13

It was warmer and some
cloudy. —1st

Phebe Fowler Dr
To amt Paid Uriah
Fowler for Box Off } 0 58

2d Day August 4th 1834

William Fowler Cr
By making Box for }
Phebe Fowler 12/ } 1 50

Phebe Fowler Dr
To Cash 40/. 5 —

attended [illegible] meetin
Phebe Fowler Bought
James Wolley's Lot

3d Day August 5th

Thos. Dick
10 yds [illegible] 12½ [illegible]

Sold Sally Dick
2 yds Ticking 2/3 }
She Paid 4/6 } 56

To Sold Jemima Johnson
13¾ yds Sheeting 8½ 1-16
7¾ yds Sheeting 1/- .95
Paid - - 2/

Daniel Dick Dr
To Cash 24/. 3 —

Phebe Fowler Dr
To 1½ lb Sugar 1/ — 19
To [illegible] Soap 6d .06

4th Day Augst 618.

Thos Dick		
= 2 Bbl M Pork @ $16.33	32	66
= 2 do Flower 49/-	12	25
= 1/2 Box Glass 10/6	1	31
= 17 3/4 lb Soal Leather 20¢	2	~~55~~ 55
= 1 Side upper do	2	62
|| Hannah Dick		
= 1 Bbl M Pork	16	33
= 2 do Flower	12	12
= 1/2 Box Glass	1	31
Solon Dick		
18 1/2 lb Soal leather 20¢	3	70
1 Side upper do	2	60
|| Wm Dick		
= 1 Bbl Pork	16	33
= 1 do Flower	6	12
| Alexander Dick		
= 1 Bbl Flower	6	12
| Thos Cummins		
= 1 Bbl Flower	6	13
|| Joseph Palmer		
= 1 Bbl Flower	6	13
= [illegible] Bbl Salt 330	5	12
| Daniel Dick		
| A Dick 1 Bbl Salt 320-		

4th Day Augst 6th 1834

Patience Fowler	
= 2 Bbls M Pork	32.66
= 4 Bbls Flower	24 50
= 1 Bbls Salt £70.	4 30
= 1 Furnis. 20/.	2.50
Daniel Dick	
= 5 yd Ticking 2/3.	1.44
Alexander Dick	
1 Side up Leather he Paid Cash 2/6	2 63
Jonathan & William Dick } 1 Calf Skin 14/6 – they Paid me 14/11.	
Sold one Bbl 1 Hog Pork to Simeon Adams.	P. 14-33
Ezekiel Wiggin	
Jesse Coxcomb 1 Barrel M Pork 16.33	16 33
Mathew Purell Paid Patience Fowler	8 17
1 Side Sole leather 16 lb	3 35
1 Do Do Do 1[illegible]	3 60

4th Day August 6th 1834

//Abraham Shuslick
=1 Barrel Flower - 6 13

//Ezekiel Wiggins
=1 Calf Skin 14/6- 1 81

//William Dick
14 1/2 lb Soal leather 20

//Rundal Abner
=17 3/4 lb Soal leather 20d. 3 55

//Thos Cummuck
=2 1/2 yds Ticking 2/3 - 70

John Kerkim
3 yds Ticking 2/3 - 84
11 6 1 papers needles 1/ 13
97

//Lorenzo Fowler
=To 5 yds Ticking 2/3 1-41

//Philo Fowler
=To 7 yds Ticking 2/3. 1-97
=To 3 paper needles 1/. .38
=To 1 hame —— 5/. .63
= 6 Darners —— 4d. .4
3-02

//Patience Fowler
—6 Darners 4 + 1 1/2 paper 1/6 — 23

//John Kirkim
1 papers needles 1/ —— 13

4th Day August 6th	1834
|| Phebe Fowler	
= 2 Ivory combs 274	27
Patience Fowler	
2 Ivory combs —	-27
|| Jacob Fowler	
= 2 Ivory Combs . .	27
|| Emmanuel Johnson	
= 1 Bbl Flower -	6 . 82
|| Emmanuel Johnson	
= To 1 Barrel Flower	6 13
= To 1 Bbl Pork -	16 33
= To 1/2 paper needles	- 06

5 Day August 7th

I Settled with & Paid

Phebe Fowler took
a Deed of James Wobby
for the North half of
Lots N 24 & 37 & Paid
|| $35 and 2/ for recording
Deed

6th Day August 8th 1834

Jacob Fowler Bot		
=1 Barrel Flower Paid 4/	6	12
Hannah Dick		
1 Barrel Flower	6	13
Patience Fowler		
=1 Box Glass - 21/-	2	63
=1 Side upper Leather	2	63
William Dick		
1 Side Soal Leather 21/	2	63
Patience Fowler		
=1 Box Glass - 21/-	2	62
=100 wt Nails 8/4	8	
Joseph Palmer		
1 Bushel corn 8/ Paid 4/ augt 9th	1	
Hannah Dick		
1 Bushel corn 4/	1	
Luton Dick		
Paid me 50/5 for the 2 side Leather see charge [illegible]	6	30
Paid Luton Dick		
Cash $16 for Emelin Dick see ledger page 10.	16	

7th Day August 9th 1834

Sold Nathan Deck

6 5/12 Doz Fresh hooks & 5 Lines for 5/2	- 64
The amt Subscribed and allowed for the Mill & School is.	10.84

Settled acct.

Their was a hard Shower in the after noon.

1st Day August 10th 1834

I Settled with Phebe Flowler and fund her the Ballance due $103.26 and Gave her $7.25 toward her Barrel Pork Which was lost

their was some and thunder and light-ning in the evening and night

2d Day August 11th

we left Diansburgh at about 9 A.M. and run down the East Shore

2nd Day August 11th 1834

of the Lake and Landed Phebe
Fowler and little Phebe Fowler
and Martha Palmer at the
Stockbrigge Settlement
then we set out to crass the
Lake to the mouth of the
river. we had about 22
personsons in the Boat
and some bagage wind light
and from the N. E. when
we got about in the middle
of the Lake the wind came
from the North and a heavy
Shower folowed with violent
gust of win which arose
a very heavy Sea we had to
put a way before the wind
to enable the lighter ride
the Sea and not fill with
water. it took in consider
able water we run up the
Lake about one hour

2d Day August 11th 1834
untill the Storme abated & the
wind hailed to the N E we
laid our course towards the
Shore we had run up the
Lake towards the mouth
of Hoy river we then
turned down the Lake and
Landed on Garlick Island
and then run down the
West hore to the outlet
and Stoped at the repids
at dusk and put up at
Dickisons there was
hard thunder & some rain
during the night

3rd Day August 12th
we run down the river
I had Sally Potter and som
other George Scipio &c
we got to Stais Burgh
about 12. I paid of Hannah
Flowers Lyath Dick and other

3rd Day August 12th 1834
I Staid all night at Mr Halls &
Paid him 14/ for R Abner &c
I Paid him 4/ for something for
Bigelow Dier & his wife
to eat and got ready to go
Down the river we left
the landing at Gardiner about
11 A M with 24 or 25
Persons on board. It rained
two or three Showers on
our passage we got down
to Judge Arnolds about 5
P M. The Schooner
Marshall Nay was in
and ready to Sail.

4th Day August 13th 1834
Laton Dicke went out
in the M. Nay this
morning. I Settled with Judge
Arnold and Susanna Lamson
Mary Burbel &c &
Paid them in full

4th Day August 13th 1834

I Paid William Dicky
40/ for my board
while there and 6 50
12/ for my passage
down the river

I staid all night at
Judge Arndts —

5th Day August 14th.

I paid for A J Irwin
to J W Beall amount
of Sundry persons at 64 —
D Pere. —
I staid all night at
Mr Bealls —

6th Day August 15th

Fishers wife of J.
Arndt I recived
of Catherine Hendrick 47.
47 Dollars to keep for
his going down
I paid the
Oneida Chiefs the
$60 Dollars for $60 —
Esquire Rain

7th Day August 16th 1834
I rained I remained at
Judge Arndt.

Wm Duck Elkanan Duck
Randal Abner gave
me a Power of Attorny
to Recieve the $1600.
for them & Party from
the Government for
their improvements

I Paid
Samuel W Beall $1 } for Drawing the Power Attorney } 1 —

Recieved this evening
of S Beall $42.
for Randal Abner
for A J Irwin

8th Day August 17th 1834
I stayed in untill nigh
in the evening I went
up to Mr Bealls and Slept
all night it was warm

2nd Day August 18th 1834
I returned to judge
Arndt in the after
noon it was warm

3rd Day August 19th 1834
there was a hard rain
last night this morning
the Steam Boat Michigan
came in I went over to
the fort to see Col Whiting
Paid 1/6 ferrage — 19
I Paid 3 for Tobacco 3
I Paid 3/ to Lucena
Dick for working 38
Paid judge Arndt
for work Box 4 3 50
Elmira Dick paid
me 8/ which is 1 —
I Paid Mr Beall
Paid Catherine Kendrick 13
11 for Peter
Paid D Whitney 2
for bed

3d Day August 19th 1834
at 9 P M I took leave
and went on Board the
Steam Boat Michigan

I paid the porter 2/ for taking Trunks	– 25

4th Day august 20th

I Paid Elkana Dick $ for Board while there with him	1 —

We got under way
about 6 A M it
was Cloudy we left
the warf and run down
in to the Bay we had
a light breeze from the
N W West –

I paid 6d for Black ing Boots ———	– 06

We went out of the
Bay into the Lake
about 6 P M
Clear & pleasant

5th Day August 21st 1834
Clear & Pleasant Wind E -
I Paid 6d Blacking Boot. - - 6
I Paid 3/ to Barber for
Shaving & Cutting hair - 38
the 2 Mrs McNiels wer
taking with the Collery
last night the youngest
Died about 11 A.M &
Was put over abot 12 noon
the eldest about 3 P.M
and put over about 4. P.m
I Paid 8/ for their relief
on the Subscription } 1. —
a contribution }
which was made }
we arived at Chicago
about 1/2 past 9 P.M
I remained on Board
6th Day August 22d
Paid 6d for blacking }
Boots ——— } 0.6
I went on Shore about 8 A.m

6th Day August 22d 1834

I went to see John Caton he was sick I see Mr & Miss Hills and took Dinner & Tea with them and went round and took a view of the Town Paid 6d for 2 plugs Tobacco 0 6 It was warm and dry the Town was a pleasant Town I saw Montgomery Douglass at Chicago who was going to the South he expected to be in St Louis in 5 or six weeks. I saw Mr Crocker in Collins & Catons office. I parted with John Caton & Mr Hills and his wife and Montgomery Douglass at .. 8 o P.M. [illegible] on Board the steam boat. the Boat got under way about 12 at night - clear & Pleasant

---

7th Day 23d August 1834 we arived at Michegan City about 6 A M

7th Day August 23rd 1834
Several Passengers went on
Shore and returned in a short
time we lay off about 1/2
mile from Shore after
we got all on board we got
under way about 8 A M
and run down the Lake to
St Joseph river where we
came to Anchor about 12
the wind blew from the N W
a good breeze and raised some
Sea that it was Difficult
to land passengers or get
on board. the wind & Sea
increased the Schooner John
Kinzie Started here .. 10 &
run out into the Lake we
got under way about 2 P M
high wind from N N West
and a heavy sea. the wind
blew hard and the Sea
run high .. till about 12
at night

1st Day August 24th 1834
the wind abated and came
from the N E and the
Sea Subsided we passed
Grand Manan west 5 a
M and continued on
through the Day we
Passed the Menettee
Islands about Sun Down
wind light & Smooth
Sea I paid 1/
for Blacking Boot 13
Paid Butler 1/- 13
Paid 1/ for 3 Segars 12
It was clear & pleasant
we run into the Bay at the
Lawrence and went round
into the harbour which
is very fine and secure from
all winds and Deep wt
Good anchorage - an [illegible]

2nd Day August 25th 1843:
we came to within harbour a
little after midnight and
at Day Light they went to
getting wood on boar
they got 30 or 40 Indian
s help get wood they
got 15 or 20 cords wood
on Board and put out
about 3 P. M and we
run Down to Madhanus
where we arrived about
10 A M and came to
anchor

---

3 Day August 26:
I went on Shore and the
Boat went Point A Henler
as and took in wood I
took Breakfast Dinner
and Tea at Lafftys:

3rd Day August 26th 1838

I Paid Lofty 7/6 for my Board & 6 Cegars — } . 94

I Paid Wendle 10 Dollars for 2 Barrels fish 10 —

The Boat came Back about 8 P.M. and we left Mackanac about 12 at night in the after noon I went with Mr David Stewart to See Mrs Leavenworth Lieutenant Leavenworth wife She was Mrs Clark the wind was N N E a Light Breeze -

---

4th Day July 27th.

I Paid Mr O. Newbury 18 Dollars for my passage ~~and~~ to Detroit 18 —

Catherine Hendrick Dr. to Cash 2/ 25

1834 To be Paid to Individual

Augst 5 A J Irwin - 80/ for } 10 —
Ezekiel Wiggins

A J Irwin for }
Daniel Dick - } 14 46

Paid J W Quenney for }
Paid Daniel Dick 16/ } ~~2 —~~

+ Paid E. Hall for }
Paid Rendal Abner 14/ } ~~1 75~~ Paid

~~+~~ A J Irwin for Alexander }
Dick 80/ —— } 10 —

A Irwin for Wm }
Johnson 48/ } 6 —

~~#~~ A. Irwin for Wyatt }
Dick .. $14-46 } 14 46

+ John P. Arndt for
Abraham Skenuck 12 38

A Irwin for Wm }
Dick .. $10 } .. 10 —

A. J Irwin for Rondal }
al Abner - $12 = } 12 —

4th Day August 27th 1834
it was pleasant smooth
water we run down the
Lake and enter the river
some time after 12 at
night. and stopped to take
in wood at Below Black
river —

5th Day August 28th
we arrived at Detroit
about 4 P.M. Pd
Paid U. for Am Dins } 25
letter —
I went to see Francis
at Mr Marburys —
and spent the evening
with him —

Henry S Baird
John P. Arndt
Samuel W. Beall

Hannah Duk [illegible]

[illegible] Carolina [illegible]

[illegible] kind of

Blue Calico [illegible]

left at her Store [illegible]

warm [illegible]

81

16

13 3[illegible]

[illegible] Jenney [illegible]

[illegible] 1st £10

by [illegible] of Som[illegible]

[illegible]

Refer to the App,
in [illegible] file.

To
C. [illegible] Esqr
Superintdt Ind. Affairs
Washington

Copy

Buffalo Creek Reservation 29th Sept. 1834

To E. Herring Esq
Superintendent of
Indian Affairs

We the undersigned, Sachems, Chiefs, & Warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians residing in the State of New York, beg leave to make the following Communication through you to our Father the President of the United States,

We have been told that it is the wish of our Father the President and of some of our white brethren, that we should sell the lands which we now own in this State, and remove to lands which the government of the United States is willing to give us, west of the Mississippi River, We have been told also that a few of our chiefs have addressed a letter to our Father the President, stating that they are willing to send a delegation to look at those lands, and also stating that their wishes are in accordance with the minds of a majority of the nation, This however is not the case, a majority of the chiefs & warriors of the Seneca nation are now assembled in Council, and after mature deliberation have determined to have nothing to do with those lands west of the Mississippi River and that we will not consent to send a delegation from our Nation into the western Country, We are perfectly satisfied with our present location, we prefer to remain here on these lands, which the great Spirit gave to our fathers, and that we will not recognize any negociation or treaty which may be made with the chiefs who signed the letter referred to, touching our removal into the western country,

The treaties which have been concluded in former times, between the Senecas and the government of the united States are obligatory upon us, they are good, and it is our wish and determination to live here and abide by them, We wish you to make this known to our Father the President

Corn Planter his x mark
Big Kettle his x mark
James Robinson his x mark
Pine Johnson his x mark
Black Snake his x mark
Little Johnson his x mark
Henry Two Guns his x mark
Blue Sky his x mark
White Seneca his x mark
Tommy Jimmy his x mark
Green Blanket his x mark
Jacob Black Snake his x mark

Maj. Corn Planter his x mark
James Half Town his x mark
William Patterson his x mark
Sam Gizelon his x mark
Long John his x mark
Capt. Jones his x mark
Geo Red Eye his x mark
Doxtator his x mark
John Look his x mark
Black Chief his x mark
Black Smith his x mark

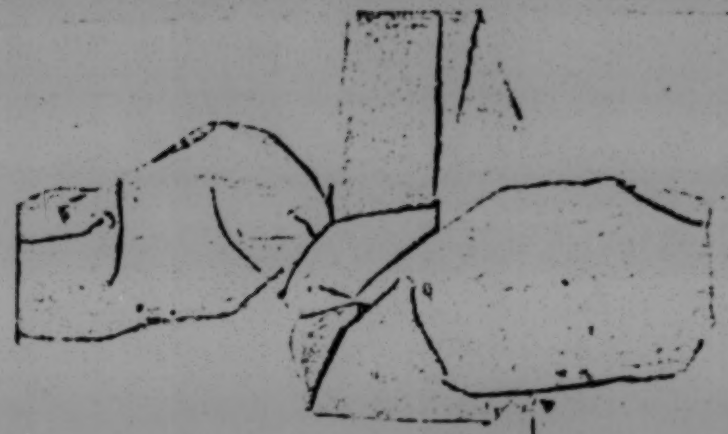
Two Guns his X mark
Danl Two Guns his X mark
Major Berry his X mark
Jo Hemlock his X mark
William Rouse his X mark
Jim Hudson his X mark
Jacob Bennett his X mark
Jim Shongo his X mark

Tompson S. Harris
Sky Carrier his X mark
Moses Pierce his X mark
Jack Snow his X mark
George Kill Buck his X mark
Jimmy John his X mark
Wm Jones his X mark Interpreter

We the under Signed Chiefs and Warriors of the Onondaga & Oneida Nations, being present in Council, Concur in the foregoing

Capt Cole his mark
Silver Smith his mark
Peter Onondaga his mark
Capt George his mark
Peter Williams his mark
Ken,di,o,at,ke his mark

In presence of
Orlando Allen
and Thos Burt



Buffalo Creek Reservation
Jany. 1. 1835

To
Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of the U.S.

"We the undersigned Chiefs Sachems & Warriors of the Seneca, Onondaga, Oneida & Cayuga Nations of Indians residing in the State of New York in Council assembled have appointed & by these presents do appoint James Robison of Allegany. White Seneca & James Young of Buffalo, Delegates and Wm. Jones Interpreter to proceed to the City of Washington in company with the Delegates appointed at the Onondaga & Oneida reservations to confer with the President in relation to our National business, and we ask the President to listen to what they may say, as the voice of the four Nations above named;

And further, we ask the President not to listen to the Party of the deposed Chiefs in

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands & Seals this first day of Jany. 1835.

In presence of

Orlando Allen

Asher Wright

Capt. Cole ×
Big Kettle ×
Tall Peter ×
Henry 2 Guns ×
Green Blanket ×
Wm. [illegible] ×
Danl. Two Guns ×
Henry Hudson ×
Peter Onondaga ×
Button George ×
Mark Charles ×
George Kenjockety ×
Jacob Bennett ×
Drawing Sky ×
Two Gaps ×
Lent John ×
Tommy Jimmy ×
John Doxtator ×
Joseph Hemlock ×
John Wheelbarrow ×

In witness whereof we &c

Consolidated Estimate
for the Western Territory
for 1835

A consolidated Estimate of the sums required under each of expenditure in the Western Territory for the year 1835

Choctaws

Old Annuity

For Permanent Annuity – See Treaty Nov 16, 1805	3.000	
" " " May 7th 1822	2,000	
Light Horse – See 13th article in Treaty Oct 18, 1820	600	
Treaty Stipulations of Jan 25, 1825	6,000	
School Purposes	6,000	
School Teachers	2,500	
Mushulatubbee's Pension @ $150 per Annum	150	
Dancing Rabbit Creek		
Treaty Stipulations viz:		
Annuity for 1835	20,000	
Pay for 3 Chiefs @ $250 each	750	
" 3 Speakers @ $25 "	75	
" 3 Clerks @ $50 "	150	
" 99 Captains @ $50 "	4.950	
" 20 Mingo Pensioners @ $25 each	500	
" 3 Blacksmiths @ $600 per annum each	1,800	
" 3 Strikers @ $240 "	720	
Coal for 3 shops	300	
For each Shop 2 Tons of Iron (6 Tons)	610	
" " 200 lbs Steel (600 lbs)	120	
Current Expenses		
Pay for Agent	1,500	
" " Interpreter	300	
Transportation of Iron & Steel, from Arkansas river to the two Shops on Red River (distance 132 miles)	220	
Contingencies	200	
For feeding individual Indians visiting Agency on business	100	52,535
Cherokees West		
Expenses in subsisting Emigrant Indians	4.375	

Pay for Agent	1,500	
" " Interpreter	300	
Transportation of Iron & Steel, from Arkansas over to the two Shops on Red River (distance 132 miles)	220	
Contingencies	200	
For feeding individual Indians visiting Agency on business	100	52,535
Cherokees West		
Annuity including Emigrants portion	4,375	
Treaty Stipulations viz:		
Pay for 4 Blacksmiths & Strikers furnishing Smith Shops & tools @ $480 each	3,360	
" Wheelwright	600	
" Wagonmaker	600	
Purchase of 4 Tons Iron; 1000lbs Steel assorted, Coal and 80lbs Borax	1,250	
Cost of Shelters over 8 Railway cornmills	.400	
Balance of spoliation fund per 5th art. Treaty 6 May 1828, including late appropriation of $25-5-33, per report Oct 25, 1833.	1,383	
Education annuity per Treaty 6 May 1828	2,000	
Improvement dues to Emigrants of 1832 per accomps list	911	
Amount of improvement dues to Emigrants of 1834		
Capitation allowance to Emigrants from Georgia limits		
Amount late appropriation for spoliation on Cherokee stock	14,364	
~~Current Expenses of Agency viz:~~	29,243	carried over

Continued Amount forward	29,243	52,535
Improvement Certificates to Cherokees of Arkansas (amount appearing unpaid) Treaty 6 May 1828		
Certificates issued by Chiefs in division of the $5,000 under Treaty of 6 May 1828, (amount appearing unpaid)		
Current Expenses of Agency viz:		
Pay of Sub Agent	750	
" Interpreter	300	
Transportation of Iron & Steel from Arks river to shops	100	
Ditto of 8 corn-mills from Orleans to Cherokee country	210	
Subsistence of Indians visiting Agency on business	200	
Contingent Expenses for Councils on various business, Stationary, Postage, Expresses &c.	100	
Services of Cherokee Clerk, earnestly recommended to effect in a satisfactory manner various public duties	100	
Estimate for Sub-Agency buildings	2500	33,693
Shawnees & Senecas of Lewistown		
Annuity per Treaty 17th September 1818.	1,000	
Treaty Stipulations viz:		
Pay of Blacksmith & Striker per Treaty Feb 28, 1831	720	
1 Ton of Iron & 250 lbs Steel, assorted per list herewith, coal, and 20 lbs Borax	320	
Building of Smith's House & shop required by Chiefs	200	
Current Expenses		
Transportation of Iron & Steel from Arkansas river to Indian country	140	2,380
Senecas of Sandusky		
Annuity per Treaties 29th Sept 1817 & 17th September 1818	1,000	
Treaty Stipulations viz:		
Pay of Blacksmith & Striker per Treaty Feb 28 1831	720	
1 Ton Iron & 250 lbs Steel assorted per list herewith, Coal, and 20 lbs Borax	320	
Pay of Miller per Treaty Feb 28, 1831 & requisite to		

to Indian country	140	2,380	
Senecas of Sandusky			
Annuity per Treaties 29th Sept 1817 & 17th September 1818	1,000		
Treaty Stipulations viz:			
Pay of Blacksmith & Striker per Treaty Feb 28 1831	720		
1 Ton Iron & 250 lbs Steel assorted for Blacksmith, Coal, and 20 lbs Borax	320		
Pay of Miller, per Treaty Feb 28, 1831 & requisite to ensure the employment of a competent person to preserve the Mills	600		
Balance due on Foster's contract with late Commissioners for building Seneca Mills	2,000		
Pay of Millwright including balance of transportation & rations per contract with late Commissioners for completing Seneca Mills	840		
Current Expenses			
Pay of Interpreter for united Senecas & Shawnees deemed essential to the interest of the service	300		
Transportation of Iron & Steel from Arkansas river to the Seneca country	140		
Due for the transportation of the Seneca Millstones & Irons, and of Iron & Steel for Smith's shops from Arkansas river to Seneca country per direction of the late Commissioners	375	6,295	94,903

Carried over

Continued Amt forward 94,133

Creeks West

Treaty Stipulations viz:

Proportion of annuity = Treaty of 1826 + 1833

For 2 Blacksmiths " "	960
" 2 Strikers " "	480
" 2 Wheelwrights " "	1,200
Tools & implements for 2 Blacksmiths shops	240
Coal " 2 " "	250
Iron & Steel " 2 " "	625
Education Purposes. Treaty 1833	1,000
To satisfy claims of Creek Emigrants = Abstract "A"	9,801
To satisfy claims of mechanics & others for services, as per abstract "B."	3,109

Current Expenses of Agency

For Pay of Sub Agent	750
" Interpreter	300
Contingencies for Office including Postage	25
Office furniture - Table, book, & paper case	30
Transportation of Iron & Steel to the Blacksmith Shop on the Canadian	30
Transportation of farm property furnished on Treaty Stipulations from the Verdigris to the Agency	35
Repairs of Rifles & traps	723
Provisions	100
Rent of Buildings	

Osage

Treaty Stipulations

Pay of Blacksmith	
" " Gunsmith	
Iron & Steel	600

Current

Provisions	1		
Rent of Buildings	—		
Osages			
Treaty Stipulations			
Pay of Blacksmith			
" " Gunsmith			
Iron & Steel	600		
Current			
Pay of Sub Agent	750		
" " Interpreter	300		
Provisions	300		
Contingencies	120	3,030	
Quapaws			
Annuity	2,000		
Treaty Stipulations viz:			
For Payment of the debts of the Nation	4,180		
" Pay of Interpreter	150		
" Tools	200		
Looms, Wheels & wool cards	200		
Stock, Agricultural implements, Corn mills, Blankets, Rifles & ammunition	4,668		
Blacksmith Establishment for ½ year	538		
Farmer for ½ year	300		
Laborers	500	12,736	136,407

Recapitulation

Name of Tribe	Amount required for each Tribe	Total
Choctaws	52,535	
Cherokees	33.693	
Senecas & Shawnees of Lewistown	2,380	
Senecas of Sandusky	6,295	
Osages	3,030	
Quapaws	12.736	
Creeks	14,738	$130.407

F. W. Armstrong
A. S. W. T.

Choctaw Agency Jany 22. 1835.
From Maj.

F. W. Armstrong.

Suggests some alterations in the law organizing the Indian Department.

12 th Sections

Answered March 12. 1835

Indian Affairs/Affaires indiennes
Treaties and Surrenders/Traités et cessions

RG 10, Volume 1843

Number/Numéro 39
26 March/Mars 1835

11

This Indenture made the 25th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [illegible] thirty five **Between** Henry Brant, Isaac Lewis, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Oneida [illegible] Green, Joseph Bortatan, Cornelius Thakokayas, Thomas Kanawatch, Jacob Johnson, Jo[illegible] Joseph Kiwakgortye, William Alois, Jacob Deweneanote [illegible] Chiefs and principal men of the six nations Indians possessing and residing on the tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand River [illegible] of the one part and [illegible] William the fourth of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King defender of the faith of the other part **Whereas** his late Majesty King George the third [illegible] in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the chief warriors and people of the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement [illegible] thereby sustained [illegible] desirous of shewing his royal approbation of the same and of recompensing the losses which they had sustained was graciously pleased to authorize Sir Frederick Haldimand to [illegible] such of the six nations of Indians as wished to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called the Ouse or Grand River running into [illegible] allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river which they and their posterity were to enjoy for ever **And whereas** the late Captain Joseph Brandt [illegible] as the agent for and on behalf of the said six nations Indians executed divers leases and thereby granted or intended to grant [illegible] certain parcels or tracts of land [illegible] the said Grand River [illegible] individuals for long terms of years **And whereas** the holders of such leases have no legal title to the lands therein [illegible] it proposed and recommended to the said six nations in Council of their Chiefs and principal men convened and held at the Mohawk Village on the 29th day of January 1835 [illegible] that such persons as have obtained [illegible] and equitable circumstances the leases aforesaid shall receive from his Majesty fee grants of the several tracts or parcels of land therein comprised [illegible] as aforesaid and that the [illegible] which were intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brandt as aforesaid shall be surrendered to his Majesty for the purposes of being so granted as aforesaid aforesaid To which proposal the said six [illegible] in Council as aforesaid have assented And by articles of provisional agreement made and entered into in the said Council [illegible] on the said 29th day of January 1835 [illegible] James Givins Esquire superintendant of Indian affairs on the part and behalf of his Majesty King William the fourth of the one part and the chiefs and principal men of the said six nations [illegible] on the said tract of land on the other part they the said Chiefs and principal men more or less did agree as well on their own behalf as on the behalf of the said six nations Indians to surrender to [illegible] Majesty his heirs and successors all and singular such parcels or tracts of land so leased or intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brandt as aforesaid [illegible] aforesaid **Now this Indenture witnesseth** that the said Henry Brant, Isaac Lewis, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Oneida Joseph, Peter Green, Joseph [illegible] Cornelius Thakokayas, Thomas Kanawatch, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Green, Joseph Kiwakgoratye, William Alois, Jacob Dewiceanoste

Chiefs or principal men of the Mohawk or Six nations Indians residing on the said tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand River And in pursuance of the resolution and agreement aforesaid have and each of them hath as well on their own behalf as also on the behalf of the said Mohawk or six nations Indians residing in the tract aforesaid surrendered and yielded up [illegible] do surrender and yield up unto our Sovereign Lord the Kings most excellent majesty his heirs and successors **All and singular** the several parcels or tracts of land [illegible] that which the said Captain Joseph Brandt at any time heretofore in his lifetime by any lease or leases by him executed as the agent for and on behalf of the said Six Nations [illegible] leased or intended to grant license or leases to any person or persons and for any Term or Terms Estate or Interest whatsoever together with all woods underwoods ways [illegible] profits commodities hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being or thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining And all reversion and reversions remainder and remainders [illegible] of them and every of their appurtenances And all the Estate right title Interest property claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in equity of them the said Chiefs [illegible] of the said people of the Mohawks or six nations Indians and their posterity for ever of in to or out of the said parcel or tracts of land and premises hereby surrendered with their appurten[illegible] **Upon trust and purpose** that his said majesty [illegible] the fourth shall and may forthwith command and direct that fee grants by his majesty's most gracious Letters [illegible] this province shall be made to the holders of such leases obtained under such fair and equitable circumstances as aforesaid of the several tracts or parcels of land therein respectively comp[illegible] be thereby leased as aforesaid **In witness** whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

1 of

[illegible]

Henry Brant

Peter Green

Jacob Johnson his
x
mark

This Indenture made the 2[illegible]th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five Between Henry Brant, Isaac Lewis, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Oneida Joseph, Peter Green, Joseph Dochstater, Cornelius Shakotayas, Thomas [illegible], Jacob Johnson, Joseph Sawe, Joseph Karakgortye, William Alois, Jacob Deserenconte Sachems or Chiefs and principal men of the six nations Indians possessing and residing on the tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand river tract [illegible] of the one part and our Sovereign Lord William the fourth of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King defender of the faith of the other part Whereas his late Majesty King George the third of glorious memory in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the chief warriors and people of the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlements which they thereby sustained [illegible] desirous of shewing his royal approbation of the same and of recompensing the losses which they had sustained was graciously pleased to authorise and permit the said Mohawk Indians and such other of the six nations of Indians as wished to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the Banks of the river commonly called the Ouse or Grand river running into Lake Erie allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river which they and their posterity were to enjoy for ever And whereas the late Captain Joseph Brandt in his life time as the agent for and on behalf of the said six nations Indians executed divers leases and thereby granted or intended to grant [illegible] certain parcels or tracts of land parcel of the above mentioned Grand river tract to divers individuals for long terms of years And whereas the holders of such leases have no legal title to the lands therein contained It hath been proposed and recommended to the said six nations Indians in Council of their Chiefs and principal men convened and held at the Mohawk Village on the 29th day of January 1835 [illegible] that such persons as have obtained such leases under fair and equitable circumstances the leases aforesaid shall receive from his Majesty free grants of the several tracts or parcels of land therein comprised as [illegible] aforesaid and that the said lands so leased or intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brandt as aforesaid shall be surrendered to his Majesty for the purposes aforesaid of being so granted as [illegible] to which proposal the said six nations Indians in Council as aforesaid have assented and by articles of provisional agreement made and entered into at the said meeting in Council on the said 29th day of January 1835 between James Givins Esquire superintendant of Indian affairs on the part and behalf of his Majesty King William the fourth of the one part and the chiefs and principal men of the said six nations Indians residing on the said tract of land on the other part they the said chiefs and principal men did under their hands agree as well on their own behalf as on the behalf of the said six nations Indians residing as aforesaid to surrender to his majesty his heirs and successors all and singular such parcels or tracts of land so leased or intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brandt as aforesaid in trust and for the purposes aforesaid **Now this Indenture witnesseth** that the said Henry Brant, Isaac Lewis, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Oneida Joseph, Peter Green, Joseph Dochstater, Cornelius Shakotayas, Thomas [illegible], Jacob Johnson, Joseph Sawe, Joseph Karakgortye, William Alois, Jacob Deserenconte

Chiefs or principal men of the Mohawk or six nations Indians residing on the said tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand river tract in pursuance of the [illegible] resolution and [illegible] aforesaid have and each of them hath as well on their own behalf as also on the behalf of the said Mohawk or six nations Indians residing on the tract aforesaid [illegible] by these presents surrender and yield up unto our Sovereign Lord the Kings most excellent majesty his heirs and successors **All and singular** the several parcels or tracts of land [illegible] which the said Captain Joseph Brandt at any time heretofore in his lifetime by any lease or leases by him executed as the agent for and on behalf of the said six nations [illegible] leased or intended to grant demise or lease to any person or persons and for any Term or Terms Estate or Interest whatsoever together with all woods [illegible] waters watercourses hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being or thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining And all reversion and reversions remainder and remainders [illegible] of each and every of their appurtenances and all the estate right title interest property claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in equity of them the said chiefs and principal men [illegible] of the Mohawks or six nations Indians and their posterity for ever of in to or out of the said parcel or tract of land and premises hereby surrendered with their appurtenances To the [illegible] trust and purpose that his said majesty [illegible] the fourth shall and may forthwith command and direct that free grants by his majesty's most gracious letters patent under the [illegible] shall be made to the holders of such leases obtained under such fair and equitable circumstances as aforesaid of the several tracts or parcels of land therein respectively comprised and intended to be thereby leased as aforesaid **In witness** whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Henry Brant

Peter Green

Jacob Johnson his

2 DF

This Indenture made the 25th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand [illegible] thirty five **Between** Henry Brant, Isaac Lewis, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, [illegible] Green, Joseph Bothtator, Cornelius Shakekayas, Thomas Kanowatch, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Kirokgortye, William Alvis, Jacob Dewacaneute

Sachems or Chiefs and principal men of the six nations Indians possessing and residing on the tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand river [illegible] of the one part and William the fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King defender of the faith of the other part **Whereas** his late Majesty [illegible] the third in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the chief warriors and people of the Mohawk Indians and of the [illegible] desirous of shewing his royal approbation of the same and of recompensing the losses which they had sustained was graciously pleased to authorize [illegible] such of the six nations of Indians as wished to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called the Ouse or Grand river running [illegible] allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river which they and their posterity were to enjoy [illegible] **And whereas** the late Captain Joseph Brant [illegible] time as the agent for and on behalf of the said six nations Indians executed divers leases and thereby granted or intended to grant ~~[illegible]~~ certain parcels or tracts of land [illegible] individuals for long terms of years **And whereas** the holders of such leases have no legal title to the lands therein [illegible] to the said [illegible] meeting in Council of their Chiefs and principal men convened and held at the Mohawk Village on the 29th day of January 1835 [illegible] that such [illegible] and equitable circumstances the leases aforesaid shall receive from his Majesty free grants of the several tracts or parcels of land therein comprised [illegible] aforesaid and that the [illegible] land [illegible] to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brant as aforesaid shall be surrendered to his majesty for the purposes aforesaid of being so granted as aforesaid to which proposal the said [illegible] as aforesaid have assented And by articles of provisional agreement made and entered into in the said meeting [illegible] on the said 29th day of January 18[illegible] Winniett Esquire superintendant of Indian affairs on the part and behalf of his Majesty King William the fourth of the one part and the chiefs and principal men of the said six nations [illegible] said tract of land on the other part they the said Chiefs and principal men did agree as well on their own behalf as in the behalf of the said six nations Indians [illegible] majesty his heirs and successors all and singular such parcels or tracts of land so leased or intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brant as aforesaid [illegible] purposes aforesaid **Now this Indenture witnesseth** that the said Henry Brant, Isaac Lewis, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Oneida Joseph, Peter Green, Joseph [illegible] Cornelius Shakekayas, Thomas Kanawatch, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Sawn, Joseph Kerokgortye, William Alvis, Jacob Dewacaneute

Chiefs or principal men of the Mohawk or six nations Indians residing on the said tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand river [illegible] in pursuance [illegible] aforesaid have and each of them hath as well on their own behalf as also on the behalf of the said Mohawk or six nations Indians residing on the tract aforesaid surrendered and yielded [illegible] do surrender and yield up unto our Sovereign Lord the Kings most excellent majesty his heirs and successors **All and singular** the several parcels or tracts of land [illegible] tract which the said Captain Joseph Brant at any time heretofore in his lifetime by any Lease or Leases by him executed as the agent for and on behalf of the said six nations [illegible] or leased or intended to grant License or leases to any person or persons and for any Term or Terms Estate or Interest whatsoever together with all woods underwoods ways [illegible] profits commodities hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being or thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining And all reversion and reversions remainder and remainders [illegible] of with their and every of their appurtenances And all the Estate right title Interest property claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in equity of them the said [illegible] of the said people of the Mohawks or six nations Indians and their posterity for ever of in to or out of the said parcel or tract of land and premises hereby surrendered with their appurtenances [illegible] intent and purpose that his said majesty [illegible] fourth shall and may forthwith command and direct that free grants by his majesty's most gracious Letters [illegible] this province shall be made to the holders of such leases obtained under such fair and equitable circumstances as aforesaid of the several tracts or parcels of land therein respectively [illegible] be thereby leased as aforesaid **In witness** whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

[illegible]

Henry Brant

Peter Green

Jacob Johnson his x

1 OF

This Indenture

made the 25th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five **Between** Henry Brant, Isaac Lewis, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Oneida Joseph, Peter Green, Joseph Dotstater, Cornelius Shakelayas, Thomas Kanewatah, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Green, Joseph Kienhgentye, William Alois, Jacob Deseronto Sachems or Chiefs and principal men of the six nations Indians possessing and residing on the tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand river tract [illegible] of the first part and our Sovereign Lord William the fourth of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King defender of the faith of the other part **Whereas** his late Majesty King George the third of glorious memory in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the chief warriors and people of the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement [illegible] they thereby sustained [illegible] desirous of shewing his royal approbation of the [illegible] and of recompensing the losses which they had sustained was graciously pleased to authorize [illegible] the said Mohawk Indians and such others of the six nations of Indians as wished to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the Banks of the river commonly called the Ouse or Grand river running into Lake Erie allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river which they and their posterity were to enjoy for ever **And whereas** the late Captain Joseph Brandt [illegible] at [illegible] time as the agent for and on behalf of the said six nations Indians exceeding [illegible] leases and ninety [illegible] granted or intended to grant ~~[illegible]~~ certain parcels or tracts of land [illegible] the river Ouse or Grand river [illegible] to [illegible] individuals for long terms of years **And whereas** the holders of such leases have no legal title to the lands therein [illegible] it hath been proposed and recommended to the said [illegible] Indians when meeting in Council of their Chiefs and principal men convened and held at the Mohawk Village on the 29th day of January 1835 [illegible] that such [illegible] as have obtained [illegible] fair and equitable circumstances the leases aforesaid shall receive from his Majesty free grants of the several tracts or parcels of land therein comprised as [illegible] leases aforesaid and that the ~~[illegible]~~ lands which were intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brandt as aforesaid shall be surrendered to his Majesty for the purposes of being so granted as aforesaid [illegible] which proposal the said six nations Indians [illegible] in Council as aforesaid have assented And by articles of provisional agreement made and entered into in the said meeting in Council on the said 29th day of January 1835 between James Winniett Esquire superintendant of Indian affairs on the part and behalf of his Majesty King William the fourth of the one part and the chiefs and principal men of the said six nations Indians residing on the said tract of land on the other part they the said Chiefs and principal men did agree as well on their own behalf as on the behalf of the said six nations Indians residing [illegible] to surrender to his Majesty his heirs and successors all and singular such parcels or tracts of land so leased or intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brandt as aforesaid In trust and for the purpose aforesaid **Now this Indenture witnesseth** that the said Henry Brant, Isaac Lewis, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Oneida Joseph, Peter Green, Joseph Dotstater, Cornelius Shakelayas, Thomas Kanewatah, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Green, Joseph Kienhgentye, William Alois, Jacob Deseronto

Chiefs or principal men of the Mohawk or Six Nations Indians residing on the said tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand river tract in pursuance of the resolution and agreement aforesaid have and each of them hath as well on their own behalf as also on the behalf of the said Mohawk or six nations Indians residing on the tract aforesaid surrendered and yielded up and by these presents do surrender and yield up unto our Sovereign Lord the King's most excellent majesty his heirs and successors **All and singular** the several parcels or tracts of land [illegible] of the said [illegible] that which the said Captain Joseph Brandt at any time heretofore in his lifetime by any lease or leases by him executed as the agent for and on behalf of the said Six Nations Indians granted or leased or intended to grant demise or lease to any person or persons and for any Term or Terms Estate or Interest whatsoever together with all woods underwoods ways [illegible] [illegible] commodities hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being or thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining And all reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof with their and every of their appurtenances And all the estate right title interest property claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in equity of them the said Chiefs and principal men of the said people of the Mohawks or Six Nations Indians and their posterity for ever of in to or out of the said parcel or tract of land and premises hereby surrendered with their appurtenances **To the** intent and purpose that his said Majesty [illegible] the fourth shall and may forthwith command and direct that free grants by his Majesty's most gracious letters patent under the [illegible] of this province shall be made to the holders of such leases obtained under such fair and equitable circumstances as aforesaid of the several tracts or parcels of land therein respectively comprised and intended to be thereby leased as aforesaid **In witness** whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Henry Brant

Peter Green

Jacob Johnson his x

Sachems or Chiefs and principal men of the six nations Indians possessing and residing on the tract of land [illegible]
Lord William the fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King defender of the faith of the other part [illegible] his late [illegible]
in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the chief warriors and people of the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement
desirous of shewing his royal approbation of the same and of recompensing the [illegible] they had sustained was graciously pleased to authorize such present
thereof the six nations of Indians as wished to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the Banks of the river commonly called the Ouse or Grand River
allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river which they and their posterity were to enjoy forever **And whereas** the late Captain [illegible]
time as the agent for and on behalf of the said six nations Indians granted or intended to grant [illegible] certain parcels or tracts of land [illegible] of the aforementioned
individuals for long terms of years [illegible] the holders of such leases have no legal title to the lands therein [illegible]
meeting in Council of their Chiefs and principal men convened and held at the Mohawk Village on the 29th day of January 1835 [illegible] such [illegible]
and equitable circumstances the leases aforesaid shall receive from his Majesty free grants of the several tracts or parcels of land therein comprised [illegible] as aforesaid and that
so leased or intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brandt as aforesaid shall be surrendered to his majesty for the purposes of being so granted as aforesaid aforesaid To which proposal the said
in Council as aforesaid have assented And by articles of provisional agreement made and entered into at the said meeting in Council on the said 29th day of January
James Givins Esquire superintendant of Indian affairs on the part and behalf of his Majesty King William the fourth of the one part and the chiefs and principal men of the said six
on the said tract of land on the other part they the said chiefs and principal men did agree as well on their own behalf as on the behalf of the said six nations Indians residing as aforesaid
unto his Majesty his heirs and successors all and singular such parcels or tracts of land so leased or intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brandt as aforesaid
purposes aforesaid **Now this Indenture witnesseth** that the said Henry Brant, Isaac Lewis, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Oneida Joseph, Peter Green, [illegible]
Cornelius Shakekaryas, Thomas [illegible], Jacob Johnson, Joseph Snow, Joseph Kaenhgoratye, William Alvis, Jacob [illegible]

Chiefs or principal men of the Mohawk or six nations Indians residing on the said tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand River tract in pursuance of such resolution and ag
aforesaid have and each of them hath as well on their own behalf as also on the behalf of the said Mohawk or six nations Indians residing on the tract aforesaid surrendered and yielded u
do surrender and yield up unto our Sovereign Lord the King's most excellent majesty his heirs and successors **All and singular** the several parcels or tracts of land [illegible]
thereof which the said Captain Joseph Brandt at any time heretofore in his lifetime by any lease or leases by him executed as the agent for and on behalf of the said six nations Indians
or leased or intended to grant demise or lease to any person or persons and for any term or terms estate or interest whatsoever together with all woods underwoods ways [illegible]
profits commodities hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being or thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining And all reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents
thereof with their and every of their appurtenances And all the estate right title interest property claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in equity of them the said Chiefs and [illegible]
of the said people of the Mohawks or six nations Indians and their posterity for ever of in to or out of the said parcel or tract of land and premises hereby surrendered with their appurtenance
Upon trust and to the intent and purpose that his said majesty King William the fourth shall and may forthwith command and direct that free grants by his majesty's most gracious letters patent un
of this province shall be made to the holders of such leases obtained under such fair and equitable circumstances as aforesaid of the several tracts or parcels of land therein respectively comprise
be thereby leased as aforesaid **In witness** whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

In presence
W. H. Smith
John Smith
[illegible]

Henry Brant
Isaac Lewis
Jacob Martin
John Johnson
Oneida Joseph his x mark

Peter Green
Joseph Doxtator his x mark
John Tayehawehke his x mark
Cornelius Shakekaryas his x mark
Thomas [illegible] his x mark

Jacob Johnson his x mark
Joseph Snow his x mark
Joseph Kaenhgentye his x mark
William Alvis
Jacob [illegible] his x mark

[illegible] Chiefs and [illegible] men of the six nations Indians possessing and residing on the tract of land com[illegible]
[illegible] the fourth of [illegible] United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King defender of the faith of the other part [illegible] his late Majesty King George the third of glorious memory
tion of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the chief warriors and people of the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained [illegible]
of shewing his royal approbation of the [illegible] and of recompensing the [illegible] they had sustained was graciously pleased to authorize and permit the said Mohawk Indians and such
the six nations of Indians as wished to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the Banks of the river commonly called the Ouse or Grand river running into Lake Erie
to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river which they and their posterity were to enjoy for ever **And whereas** the late Captain Joseph Brandt in his life
the agent for and on behalf of the said six nations Indians granted or intended to grant [illegible] certain parcels or tracts of land parcel of the above mentioned Grand river tract to divers
als for long terms of years [illegible] the holders of such leases have no legal title to the lands therein comprised [illegible] hath been proposed and recommended to the said six nations
in Council of their Chiefs and principal men convened and held at the Mohawk Village on the 29th day of January 1835 [illegible] that such persons as have obtained under equi-
table circumstances the leases aforesaid shall receive from his Majesty free grants of the several tracts or parcels of land therein comprised in such leases as aforesaid and that the said lands
[illegible] or intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brandt as aforesaid shall be surrendered to his Majesty for the purposes (of being so granted as aforesaid) aforesaid To which proposal the said six nations Indians
[illegible] as aforesaid have consented And by articles of provisional agreement made and entered into at the said meeting in Council on the said 29th day of January 1835 between
[illegible] Esquire superintendant of Indian affairs on the part and behalf of his Majesty King William the fourth of the one part and the chiefs and principal men of the said six nations Indians resid-
said tract of land on the other part they the said chiefs and principal men did (under and) agree as well on their own behalf as on the behalf of the said six nations Indians residing as aforesaid to surrender
[illegible] Majesty his heirs and successors all and singular such parcels or tracts of land so leased or intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brandt as aforesaid In trust and for the purposes
aforesaid **Now this Indenture witnesseth** that the said Henry Brant, Isaac Lewis, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Oneida Joseph, Peter Green, Joseph Doxtater,
[illegible] Shakekarayas, Thomas [illegible], Jacob Johnson, Joseph Snow, Joseph Karonhgontye, William Alvis, Jacob [illegible]
principal men of the Mohawk and six nations Indians residing on the said tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand river tract in pursuance of the said resolution and agreement in Council as
have and each of them hath as well on their own behalf as also on the behalf of the said Mohawk and six nations Indians residing on the tract aforesaid surrendered and yielded up unto [illegible]
render and yield up unto our Sovereign Lord the King's most excellent majesty his heirs and successors **All and singular** the several parcels or tracts of land parcel of the said Grand river
which the said Captain Joseph Brandt at any time heretofore in his lifetime by any lease or leases by him executed as the agent for and on behalf of the said six nations Indians granted demised
or intended to grant demise or lease, to any person or persons and for any Term or Terms Estate or Interest whatsoever together with all woods underwoods ways watercourses improvements
commodities hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being or thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining And all reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits
with their and every of their appurtenances And all the estate right title interest property claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in equity of them the said Chiefs and principal men and
the people of the Mohawks or six nations Indians and their posterity for ever of in to or out of the said parcel or tract of land and premises hereby surrendered with their appurtenances **To the end**
and purpose that his said majesty King William the fourth shall and may forthwith command and direct that free grants by his majesty's most gracious letters patent under the Great Seal
province shall be made to the holders of such leases obtained under such fair and equitable circumstances as aforesaid of the several tracts or parcels of land therein respectively comprised and intended to
by leased as aforesaid **In witness** whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

ry Brant

ac Lewis

b Martin

Johnson

seph his x mark

Peter Green

Joseph Doxtater his x mark

John Tuyeskweth his x mark

Cornelius Shakekarayas his x mark

Thomas [illegible] his x mark

Jacob Johnson his x mark

Joseph Snow his x mark

Joseph Karonhgentye his x mark

William Alvis

Jacob [illegible] his x mark

No. 51 Dated 26 March 17..

The Chiefs of the Six
Nation Indians
to
His Majesty

Surrender of
Lands at the Green
River the Fever
as within mentioned.

In Council

[illegible] and that the [illegible]

[illegible]

Entd. in [illegible] Fo. folio 10

20 [illegible]

Approved

[illegible]

Ex —

City of Toronto 28th April
1835.

My dear Sir

I beg to hand you the accompanying Deeds recently executed by the Chiefs of the Six Nations Indians, which His Excellency was pleased to say at an interview I had with him yesterday he thought ought to be registered in the Secretary's Office. The one is a deed surrendering to His Majesty 48,000 acres of land for the purpose of sale for the benefit of the Indians, and the other is a Surrender of all the lands included in the Brant Leases to His Majesty for the purpose of enabling Patents to issue to such persons as may be found equitably entitled to receive them. Both the deeds are of such an important nature that I should recommend strongly their being recorded without delay. — After this has been done it would be well perhaps, if they were returned to me to be kept with the Indian Papers or deposited in the Indian Office. —

I remain; my dear Sir;
Very faithfully Yours,
William Hepburn
a Trustee of the Six Nations Indians. —

Lieut: Col: Rowan
&c. &c. &c —

Letter
From the Six Nation
Indians
28th April 1788

Govt House
29th April 1788

Referred to the
Hon.ble the Executive
Council
By Command
W. Rowan

Read in Council 7th May
1788.
See a Minute made on
each

each of the Surrenders.

Received on the day and year within mentioned of His Majesty William the Fourth, the sum of five shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada, being the full consideration money within mentioned to be paid to us.

Witness:
Jas. Winniett, *S. I. A.*,
Lewis Burwell,
Uriah Tarrant.

Henry Brant,
his
Awennaras, x
mark.
Jacob Martin.

No. 39.

This Indenture, made the 26th day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, between Henry Brant, Isaac Lewis, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Oneida Joseph, Peter Green, Joseph Doxtater, Cornelius Shakokaeyas, Thomas Skanawaith, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Snow, Joseph Kironhgontye, William Alvis, Jacob Dewaenennote, Sachems or Chiefs and Principal Men of the Six Nations Indians possessing and residing on the tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand River tract, of the one part, and Our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, of the other part.

Whereas his late Majesty, King George the Third, of glorious memory, in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the Chief Warriors and people of the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement, which they thereby sustained, and being desirous of showing His royal approbation of the same and of recompensing the losses which they had sustained, was graciously pleased to authorize and permit the said Mohawk Indians and such other of the Six Nations of Indians as wished to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called the Ouse or Grand River running into Lake Erie, allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river which they and their posterity were to enjoy for ever.

And whereas the late Captain Joseph Brant, in his lifetime as the agent for and on behalf of the said Six Nations Indians, executed divers leases and thereby granted or intended to grant certain parcels or tracts of land, parcel of the above-mentioned Grand River tract, to divers individuals for long terms of years.

And whereas the holders of such leases have no legal title to the lands therein comprised, and it hath been proposed and recommended to the said Indians at a meeting in Council of their Chiefs and Principal Men convened and held at the Mohawk Village, on the 29th day of January, 1835, aforesaid, that such persons as have obtained under fair and equitable circumstances the leases aforesaid shall receive from His Majesty free grants of the several tracts or parcels of land therein comprised as aforesaid, and that the said lands so leased or intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brant, as aforesaid, shall be surrendered to His Majesty for the purpose of being so granted as aforesaid, to which proposal the said Six Nations Indians in Council, as aforesaid, have assented, and by articles of provisional agreement made and entered into at the said meeting in Council on the said 29th day of January, 1835, between James Winniett, Esquire, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the part and behalf of His Majesty King William the Fourth, of the one part, and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the said Six Nations Indians, residing on the said tract of land, on the other part, they the said Chiefs and Principal Men did resolve and agree, as well on their own behalf as on the behalf of the said Six Nations Indians, residing as aforesaid, to surrender to His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, all and singular such parcels or tracts of land so leased or intended to be leased by the said Captain Joseph Brant as aforesaid: In trust and for the purpose aforesaid.

Now this Indenture Witnesseth, that the said Henry Brant, Isaac Lewis, Jacob Martin, John Johnson, Oneida Joseph, Peter Green, Joseph Doxtater, Cornelius Shakokaeyas, Thomas Skanawatih, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Snow, Joseph Kironhgontye, William Alvis, Jacob Dewaenennote, Chiefs or Principal Men of the Mohawk or Six

Nations Indians residing on the said tract of land, commonly called the Ouse or Grand River tract, in pursuance of such resolution and agreement in Council as aforesaid, have and each of them hath, as well on their own behalf as also on the behalf of the said Mohawk or Six Nations Indians residing on the tract aforesaid, surrendered and yielded up and by these presents do surrender and yield up unto Our Sovereign Lord the King's Most Excellent Majesty, His heirs and successors, all and singular the several parcels or tracts of land, parcel of the said Grand River tract, which the said Captain Joseph Brant at any time heretofore in his lifetime, by any lease or leases by him executed as the agent for and on behalf of the said Six Nations Indians, granted, demised, or leased, or intended to grant, remise or lease to any person or persons and for any term or terms, estate or interest whatsoever, together with all woods, underwoods, ways, water-courses, improvements, profits, commodities, hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being or thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And all reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances. And all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and in equity, of them the said Chiefs and Principal Men and of the said people of the Mohawks or Six Nations Indians and their posterity for ever, of, in, to and out of the said parcel or tract of land and premises hereby surrendered, with their appurtenances, to the end, intent and purpose and His said Majesty King William the Fourth shall and may forthwith command and direct that free grants by His Majesty's Most Gracious Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province shall be made to the holders of such leases obtained under such fair and equitable circumstances as aforesaid of the several tracts or parcels of land therein respectively comprised and intended to be thereby leased as aforesaid.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Witnesses :
W. R. Smith,
John Smith,
Jas. Winniett, *Supt. Indn. Affrs.*

Henry Brant, [L.S.]
Isaac Lewis, [L.S.]
Jacob Martin, [L.S.]
John Johnson, [L.S.]
Onedia Joseph, his x mark. [L.S.]
Peter Green, [L.S.]
Joseph Doxtater, his x mark. [L.S.]
John Tayekawehhe, his x mark. [L.S.]
Cornels Shakokaryas, his x mark. [L.S.]
Thomas Skanuwatih, his x mark. [L.S]
Jacob Johnson, his x mark. [L.S.]
Joseph Snow, his x mark. [L.S.]
Joseph Kironhyontye, his x mark. [L.S.]
William Alvis, [L.S.]
Jacob Dewaenennote, his x mark. [L.S.]

City of Toronto, 28th April, 1835.

My Dear Sir,—I beg to hand you the accompanying deeds, recently executed by the Chiefs of the Six Nations Indians, which His Excellency was pleased to say at an interview I had with him yesterday he thought ought to be registered in the Secretary's office. The one is a deed surrendering to His Majesty 48,000 acres of land for the purpose of sale, for the benefit of the Indians, and the other is a surrender of all the lands included in the Brant leases to His Majesty for the purpose of enabling patents to issue to such persons as may be found equitably entitled to receive them. Both the deeds are of such an important nature that I should recommend strongly their being recorded without delay. After this has been done, it would be well, perhaps, if they were returned to me, to be kept with the Indian papers, or deposited in the Indian Office.

I remain, my dear Sir
Very faithfully yours,
WILLIAM HEPBURN,
A Trustee of the Six Nation Indians.

Lieut. Col. Rowan,
&c., &c., &c.

In council, 7th May, 1835.—Recommended that the within surrender to the Crown be accepted, and recorded in the Registrar's office of this Province.

JOHN STRACHAN, *P.C.*

Approved,
J. COLBORNE, *Lieut. Governor.*

Entered in book E, folio 10,
20th May, 1835.
D. Cameron, *Sec'y and Reg'r.*

No. 40

This Indenture, made the second day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, between Henry Brant, William Doxtater, Joseph Hess, Jacob Martin, Isaac Lock, John Johnson, Aaron Frashier, Awennaras, Onakaronton, Skanawatih, Oyatajiwak, Ahriron, Asarekrwah, Kahnehtakeh, Kanonheritawi, Peter Green, Joseph Karouhyontye, Shoherese, Tesonarenyen, Onahteron, Joseph Doxtater, Otshaton, Tayekawehhe, John Silver, John Obadiah and William Alvis, Sachems or Chiefs and Principal Men of the Six Nations Indians, possessing and residing on the tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand River tract, of the one part, and Our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, of the other part.

Whereas, His Late Majesty, King George the Third, of glorious memory, in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the Chief Warriors and people of the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained, and being desirous of showing his royal approbation of the same and of recompensing the losses which they had sustained, was graciously pleased to authorize and permit the said Mohawk Indians and such other of the Six Nations of Indians as wished to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called the Ouse or Grand River, running into Lake Erie, allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river, which they and their posterity were to enjoy for ever.

And whereas it hath been resolved by the Indians now inhabiting and residing upon the said tract of land, at a meeting in Council of their Chiefs and Principal Men convened and held at the Mohawk Village, on the twenty-ninth day of January last past, that it would be greatly for the profit of the said Indians and their posterity if certain parcels or tracts of land occupied by them were surrendered to His Majesty, for the purpose of being sold, and the moneys arising therefrom applied to and for the use

Indian Affairs/Affaires indiennes
Treaties and Surrenders/Traités et cessions

RG 10, Volume 1843

Number/Numéro 40
2 April/Avril 1835

Sixty two degrees thirty minutes east Three hundred and seventy five chains more or less along the northerly limit of the said Township of Oakland to the South side of the public highway or road leading from Malcolm's mills in the said Township of Oakland through the settlement and village of Mount pleasant to the Town of Brantford then south easterly along the South side of the said public highway or road crossing the said Ouse or Grand river on the Bridge at the Town of Brantford five hundred chains more or less to the Western limit of the Town of Brantford on the South side of Colborne Street then north fifteen degrees east twenty seven chains more or less to a certain stone at the northerly angle of Robert Biggar's land then north twenty seven degrees thirty minutes east fifty nine chains twenty one links more or less to the north west angle of the town plot of Brantford then north eighty four degrees thirty minutes east eighty two chains twenty eight links more or less to the north east angle of the said town plot of Brantford then south sixteen degrees thirty minutes west twenty nine chains forty five links more or less to the north side of Colborne Street at the eastern limit of the said Town of Brantford then South five degrees thirty minutes east one chain more or less to the South side of Colborne Street then easterly along the South side of the public highway or road leading from the said town of Brantford to Ancaster seven hundred and fifty chains more or less to the western limit of the said Township of Ancaster then north sixty two degrees thirty minutes west five hundred and fifty chains more or less to the place of beginning together with all woods underwoods ways watercourses improvements profits commodities hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being or thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining and all reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof with their and every of their appurtenances and all the estate right title interest property claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in equity of them the said chiefs and principal men and of the said people of the six nations Indians and their posterity [illegible] of in to and out of the said parcel or tract of land hereby surrendered with their appurtenances to the end intent and purpose that the said parcel or tract of land hereby surrendered as aforesaid as soon as with all convenient speed be sold by his majesty his heirs and successors and the proceeds thereof be applied to and for the use and benefit of the said six nations Indians In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written Reserving nevertheless from the above Surrender and the description of the Lands and premises therein described all the Lands contained in the Second Concession of the said Township of Brantford between lots number thirty five and fifty two, also all the Lands contained in the third and fourth concessions of the said Township of Brantford lying West of a line run from the North East angle of lot number fifty one in the said third Concession South thirty degrees East Seventy nine chains to Fairchild's Creek, West of the said Fairchild's Creek, North of the aforesaid Public high way or Road, East of the Town Plot of Brantford and East of the Lands of William Kennedy Smith.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of
W. K. Smith
Lewis Burwell

Henry Brant
William Doxtader
Joseph Tuss
[illegible]
Isaac Scot his mark
John Johnson
Aaron Frasher

Awennaras his x mark
Onaharonton his x mark
Skanawatih his x mark
Oyatajiwak his x mark
ahriron his x mark
Usarekowah his x mark
Kahine[illegible] his

Kanonhkeritawi his x mark
Peter Green
Joseph Karonhyenteye his x mark
Skohereze his x mark
Tes
Tesonarenyen his x mark
Onesitaron his x mark
Joseph Forstater his

Otkhaton his x mark
Tayoneseahta his x mark
John Silver his mark
John Obediah his mark
William Nevis

Jas. Winniett
Superintendent Indian affairs
for the Six Nations

Entered, in Book Titles & Surrenders
fol. 58, pag. 260 & 261
Aug. 31st 1869
S. Gobb.

No. 40

Executed 2nd April 1835

The Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians
to
His Majesty

Surrender of certain land
to His Grand River [illegible]
described the Tract for
purposes of sale [illegible]
established

Entered in Book 1st folio 11 &c.
22 May 1835
J. Kenneon [illegible] Office

J. Coll[illegible]
[illegible]

City of Toronto, 28th April, 1835.

My Dear Sir,—I beg to hand you the accompanying deeds, recently executed by the Chiefs of the Six Nations Indians, which His Excellency was pleased to say at an interview I had with him yesterday he thought ought to be registered in the Secretary's office. The one is a deed surrendering to His Majesty 48,000 acres of land for the purpose of sale, for the benefit of the Indians, and the other is a surrender of all the lands included in the Brant leases to His Majesty for the purpose of enabling patents to issue to such persons as may be found equitably entitled to receive them. Both the deeds are of such an important nature that I should recommend strongly their being recorded without delay. After this has been done, it would be well, perhaps, if they were returned to me, to be kept with the Indian papers, or deposited in the Indian Office.

I remain, my dear Sir
Very faithfully yours,
WILLIAM HEPBURN,
A Trustee of the Six Nation Indians.

Lieut. Col. Rowan,
&c., &c.. &c.

In council, 7th May, 1835.—Recommended that the within surrender to the Crown be accepted, and recorded in the Registrar's office of this Province.

JOHN STRACHAN, *P.C.*

Approved,
J. COLBORNE, *Lieut. Governor.*

Entered in book E, folio 10,
20th May, 1835.
D. Cameron, *Sec'y and Reg'r.*

No. 40.

This Indenture, made the second day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, between Henry Brant, William Doxtater, Joseph Hess, Jacob Martin, Isaac Lock, John Johnson, Aaron Frashier, Awennaras, Onakaronton, Skanawatih, Oyatajiwak, Ahriron, Asarekrwah, Kahnehtakeh, Kanonheritawi, Peter Green, Joseph Karouhyontye, Shoherese, Tesonarenyen, Onahteron, Joseph Doxtater, Otshaton, Tayekawehhe, John Silver, John Obadiah and William Alvis, Sachems or Chiefs and Principal Men of the Six Nations Indians, possessing and residing on the tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand River tract, of the one part, and Our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, of the other part.

Whereas, His Late Majesty, King George the Third, of glorious memory, in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the Chief Warriors and people of the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained, and being desirous of showing his royal approbation of the same and of recompensing the losses which they had sustained, was graciously pleased to authorize and permit the said Mohawk Indians and such other of the Six Nations of Indians as wished to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called the Ouse or Grand River, running into Lake Erie, allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river, which they and their posterity were to enjoy for ever.

And whereas it hath been resolved by the Indians now inhabiting and residing upon the said tract of land, at a meeting in Council of their Chiefs and Principal Men convened and held at the Mohawk Village, on the twenty-ninth day of January last past, that it would be greatly for the profit of the said Indians and their posterity if certain parcels or tracts of land occupied by them were surrendered to His Majesty, for the purpose of being sold, and the moneys arising therefrom applied to and for the use and benefit of the said Six Nations Indians and their posterity, and by articles of provisional agreement made and entered into at the said meeting in Council, on the said twenty-ninth day of January, between James Winniett, Esquire, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the part and behalf of His present Majesty, King William the Fourth, of the one part, and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the said Six Nations Indians, residing on the said tract of land on the other part, they the said Chiefs and Principal Men did agree, as well on their own behalf as on the behalf of the said Six Nations Indians residing as aforesaid, to surrender to His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, a certain tract or parcel of land hereinafter described, being part and parcel of the said tract of land, possession of which was granted to the said Indians as aforesaid, for the purpose of the same being so sold by His said Majesty in trust for the Indians as aforesaid.

Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Henry Brant, William Doxtater, Joseph Hess, Jacob Martin, Isaac Lock, John Johnson, Aaron Frashier, Awennaras, Onakarontan, Skanawatih, Oyatajiwak, Ahriron, Asarekrwah, Kahnehtakeh, Kanonheritawi, Peter Green, Joseph Karoukyontye, Shoherese, Tesonarenyen, Onahtoron, Joseph Doxtater, Otshaton, Tayekawehhe, John Silver, John Obadiah and William Alvis, Chiefs or Principal Men of the Mohawk or Six Nations Indians residing on the said tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand River tract in pursuance of the said resolution and agreement in Council as aforesaid, have and each of them hath, as well on their own behalf as also on the behalf of the Mohawk or Six Nations Indians residing on the tract aforesaid, surrendered and yielded up and by these presents do and each of them doth surrender and yield up unto Our Sovereign Lord the King's Most Excellent Majesty, His heirs and successors, all and singular that parcel or tract of land, being parcel of the tract originally given to the said Mohawk or Six Nations Indians on the Ouse or Grand River as aforesaid containing by admeasurement forty-eight thousand acres or thereabouts, and butted and bounded or otherwise known as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the western limit of the Township of Ancaster and on the south side of the allowance for road between the first and second concessions of the Township of Brantford; then south seventy-eight degrees west along the south side of the said allowance for road one thousand and thirty-two chains and thirty-nine links, more or less, to the Township of Burford; then south fifteen degrees forty minutes east four hundred and eleven chains and six links, more or less, along the eastern limit of the said Township of Burford to the northerly angle of the said Township of Oakland; then south sixty-two degrees thirty minutes east three hundred and seventy-five chains, more or less, along the northerly limit of the said Township of Oakland to the south side of the public highway or road leading from Malcolm's Mills in the said Township of Oakland through the settlement and village of Mount Pleasant to the Town of Brantford; then northeasterly along the south side of the said public highway or road crossing the said Ouse or Grand River on the bridge at the Town of Brantford five hundred chains, more or less, to the western limit of the Town of Brantford on the south side of Colborne street; then north fifteen degrees east twenty-seven chains, more or less, to a certain stone at the northerly angle of Robert Biggar's land; then north twenty-seven degrees thirty minutes east fifty-nine chains twenty-six links, more or less, to the north-west angle of the town plot of Brantford; then north eighty-four degrees thirty minutes east eighty-two chains twenty-eight links, more or less, to the north-east angle of the said town plot of Brantford; then south eighteen degrees thirty minutes west seventy-nine chains forty-five links, more or less, to the north side of Colborne street, at the eastern limit of the said Town of Brantford; then south five degrees thirty minutes east one chain, more or less, to the south side of Colborne street; then easterly along the south side of the public highway or road leading from the said Town of Brantford to Ancaster, seven hundred and fifty chains, more or less, to the western limit of the said Township of Ancaster; then north sixty-two degrees thirty minutes west five hundred and fifty chains, more or less, to the place of beginning; together with all woods, underwoods, ways, water-courses, improvements, profits, commodities, hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being or thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining; and all reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and in equity, of them the said Chiefs and Principal Men and of the said people of the Mohawks or Six Nations Indians and their posterity for ever, of, in, to or out of the said parcel or tract of land hereby surrendered, with their appurtenances, to the end, intent and purpose that the said parcel or tract of land hereby surrendered as aforesaid shall and may, with all convenient speed, be sold by His Majesty, His heirs and successors, and the proceeds thereof be applied to and for the use and benefit of the said Six Nations Indians.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first before written.

Reserving, nevertheless, from the above surrender and the description of the lands and premises therein described, all the lands embraced in the second concession of the said Township of Brantford, between lots number thirty-four and fifty-two; also all the lands embraced in the third and fourth concessions of the said Township of Brantford, lying west of a line run from the north-east angle of lot number fifty-one in the said third concession, south thirty degrees west seventy-nine chains, to Fairchild's Creek, west of the said Fairchild's Creek, north of the aforesaid public highway or road, east of the town plot of Brantford and east of the lands of William Kennedy Smith.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
W. K. Smith,
Lewis Burwell,

Henry Brant, [L.S.]
William Doxtater, [L.S.]
Joseph Hess, [L.S.]
Jacob Martin, [L.S.]
his
Isaac Lock, x [L.S.]
mark.
John Johnson, [L.S.]
Aaron Frashier, [L.S.]
his
Awennaras, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Onakaronton, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Skanawatih, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Oyatajiwak, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Ahriron, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Asarekrwah, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Kahnehtakeh, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
Kanonakeritawi, x [L.S.]
mark.
Peter Green, [L.S.]
his
Joseph Karouhyontye, x [L.S.]
mark.

his
SHOHERESE, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
TESONARENYEN, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
ONAHTERON, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
JOSEPH DOXTATER, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
OTSHATON, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
TAYEKAWEHHE, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
JOHN SILVER, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
JOHN OBADIAH, x [L.S]
mark.
WILLIAM ALVIS, [L.S.]
JAS. WINNIETT, [L.S.]
Sup. In. Affairs for the Six Nations.

In Council, 7th May, 1835.—Recommended that the within surrender to the Crown be accepted and recorded in the Registrar's office of this Province.

JOHN STRACHAN, *P.C.*

Approved.

J. COLBORNE.
Lieut.-Governor.

Entered in Book F, folios 11 and 12,
21st May, 1835.

D. CAMERON,
Secy, and Regr.

No. 101.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that we, John Sunday, Jacob Payhegezhick, Jacob Sunday, James Sahgahnahquothoabe, Jacob Pahbecoun and James Nahwahquashkum, Sachems and Chief Warriors of the Mississagua Tribe of Indians of the Bay of Quinté, in the Province of Upper Canada, in consideration of the trust and confidence by us reposed in His Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, and in order that His said Most Gracious Majesty, His heirs and successors, may grant and dispose of the lands and hereditaments hereinafter comprised and described, for the benefit of the said Indians, in such manner and form and at such price or prices as to His Majesty, His heirs and successors, shall seem best, do remise, release, surrender, quit claim and yield up unto His Majesty King William the Fourth, His heirs and successors, all and singular those certain pieces or parcels of land known and described by the Surveyor-General of the said Province as lots twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty and thirty-one on the Bay of Quinté, in front of the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, Midland District, of the said Province, to the end, intent and purpose that the said lands and premises shall and may be granted and disposed of by His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, in trust for the benefit of the said Indians, and upon and for no other use, trust, end, intent or purpose whatsoever.

Treaty with the Comanche and Witchetaw Nations and their associated Bands or Tribes of Indians.

For the purpose of establishing and perpetuating peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Comanche and Witchetaw Nations and their associated Bands or Tribes of Indians, and between these Nations or Tribes, and the Cherokee, Muscogee, Choctaw, Osage, Seneca and Quapaw Nations or Tribes of Indians, the President of the United States has, to accomplish this desirable object, and to aid therein, appointed Governor M. Stokes, M. Arbuckle Brigadier General United States Army and F. W. Armstrong Acting Superintendent Western Territory, Commissioners on the part of the United States: and the said Governor M. Stokes and M. Arbuckle Brigadier General United States Army, with the chiefs and representatives of the Cherokee, Muscogee, Choctaw, Osage, Seneca and Quapaw Nations or Tribes of Indians, have met the Chiefs, Warriors and Representatives of the Tribes first above named at Camp Holmes on the Eastern border of the Grand Prairie near the Canadian River in the Muscogee Nation, and after full deliberation, the said Nations or Tribes have agreed with the United States and with one another upon the following Articles.

Article 1st. . . . There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the Citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the Comanche and Witchetaw Nations and their associated Bands or Tribes of Indians, and between these Nations or Tribes and the Cherokee, Muscogee, Choctaw, Osage, Seneca and Quapaw Nations or Tribes of Indians.

Article 2nd. . . . Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties on the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forever forgot.

Article 3rd. . . . There shall be a free and friendly intercourse between all the contracting parties hereto, and it is distinctly understood and agreed by the Comanche and Witchetaw Nations and their associated Bands or Tribes of Indians, that the Citizens of the United States are freely permitted to pass and repass through their settlements or hunting ground without molestation or injury on their way to any of the provinces of the Republic of Mexico or returning therefrom, and that each of the Nations or Tribes named in this Article, further agree to pay the full value for any injury their people may do to the goods or property of the Citizens of the United States taken or destroyed, when peaceably passing through the country they inhabit, or hunt in, or elsewhere. — And the United States hereby guarantee to any Indian or Indians of either of the said Comanche or Witchetaw Nations and their associated Bands or Tribes of Indians a full indemnification for any horses or or other property which may be stolen from them: provided that the Property so stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a Citizen of the United States, and within the limits thereof.

Article 4th . . . It is understood and agreed by all the Nations or Tribes of Indians, parties to this Treaty, that each and all of the said Nations or Tribes have free permission to hunt and trap in the Great Prairie West of the Cross Timber to the Western Limits of the United States.

Article 5th . . . The Comanche and Witchetaw Nations and their associated Bands or Tribes of Indians, severally agree and bind themselves to pay full value for any injury their people may do to the goods or other Property of such Traders as the President of the United States may place near to their settlements or hunting ground for the purpose of Trading with them.

Article 6th . . . The Comanche and Witchetaw Nations and their associated Bands or Tribes of Indians, agree, that in the event any of the Red people belonging to the Nations or Tribes of Indians residing South of the Missouri River and West of the State of Missouri, not parties to this Treaty, should visit their Towns or be found on their hunting ground, that they will treat them with kindness and friendship, and do no injury to them in any way whatever.

Article 7th . . . Should any difficulty hereafter unfortunately arise between any of the Nations or Tribes of Indians, parties hereunto, in consequence of Murder, the stealing of Horses, Cattle or other cause, it is agreed that the other Tribes shall interpose their good offices to remove such difficulties, and also that the Government of the United States may take such measures as they may deem proper to effect the same object, and see that full justice is done to the injured party.

Article 8th . . . It is agreed by the Commissioners of the United States, that in consequence of the Comanche and Witchetaw Nations and their associated Bands or Tribes of Indians, having freely and willingly entered into this Treaty, and it being the first they have made with the United States or any of the Contracting parties, that they shall receive Presents immediately after signing, as a donation from the United States; nothing being asked from these Nations or Tribes in return except to remain at peace with the parties hereto, which their own good and that of their posterity require.

Article 9th . . . The Comanche and Witchetaw Nations and their associated Bands or Tribes of Indians, agree, that their entering into this Treaty shall in no respect interrupt their friendly relations with the Republic of Mexico, where they all frequently hunt and the Comanche Nation principally inhabit; and it is distinctly understood that the Government of the

United States desire that perfect peace shall exist between the Nations or Tribes named in this Article and the said Republic.

Article 10th. . . . This Treaty shall be obligatory on the Nations or Tribes, parties hereto, from and after the date hereof, and on the United States, from and after its ratification by the Government thereof.

Done and Signed and Sealed at Camp Holmes on the Eastern border of the Grand Prairie near the Canadian River in the Muscogee Nation this Twenty fourth day of August One thousand Eight hundred and thirty five, and of the Independence of the United States the Sixtieth.

Montfort Stokes
M. Arbuckle
Brig. Genl. U.S. Army

Comanches.
Ishacoly x or the Wolf.
Quernashano x or the War Eagle.
Tabaquena x or the big Eagle.
Pohowetowshah x or the brass man.
Shabbakasha x or the roving wolf.
Neraquassi x or the yellow horse.
Toshapappy x or the white hare
Pahohsareya x or the broken arm
Pahkah x or the man who draws the bow
Witsitony x or he who sucks quick
Leahwiddikah x or one who stirs up water
Esharsotsiki x or the sleeping wolf.
Pahtrisula x or the dog.
Ettah x or the Gun.
Tennowikah x or the boy who was soon a man
Kumaquoi x or the woman who cuts Buffalo meat
Taqquanno x or the amorous man
Kowa x or the stinking tobacco box.
Soko x or the old man.

Witchitaws.
Kanostowah x or the man who dont speak.
Masharokah x or the man who marries his wife twice
Terrykatowatix x or the riding chief
Tahdaydy x or the traveller
Hahkahpillush x or the drummer.
Lachkah x or the first man in four battles.
Learhehash x the man who weans children too soon
Lachhardich x the man who sees things done in the wrong way
Seecoullarcladitch x the man who tries to excel the head Chief.
Katariedcwadick x or the man who killed an enemy in the water.
Losshah x or the twin
Taytsaaytah x or the ambitious adulterer.

Tokaytah x or the summer
Musshakratsatady x or the man with the Dogskin cap
Kipsh x or the man with one side of his head shaved

Cherokees.

Dutch x
David Melton x

Muscogees.

Roley McIntosh x
Chilly McIntosh
Cho-co-te-tuston-nogee x or marshal of the cho-to-te clan
Tus-ca-ne-ha x or the marshal
Tulsy Harjoe x or Crazy town.
Alexr. Lasley x
Neha Harjoe x or Crazy Marshal
Tustunucke Harjoe x or Crazy warrior.
Powes Emarlo x or Marshal of Powes clan.
Cosa Yehola x or Marshal of Cosa clan
Powes Yehola x or Marshal of Powes clan
Toma Yehola x or Marshal of Toma clan
Cosada Harjoe x or crazy Cosada
Neha Harjoe x or crazy Marshal
Cosada Tustunnogee x or the Cosado warrior
Ocliyachee Yehola x Marshal of Ocliyachee clan
Nulthcup Tustonnogee x or the middle warrior
Ufala Harjoe x or Crazy Ufala
Yehola fixico x or a fox without a heart
Joseph Miller x
Saml. Brown x
Archi Kennard x
Towannay x or the slender man
Sucousumky x or to be praised.
Leah Hardridge x
Warrior Hardridge x
George Stedham x
Itchhas Harjoe x or crazy beaver
Itchofake Harjoe x or crazy deers heart
Satockhaky x or the broad side.
Semehechee x or hide away
Hoyane x or passed by
Melola x or waving
Mateter x or the man who missed it
Billy x
Tuskia Harjoe x crazy brave
Aussy x or the pursuer
Tohoithla x or standing upon
John Hambly
K. Lewis
John Wynn
David McKillip.

+

Choctaws.

Musha la tubbee x or the man killer
Hatuck-a-chee x or fair Day.
Parchee-ste-cubbee x or the scalp holder.
Yo-pe-a-chee hubbee x or the painted face.
Ya-cha-a-hopay x or the leader of the warriors
Tus-gue-hola-tah x or the travelling warrior
Tuebau-fo-hubbee x or the first for war
Nucke Stubbee x or the bullet that has killed
Togua x or what you say
Yo-sha-nea stubbee x or the killer
Nuck ho-ma-Harjoe x or the bloody bullet
Thomas Mickie x
Holam-be-sha x or the Bat
Ok-chia x or Life.
Tusca homa madia x or the red warrior
Tun-up-me-a-homa x or the red man who has gone to war
Par-homa x or the red hoop.
Yo-nah-ba x or the man who kills the enemy when he meets him
Hisho-he-mela x or a young ~~waiter~~
Cho-ma-la-tubbee x or the man who is sure his enemy is dead.
Hokla-no-ma x or the traveller in the town
William x
Measho Nubbee x or he who knows where the enemy was killed
Tim x
En-eck. Harma x or the man who is never tired
Hat-la-homa x or the bloody man.
Pia-o-sta x or the whoop four times
Pa-sha-ca-cubbee x or the man who puts his foot on the scalp
La-pu-tsa x or the man who kills the enemy
A-mo-na Tubbee x or laying in wait to kill
Of-fa-ma-Tubbee x or the man who kills every thing he meets

Osages.

Tah-ha-ka x or the leaping Deer
Shone-ta-sah-ba x or the black dog.
Wah-shin-pee-sha x or the wicked man.
Tuu-wau-te-he x or the iron mover
Whoa-har-tee x or the war eagle.
Me-tah-ne-gah x or the crazy robe
Pah-she-sho-hee x or the sacred spirit
Ah-ke-tah x or the soldier
Neer-sah-kah-sha x or the hidden black
Ne-ho-jah x or the man hunter
Hor-tea-go x or like night
Pah-ish-tah-nee x or the fast runner
Wah-pah-shee x or the taker away
Ees-sah-ba x or the man in black
Es-kah-mar-ne x or the white horse
Kou-sah-she-la x or walking together
Tsha-to-kah x or the Buffalo
O-ke-sah x or the man aside

16- 235

Wa-i-sie-wah-ra x or the stopper
Wah-he-ba Shunga x or the Idolater
Tene-ba-wah teha-la x or hard to look at the sun rising
Shee-Cheu-mo-nee x or the elk whistler
Wash-kah-cha x or the tumbler
Wah-ha x or the Pawnee chiefs name sake
Wah-kee-bah-nah x or the hard runner
War-is-ha-shun-gah x or the scalp carrier
O-Shaun-ga-tun-ga x or the big path
Wah-hee-no-pee x or the bone necklace
See-sap-kah-pa x or the man who missed his enemy
Wah-to-ke-kah x or Raw meat
Wah-wah-shee x or Quick runner
Kah-he-ka-sara x or chief killer
O-lash-tah-ba x or Plate licker
Wah-ne-mah-shee x or the walker
Shaun-ga-mo-nee x or the pale chief
Tee-she-wah-ra x or Dry grass
Ne-kah-wah-shee-tun-gah x or the brave spirit

Senecas

Thomas Brant x
Small cloud Spicer x
Isaac x
Mingo Carpenter x
John Sky x
Henry Smith x
Little town Spicer x
Young Henry x
Peter Pork x
William Johnston x
Big Bone x
Big Isaac x
Civil Jack x
Ya-ga-ha x or the water in the apple
Cau-ya-qua-neh x or the snow drift.
Yu-ta-a-ta x or the little lake.
Douglass x
George Herring x.

Quapaws.

Hi-ka-toa x or the Dry man
Wa-ga-de-tone x or the Maggot
Wa-to-va x or the Spider
Cah-ta-hah x or the Tortoise
Ma-towa-wa cotah x or the Dug out
Wa-go-dah-hou-kah x or the plume
Ma-com-pa x or the Doctor of the nose
Cas-sa x or the black Tortoise
Haw-tez-chee-ka x or the little cedar
Ma-sa-goda-toah x or the Hawk.
236 Wa-ka-toa-nesa x or the standing man

Ma-tosa × or the Black Bear
Mor-bre-tone × or the little Hawk
Mor-to-ho-ga × or the white Bear
To-se-ca-da × or he who shows his track
Tah-tah-ho-sa × or the wind
Ki-da-khe-da-sa × or the panther Eagle
O-tene-cah-chee-ka × or he who struck the Enemy
Me-ki-wah-kotah × or the star
Ka-ti-mo-ne × or clear weather
Pet-he-ka-ne × or Thunder
Ne-to-sa-mo-ne × or the Black prohet.

In presence of
R. B. Mason
Major Dragoons

G. Birch Majr. U.S.A.

Francis Lee Capt 7th Inf

Saml. G. I. De Camp Surg.

W. Seawell Lieut. Aid de camp Sec: to the Commissioners

Thos. B. Ballard.

Augt. P. Chouteau
John Hambly U.S. Interpreter Creeks
George Herron.
Leonard C. McPhail Asst. Surgeon U.S. Army
Robert M. French.

A true copy.

W. Seawell.
Lieut & Aid de Camp &
Sec: to the Commissioners.

S. 1814. 7.

23d October 1835.

Indian Office

Fort Gibson 26 Septr 1835

Montfort Stokes &
M. Arbuckle

Transmits original treaty and Journal of proceedings with Camanches & other tribes, & Suggests a proper Compensation to Lt Seawell as Secy to the Commission

230

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Fort Gibson

The Honbl. 26 Sept. 1835.

Lewis Caſs, Secretary of War

Sir

We had the honor of transmitting to you by the two last Mails, a copy of the Treaty with the Comanchee, Witchata and other Indian Tribes; and also an amount of the Expenditures and disbursements in holding the said Treaty.

We have now the Honor to send herewith, by the hands of Lieut. Seawell, the original Treaty above mentioned.

It is probable that we might have had other opportunities of forwarding the Treaty to Washington in time to be laid before Congreſs at their next Seſsion: But Lieut. Seawell's family are at Washington, and he has expreſsed a desire to go there for them: and being a confidential Officer of the Government and of the Commiſsioners. Genl. Arbuckle with the approbation of Gov. Stokes has consented that Lieut. Seawell shall take on the Treaty: for which service the Government may make him such allowance as they may judge proper. We have made no agreement or promise to Lieut. Seawell on this subject.

Lieut. Seawell also takes on to the War Department, a transcript of all our proceedings in regard to the

Treaty. Owing to the continued rains and bad weather that prevailed during our conferences with the Indians and the small supply of provision on hand, our talks and consultations with the Chiefs of the different Tribes, were neceſsarily short; but we trust that we have omitted nothing that was eſsential to the interest of the Government of the United States: or conducive to the harmony of the nations for whose benifit the Treaty was made.

We have the honor to be
Sir, with the highest respect
Your Obt. Servants.

M. Stokes.
M. Arbuckle

Fort Gibson Sept: 2[illegible]d 1835

The Hon

Lewis Cass Secretary of War,

Sir,

By the last mail we sent a copy of the Treaty concluded with the Comanches and Witchetaws which we hope will arrive safe.

We herewith Enclose our accounts complete, of the Purchases made on account of Indian presents: An account of all our Disbursements for the Expenses of holding the Treaty: An account of the presents delivered to the Comanches, Witchetaw's and others; and an account of the portion of Presents retained by us for the Kioways, should they come in and sign a Treaty, as is expected. — Previous to making the purchases for presents, we published proposals for the consideration of the Merchants t and near this place, and beleive that the goods were obtained upon the best terms to be had in this market: And in our Expenditures we have exercised as much economy and circumspection as we could.

There are two small items of Expense which we have not Embraced in our accounts; and which we leave to be settled by the War Department. — On receiving our appointment, we notified Major

Armstrong to attend at this place to proceed to business; and he attended for a few days; and after his departure he incurred an Expense out of his own pocket of twelve dollars in notifying the friendly indians to attend the Treaty, the account of which is herewith Enclosed. – Owing to the death of Major Armstrong, it was not in our power to obtain Vouchers for these charges so as to include them in our accounts.

By reference to the Enclosed accounts, You will perceive that we have not drawn for the whole of the Ten thousand Dollars first appropriated for the Expenses of the Treaty; nor have we included in our account Current, the Sum of One Thousand Dollars authorized by Your letter of the 18th June last, as we had no occasion for that additional sum.

We have taken the liberty of Enclosing our accounts for Your Examination, and request You to be so good as to have them placed in the proper Offices for settlement.

We have the honor to be
With Great respect
Your obt Svt's

M. Stokes.
M. Arbuckle

Fort Gibson Sept 23.'35

M. Stokes &
M. Arbuckle } Coms.

Encloses their accounts
&c

Ans. 20. Oct 1835

[illegible]

Indian Office

Indian Affairs/Affaires indiennes
Treaties and Surrenders/Traités et cessions

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Number/Numéro 41
23 December/Décembre 1835

Know all Men by these **Presents** that **We** Brant Brant, Joseph Smart, Paulus Claus, Joseph Penn, John C. Wilson, Lawrence Claus, John Hill, Henry Loft, Seth Powles, Jacob Green, William [illegible] Junior, Thomas Green, and John Green, **Sachems Chief Warriors**, and **Principal Men** of the Mohawk Indians of Tyendinaga in the County of Hastings and Midland District of the Province of Upper Canada in Consideration of the trust and confidence by us reposed in His Most Gracious Majesty **King** William the **Fourth**, and in order that his said Majesty his heirs and Successors may Grant and dispose of the lands and hereditaments hereinafter described for the benefit of the said Indians in such manner and form and at such time or times as to His Majesty his Heirs and Successors shall seem best. **Do** remise, release, surrender, quit claim, yield up unto His said Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, his heirs and Successors. **All** and singular that parcel or tract of Land situate, lying being in the Township of Tyendinaga in the County of Hastings in the Midland District in the Province of Upper Canada, and butted and bounded as fol

Commencing on the Western boundary line of the said Township in the Center of the Concession. Then north sixteen degrees West Five hundred and Sixty three Chains [illegible] links more or less to the North West angle of the Township Then north Seventy [illegible] [illegible] Two hundred and fifty one Chains more or less to the [illegible] [illegible] degrees East Five hundred [illegible] more or less to the Center of the Fourth Concession.

two degrees thirty minutes, West five hundred and Sixty Chains twenty [illegible] links more or less to the place of beginning Containing by admeasurement Twenty six thousand Eight hundred, and fifty seven acres of land be the same more or less. **To the** end, intent, and purpose that the said lands and premises and may be Granted and disposed of by his said Majesty his Heirs or Successors **In trust** for the benefit of the said **Indians** and upon and for no other use, and intent or purpose whatsoever. **In Witness** whereof **We** the said Sachems Chief Warriors, and Principal Men of the said Indians have hereunto set **Our** hands and Seals at the Mohawk Village on the Bay of Quinte in the County, District, and Province aforesaid this twenty third day of December in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred, and thirty five

Signed and Sealed
In the presence of —

J B Clench
Superintendent Indian Affairs

[illegible]
William [illegible]

Brant his + mark Brant Seal
Joseph his + mark Smart Seal
Paulus Claus
Joseph his x mark Penn Seal
John C. Wilson
Lawrence his + mark Claus Seal

John Hill his + mark Seal
Henry Loft
Seth Powles
Jacob Green
William his x mark Hill
Thomas his x mark Green Seal
John his x mark Green and Seal

James Reed
Constable

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we the said Sachems and Chief Warriors of the said Indians, have hereunto set our hands and seals at Grape Island, in the Province aforesaid, this 15th day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Signed and sealed in the presence of:
J. B. CLENCH, *Supt. Indian Affairs*,
SILVESTER HURLBURT,
CHARLES W. WARREN.

JOHN SUNDAY, [L.S.]
his
JACOB x PATHEGEZHICK, [L.S.]
mark and seal
his
JACOB x SUNDAY, [L.S.]
mark and seal
his
JAMES x SAHGAHNAHQUOTHOABE [L.S.]
mark and seal
his
JACOB x PAHBEWUN [L.S.]
mark and seal
his
JAMES x NAHWAHQUASHKUM, [L.S.
mark and seal

No. 41.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that we, Brant Brant, Joseph Smart, Paulus Clause, Joseph Pinn, John Culbertson, Laurence Clause, John Hill, Henry Loft, Seth Powles, Jacob Green, William Maracle, Junior, Thomas Green and John Green, Sachems, Chief Warriors and Principal Men of the Mohawk Indians of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings and Midland District of the Province of Upper Canada, in consideration of the trust and confidence by us reposed in His Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, and in order that His said Majesty, His heirs and successors may grant and dispose of the lands and hereditaments hereinafter described for the benefit of the said Indians in such manner and form and at such price or prices as to His Majesty, His heirs and successors shall seem best, do remise, release, surrender, quit claim and yield up unto His said Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, His heirs and successors, all and singular that parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, in the Midland District, in the Province of Upper Canada, and butted and bounded as follows :—

Commencing on the western boundary line of the said township in the centre of the fourth concession ; then north sixteen degrees west four hundred and sixty-three chains sixty-seven links, more or less, to the north-west angle of the township, "then north seventy-four degrees east five hundred and fifty-one chains, more or less, to the Mohawk Reserve," then south sixteen degrees east five hundred and ninety-eight chains twenty-three links, more or less, to the centre of the fourth concession, then south eighty-two degrees thirty minutes west five hundred and sixty chains, twenty-six links, more or less, to the place of beginning: containing by admeasurement twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven acres of land be the same more or less. To the end, intent and purpose that the said lands and premises shall and may be granted and disposed of by His said Majesty, His heirs or successors, in trust for the benefit of the said Indians and upon and for no other use, trust and intent or purpose whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we the said Sachems, Chief Warriors and Principal Men of the said Indians have hereunto set our hand and seals at the Mohawk village, on the Bay of Quinté, in the county, district and Province aforesaid, this twenty-third day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Signed and sealed in the presence of:
J. B. Clench,
Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Charles W. Warren,
William Delany.

his
Brant x Brant, [L.S.]
mark and seal.
his
Joseph x Smart, [L.S.]
mark and seal.
Powles Clause, [L.S.]
his
Joseph x Pinn, [L.S.]
mark and seal.
John Culbertson, [L.S.]
his
Laurence x Clause, [L.S.]
mark and seal.
his
John x Hill, [L.S.]
mark and seal.
Henry Loft, [L.S.]
Seth Powles, [L.S.]
Jacob Green, [L.S.]
his
William x Maracle, Jr., [L.S.]
mark and seal.
his
Thomas x Green, [L.S]
mark and seal.
his
John x Green, [L.S.]
mark and seal.

No. 41.

Know all men by these Presents, that we the Chiefs and Principal Men of the Mohawk Indians, resident on the lands reserved for our use in the County of Hastings, Midland District and Province of Upper Canada, for divers good causes and considerations us thereunto moving, also for the further consideration of five shillings of good and lawful money of the Province aforesaid to us in hand paid at the execution hereof, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, have granted, assigned, released, transferred and set over, and by these presents do grant, assign, release, transfer and set over to Our Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs and successors, all our right, title, interest and claim whatsoever to the following parcels of land, being a part of the land as aforesaid reserved for our use in the County of Hastings, in the district and Province aforesaid, and described as follows in a survey made thereof by Alexander Campbell, Deputy Surveyor, that is to say: A parcel of land near the Bay of Quinté, being parts of the broken fronts of lots numbers thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, containing by admeasurement eighty-five acres of land, be the same more or less—commencing in the centre of lot number thirty-three at the distance of twenty chains from the shore of the Bay of Quinté; then north sixteen degrees west fifteen chains eighty links, more or less, to where a post has been planted at the north-west angle of the said parcel of land; then north seventy-four degrees east ten chains; then south sixteen degrees east six chains; then north seventy-four degrees east twenty-two chains; then south sixteen degrees east twenty-three chains, more or less, to the shore of the Bay of Quinté; then southerly along the water's edge twenty-six chains, more or less, to where a post has been planted at the south-west angle of the said parcel of land; then north sixteen degrees west twenty chains; then south seventy-four degrees west six chains, more or less, to the place of beginning. And also that other parcel of land, being a part of lot number thirty-two, in the second concession of the aforesaid reserved lands, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifteen acres

To the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New York.

The Petition of the undersigned being the Chiefs, Sachems and War Chiefs of the Seneca Nation of Indians in the State of New York respectfully shews unto your honourable body, that said Nation have and occupy certain reservations of land in the western part of said State, one of which reservation is known by the name of the Buffalo Creek reservation, and lies in the immediate vicinity of the City of Buffalo, a great portion of which reservation is covered with valuable wood and timber, and another of said reservation is usually known by the name of the Cattaraugus reservation, and lies on the Cattaraugus Creek, near the village of Lodi, and is partially covered with very valuable pine timber.

And your petitioners would further represent that the present laws to prevent trespasses upon Indian lands, have in practice proved themselves entirely inadequate to the protection of your petitioners from the depredations of their white brethren. That individual Indians and those too of the most idle and dissolute habits, are in the constant practice of selling or pretending to sell to white men the most valuable timber, and wood growing on said reservation, for a mere trifle, and often that trifle is received in ardent spirits, or spent to procure them, and the white man under this pretend sale or license from individual Indians go on and cut & carry away such timber and wood thus pretended to be purchased: and if this practice is suffered to continue their reservations must soon be stripped of all the valuable wood and timber growing thereon.

The practice also encourages idle and vicious habits in the Indians. Those who are disposed to be industrious and provide the means of ~~[illegible]~~ subsistence by the sweat of their brow are discouraged and disheartened in these efforts, by seeing the most idle and vicious of their brethren thus unjustly drawing from the common stock, which is equally the property of all, an unjust and unmerited subsistence.

They do not wish to prohibit the Indians, or any of them, from cutting wood or timber, on the reservations and carrying it to marke and receiving the pay for it. On the contrary they would desire that the Indians should be encouraged to do this: as they thereby acquire regular habits of industry, and appreciate properly its due rewards—

And your Petitioners further represent that white persons have come on to their reservation near the City of Buffalo and set up groceries of the most vile and abandoned character, in which they employ Indians to retail ardent spirits, and to which by every species of allurement they invite the abandoned of both sexes, of Indians and whites, for the purposes of dissipation and debauchery—

They therefore pray that your Honourable body to whom alone they can look for protection to pass a law in substance as follows.

If any person shall hereafter trespass upon any land belonging to the Seneca Tribe or Nation of Indians residing in this State, by cutti- or carrying away any timber trees standing or lyi on such lands without the consent of the majority of the Chiefs of said Tribe, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined or imprisoned or both at the discretion of the Court before whom such conviction shall be had. Provided such fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars and such imprisonment six months.

It shall be the duty of the District Attorney for the County within which imprisonment six months.

It shall be the duty of the District Attorney for the County within which any lands shall be situated belonging to said Seneca tribe, to prosecute for all penalties and forfeitures under this act, or under the Act entitled, "An act to prevent trespasses on Indian lands within this State", passed April 2d 1813. and all suits under the last mentioned act shall be prosecuted in the name of the people of this State, and if the plaintiffs shall obtain judgment in any such suit prosecuted either in the Supreme Court or in any Court of Common pleas in this State, such plaintiffs shall recover full costs of suit in the Court, where such judgments shall be rendered, without regard to the amount of such recovery ——

If any Indian white or Coloured person shall keep any tavern or grocery on any lands of the said Seneca Tribe within this State, or shall sell any spirituous liquors, wines or cordials thereon to any Indian, or any other person, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punishable with fine or imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the Court before which such conviction shall be had, but such fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars nor such imprisonment six months.

Provided, always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent persons from residing on Indian lands who may have been duly licensed at the request of the Tribe: nor take from the majority of the Chiefs the power to authorise the keeping of Inns or Stores under proper regulations. —

It shall be the duty of all Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions of the peace, held in any County of this State, within which any lands belonging to said

Seneca Tribe within this State are situated, to charge the grand jury specially to enquire into all violations of this Act, and present all persons Guilty of a violation thereof upon complaint thereof made by the Chiefs - And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray

Buffalo Creek Reservation Jany. 18 1836.

Signed

Their

Big Kettle ×
Little Johnson
White Seneca ×
Henry Two Guns
Tall Peter
Wm Krouse
Daniel Two Guns ×
Green Blanket ×

Tostator

Jacob Jennett ×
John Tall Chief ×
Old Two Guns ×
John Parker ×
William Cass ×
George Lindsey ×
Col. Silversmith ×
[illegible] Burton ×
Joe Smoke ×
Major Barry ×

Sky Carrier ×
William Jones ×
Martyn Spring ×
George Moses ×
John Big Fire ×
Henry Moses ×
Dennis Sky
Marks

Allegany Chiefs

Gov. Blacksnake ×
James Robinson ×
John Pierce ×
Long John ×
Tunis Halftown ×
Jacob Blacksnake ×
Sky Pierce ×
William George
Jacob [illegible]
William Patterson
Job Pierce ×
John Snow ×
Samuel Wilson ×

[illegible] Chiefs

Blacksmith
Black Chief ×
Stiff Knee ×
John Luke ×
Black Face ×
Jesse Spring ×
John Sky ×
John Cooper

Cattaraugus Chiefs

Their

Capt. Strong ×
Young Chief ×
George Dennet ×
William Johnson ×
Reuben Pierce ×
Walter Thomson ×
George Deer ×
John Dennis ×
Israel Jimeson ×
Moses [illegible]
George Big Deer ×
Morris Halftown ×
N T Strong
Samuel Gordon
Moses Davis ×
Marks

Memorial to Legislature

nis.

The Petition of the under-

Indian Affairs/Affaires indiennes
Treaties and Surrenders/Traités et cessions

RG 10, Volume 1843

Number/Numéro 41 1/2
20 January/Janvier 1836

F. Know all men by these presents tha
-hawk Indians resident on the lands reserv
District and Province of Upper Canada, for de
-ments moving, Also for the further consider
Money of the Province aforesaid to us in han
Whereof we do hereby acknowledge, have gra
and by these Presents do grant assign releas
Lord the King His heirs and Successors, a
-soever to the following parcels of land be
for our use in the County of Hastings in th
described as follows in a survey made ther
that is to say _ a parcel of land near the
fronts of lots Number thirty three ~~an~~ thir
-measurement eighty five acres of land, b
the centre of lot Number thirty three at the
the Bay of Quinte then north sixteen deg
or less to where a post has been planted
of land, then north seventy four degrees
east six chains then north seventy four
sixteen degrees east twenty three chains
then southerly along the waters edge to
has been planted at the south west angl
sixteen degrees west twenty chains then
more or less to the place of beginning. —
a part of lot Number thirty two in the secon
lands containing by admeasurement one h
more or less, Commencing where a post has
aforesaid lot then north sixteen degrees co
said Concession then north eighty two degree
links, then south sixteen degrees east fifty
then south eighty two degrees thirty minutes
place of beginning, also commencing wh
west angle of the aforesaid lot, then north
eleven chains seventy links _ then South
or less to the centre of said Concession, then

ts that We the Chiefs and Principal men of the Mo-
reserved for our use in the County of Hastings Midlan
for divers good causes and considerations, Us there-
sideration of five shillings of good and lawful
hand paid at the execution hereof the receipt
e granted, aſsigned, released transferred and set ov
release transfer and set over, to Our Sovereign
rs, all our right title interest and claim that
d, being a part of the land as aforesaid reserve
in the District and Province aforesaid, and
e thereof by Alexander Campbell Deputy Surveyor
the Bay of Quinte, being parts of the Broken
thirty four, and thirty five Containing by ad-
and, be the same more or leſs. — Commencing in
at the distance of twenty chains from the shore of
degrees west fifteen chains eighty links more
nted at the north west angle of the said parcel
grees East ten chains then south sixteen degrees
four degrees east twenty two chains then South
ains more or leſs to the shore of the Bay of Quinte
e twenty six chains more or leſs to where a post
angle of the said parcel of land, then north
then south seventy four degrees west six chains
And also that other parcel of land, being
second Conceſsion of the aforesaid Reserved
one hundred and fifteen acres of land be the same
has been planted at the south west angle of the
es west fifty chains more or leſs to the centre of
degrees thirty minutes east eleven chains seventy
fifty chains more or leſs to the conceſsion line
inutes west eleven chains seventy links to the
ing where a post has been planted at the north
north eighty two degrees thirty minutes East
South sixteen degrees east fifty chains more
, then south eighty two degrees thirty minute

west, eleven chains seventy links to the
sixteen degrees west fifty chains more
To have and to hold the said pa
with all and singular the hereditamen
belonging unto our Sovereign Lord the
the following use and purposes that is
for a burial ground and site for a Prot
rights and forms of the Church of Engla
House and Glebe attached there to, an
for a Glebe lot for the accustomed u
parcels of land as aforesaid are forev
claims of us our heirs and assigns f
being made of said land by our said
benefit as aforesaid.—

In testimony whereof
have hereunto set our hand
in the County of Hastings afore
the year of Our Lord One th
of His Majesty's reign the s

Chiefs

Brant his X mark Brant—

D.l: Claus

Joseph his X mark Penn

John his X mark Hill Junr

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of —

" The word "fifteen" interlined, between the words west & chains in the sixteenth line of the first page, before signature.—

Saltern Givins
Missionary to the Mohawks.

Alex Campbell
Deputy Surveyor

James his X mark Maher—

the southern limit of the said lot then North
more or less to the place of beginning.
parcels of land hereinbefore described together
taments, appurtenances and improvements thereunto
the King his heirs and Successors to and for
at is to say, the first described parcel of land
Protestant Episcopal Church agreeable to the
England and also for the site of a Parsonage
and the latter described parcel of land
use and purposes of said Church, All which
forever freed and discharged of and from all
ons for and by reason of the reservation aforesaid
said Sovereign Lord the King for our use and

of We Chiefs and Principal men as aforesaid
hands and seals at the Mohawk Reservation
aforesaid on the twentieth day of January in
thousand Eight hundred and thirty six and
the sixth.

Seth Powles

Jacob Green

David his x mark Smart

William his x mark [illegible]

Brant Doxtater

Jno. Hill Junr.

I hereby Certify that the within deed is Transcribed and Registered in the Registers Office in and for the County of Hastings this eleventh day of October in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and forty seven at the hour of twelve of the Clock at noon of the same day in Book A of the Township of Tyendinaga pages number twenty two twenty three and twenty four Memorial of Townships Record number sixteen General number of Memorials two hundred and seventy six G. H. Benjamin

Registrar
County Hastings

4½

The
Mohawk Indians
of the Bay of Quinte
to
The Crown.

Provincial Registrar's
Office, Montreal 6th Decr 1847

I Certify that the within hath this day been entered on the Records of this Office, in Lib: "A. Surrenders to The Crown", folio 328 &c

Registrar

Fees 12/6 –

No 2808 –

Surr. the Mohawk I. of
B. of Quinte
1836

day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Signed and sealed in the presence of:
J. B. CLENCH,
Superintendent Indian Affairs,
CHARLES W. WARREN,
WILLIAM DELANY.

his
BRANT x BRANT, [L.S.]
mark and seal.
his
JOSEPH x SMART, [L.S.]
mark and seal.
POWLES CLAUSE, [L.S.]
his
JOSEPH x PINN, [L.S.]
mark and seal.
JOHN CULBERTSON, [L.S.]
his
LAURENCE x CLAUSE, [L.S.]
mark and seal.
his
JOHN x HILL, [L.S.]
mark and seal.
HENRY LOFT, [L.S.]
SETH POWLES, [L.S.]
JACOB GREEN, [L.S.]
his
WILLIAM x MARACLE, Jr., [L.S.]
mark and seal.
his
THOMAS x GREEN, [L.S]
mark and seal.
his
JOHN x GREEN, [L.S.]
mark and seal.

No. 41½.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we the Chiefs and Principal Men of the Mohawk Indians, resident on the lands reserved for our use in the County of Hastings, Midland District and Province of Upper Canada, for divers good causes and considerations us thereunto moving, also for the further consideration of five shillings of good and lawful money of the Province aforesaid to us in hand paid at the execution hereof, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, have granted, assigned, released, transferred and set over, and by these presents do grant, assign, release, transfer and set over to Our Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs and successors, all our right, title, interest and claim whatsoever to the following parcels of land, being a part of the land as aforesaid reserved for our use in the County of Hastings, in the district and Province aforesaid, and described as follows in a survey made thereof by Alexander Campbell, Deputy Surveyor, that is to say: A parcel of land near the Bay of Quinté, being parts of the broken fronts of lots numbers thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, containing by admeasurement eighty-five acres of land, be the same more or less—commencing in the centre of lot number thirty-three at the distance of twenty chains from the shore of the Bay of Quinté; then north sixteen degrees west fifteen chains eighty links, more or less, to where a post has been planted at the north-west angle of the said parcel of land; then north seventy-four degrees east ten chains; then south sixteen degrees east six chains; then north seventy-four degrees east twenty-two chains; then south sixteen degrees east twenty-three chains, more or less, to the shore of the Bay of Quinté; then southerly along the water's edge twenty-six chains, more or less, to where a post has been planted at the south-west angle of the said parcel of land; then north sixteen degrees west twenty chains; then south seventy-four degrees west six chains, more or less, to the place of beginning. And also that other parcel of land, being a part of lot number thirty-two, in the second concession of the aforesaid reserved lands, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifteen acres of land, be the same more or less—commencing where a post has been planted at the south-west angle of the aforesaid lot; then north sixteen degrees west fifty chains, more or less, to the centre of said concession; then north eighty-two degrees thirty minutes east eleven chains seventy links; then south sixteen degrees east fifty chains, more or less, to the concession line; then south eighty-two degrees thirty minutes west eleven chains seventy links to the place of beginning; also commencing where a post has been planted at the north-west angle of the aforesaid lot; then north eighty-two degrees thirty minutes east eleven chains seventy links; then south sixteen degrees east fifty chains, more or less, to the centre of said concession; then south eighty-two degrees thirty minutes west eleven chains seventy links, to the southern limit of the said lot; then north sixteen degrees west fifty chains, more or less, to the place of beginning.

To have and to hold the said parcels of land hereinbefore described, together with all and singular the hereditaments, appurtenances and improvements thereunto belonging unto Our Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs and successors, to and for the following use and purposes, that is to say: the first described parcel of land for a burial ground and site for a Protestant Episcopal Church, agreeable to the rights and forms of the Church of England, and also for the site of a parsonage house and glebe attached thereto; and the latter described parcel of land for a glebe lot for the accustomed use and purposes of said church, all of which parcels of land as aforesaid are forever freed and discharged of and from all claims of us, our heirs and assigns, for and by reason of the reservation aforesaid being made of said land by Our said Sovereign Lord the King for our use and benefit as aforesaid.

In Testimony Whereof, we the Chiefs and Principal Men as aforesaid, have hereunto set our hands and seals at the Mohawk Reservation, in the County of Hastings aforesaid, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of His Majesty's reign the sixth.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:
Saltern Givins,
Missionary to the Mohawks.
Alex. Campbell,
Deputy Surveyor.
his
James x Maher,
mark.

his
Brant x Brant, [L.S.]
mark.
Powles Claus, [L.S.]
his
Joseph x Pynn, [L.S.]
mark.
his
Joseph x Hill, Senr., [L.S.]
mark.
Seth Powles, [L.S.]
Jacob Green, [L.S.]
his
David x Smart, [L.S.]
mark.
his
William x Maracle, [L.S.]
mark.
Brant Powles, [L.S.]
Jno. Hill, Junr., [L.S.]

I hereby certify that the within deed is transcribed and registered in the Registrar's office in and for the County of Hastings this eleventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, at the hour of twelve of the clock at noon of the same day, in Book A., of the Township of Tyendinaga, pages numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four; memorial of township record, number sixteen; general number of memorial, two hundred and seventy-six.

G. BENJAMIN,
Registrar County of Hastings.

F.60664-1A Copy

GRANT
TO THE
NEW ENGLAND
COMPANY

360
ACRES

GORE AND
NIAGARA
DISTRICTS

RECORDED
JULY 8, 1836

F.B.HEAD

UPPER CANADA

WILLIAM THE FOURTH by the Grace of God
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING

KNOW YE that We of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the New England Company and their successors forever all those parcels or tracts of land situate lying and being in the County of Wentworth in the District of Gore and in the County of Haldimand in the Districtof Niagara in our said Province of Upper Canada containing by estimation 360 acres be the same more or less; and which said parcels or tracts of land are otherwise known and described as being firstly the Mohawk Mission School Lots in the said County of Wentworth, butted and bounded as follows That is to say Commencing first at a poplar tree marked with a blaze and three notches on four sides standing on the Western side of the Road leading from the Mohawk village Church to the Parsonage House and at the South East angle of this described lot then North twenty three degrees 30 Minutes West 12 chains more or less along the West side of the said road to a post then south fifty six degrees 30 minutes West 8 chains 40 links more or less to a post then South 23 degrees 30 minutes East 12 chains more or less to a post then North 56 degrees thirty minutes East 8 chains 40 links more or less to the place of begin and containing ten acres more or less Commencing ndly at the Eastern boundary of the Mohawk Parsonage , and at a stake planted in a Marsh under a hill then

10

then North seven degrees 40 minutes West 32 chains fifty links more or less along the Eastern boundary of the said Mohawk Parsonage lot to a stake then North 82 degrees 30 Minutes East 20 chains more or less to a stake then South 7 degrees forty minutes East 19 chains fifty links more or less to a White Oak sapling standing under a hill then along the foot of the hill on a course of about

South 62 degrees West 23 chains fifty links more or less to the place of beginning and containing fifty acres more or less Commencing thirdly on a line bearing North 16 degrees East 80 links from the North West angle of the Mohawk Churchyard then North 16 degrees East five chains 90 links more or less to a post; then North 74 degrees West 1 chain 15½ links more or less to a post then South sixteen degrees West five chains 90 links more or less to a post then South 74 degrees East 1 chain 15 links and one half more or less to the place of beginning and containing two roods and 29 perches be the same more or less and whichsaid first mentioned parcels or tracts of land are otherwise known and described as being secondly The Oneida Mission School lots, in the said County of Wentworth and are butted and bounded as follows, that is to say, Commencing first, where a post has been planted on the South side of the Public Road leading from Brantford to Ancaster and at the North East angle of that parcel called the dwelling lot, then south 48 degrees thirty minutes west 7 chains more or less to a post then North 60 degrees thirty minutes West 61 links more or less to a White Oak Sapling then North 3 degrees East 2 chains 80 links more or less to the South side of the Public road then South 87 degrees East 8 chains more or less along the South side of the said road to the place of beginning containing two and one half acres be the same more or less, Then secondly

50 acres
B

2 roods 29 perches
C

2½ acres
D

[illegible]

secondly from the same place of beginning South 46 degrees East 6 chains more or less to a post; then North 48 degrees Thirty minutes East five chains more or less to the South side of the said public road then North 88 degrees 30 minutes west 13 chains more or less along the South side of the said road to the place of beginning and containing one and one half acre more or less

1½ acre
E

Commencing thirdly at a stake standing on the North side of the said public road at a distance of two chains 77 links on a course of North 59 degrees West from the first and second mentioned places of beginning then North 49 chains 50 links more or less to a stake, then East 20 chains more or less to a stake then South 46 chains 50 links more or less to a stake standing on the North side of the said public road then Westerly along the North side of the said public road to the place of beginning and containing 96 acres more or less and which said first mentioned parcels or tracts of land are otherwise further known and described as being thirdly the Onondaga Mission School lot in the said County of Wentworth and is butted and bounded as follows That is to say commencing on the Easterly side of the Grand River or Ouse at an Elm tree then North 28 chains more or less to a post then East thirty chains to a post then South 46 chains 20 links more or less to a post standing on the Easterly side of the Grand River or Ouse then along the Easterly shore of the said Grand River or Ouse against the stream to the place of beginning and containing 100 acres more or less and which said first mentioned parcels or tracts of land are otherwise further known and described as being fourthly the Delaware Mission School lot in the said County of Haldimand and is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say, Commencing at a post planted on the Easterly side of the Grand River or Ouse on the Upper

96 acre
F

100 acre
G

Upper Boundary of Augustus Jones's land then North 27 degrees 30 minutes East thirty chains more or less to a White Oak tree then South 62 degrees 30 minutes East 30 h chains more or less to a post then south 27 degrees 30 minutes West 47 chains 20 links more or less to a post planted on the Easterly shore of the said Grand River or Ouse ~~xgxixxt~~ then following along the Easterly (shore) ? of the said Grand River or Ouse against the stream to the place of beginning and containing 100 acres more or less Together with all the woods and Waters thereon lying and being under the reservations, limitations and conditions hereinafter exptessed TO HAVE AND TO HOBD the said parcels or tracts of land hereby given and granted to the said New England Company their successors and assigns forever; saving nevertheless to us Our heirs and successors, all mines of Gold and Silver that shall or may be hereafter found on any part of the said parcels or tracts of land hereby given and granted as aforesaid; and saving and reserving to us, Our Heirs and successors all White Pine Trees that shall or may now or hereafter grow or be growing on any part of the said parcels or tracts of land hereby granted as aforesaid Provided always that no part of the parcels or tracts of land hereby given and granted be within any reservation heretofore made nad marked for us Our heirs and Successors by Our Surveyor General of Woods or his lawful Deputy in which case this Our Grant for such part of the lands hereby giveh and granted as aforesaid and which shall upon a survey thereof being made be found within any such reservation shall be null and void and of none effect anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. AND WHEREAS by an Act of The Parljament of ..reat Britain passed in the

100 acres
H

in the 31st year of the Reign of The late King George the Third entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the 14th year of His Majesty's Reign entitled "An Act for making more effectual provisions for the Government ~~for~~ of the Province of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province it is declared," That no grant of lands to be thereafter made, should be valid or effectual unless the same should contain a specification of the lands to be allotted and appropriated solely to the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the said Province in respect of the lands to be thereby granted" NOW KNOW YE that we have caused an allotment or appropriation of 51 acres and 3 sevenths to be made in a certain tract to the westward of The Six Nations lands and in rear of the lands reserved for the County of Lincoln.

Robert I. Jamieson,
Atty. General

Given under the Seal of Our said Province. Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province this 13th day of February in the year of Our Lord 1836 and in the sixth year of our Reign.

F.B.H.

By Command of His Excellency in Council

D. Cameron,

O.C.4. Jany 1835 Under the Adm. of Sir J. Colborne
K.C.B. &c.

Talungowon, Green Bay
July 12. 1836.

To His Excellency,
The Governor of the State of New York.

Sir,

The undersigned, for themselves and on behalf of many of the individuals of the Oneida Nation resident at Green Bay, represent to your Excellency —

That all of the Orchard Party of said Nation, and several of the First Christian Party resident here, including one of the Chiefs of that Party, are desirous of becoming naturalised as Citizens of the United States, being satisfied that their present form of Government and laws are not adapted to their Condition as husbandmen.

Before they take this step they wish to enquire of your Excellency, whether such a change in their political Condition will in any respect change or affect their relations and the relations of their Tribe to the State of New York; and whether the State of New York will pay to them as citizens of the United States the annuities which are now paid to them as Indians?

We are anxious to receive your Excellency's reply as soon as it may consist with your Excellency's convenience —

And are with great respect,
Your friends and Brothers

Jacob Cornelius
John Cornelius
Thomas his X mark Lodowic
Christian his X mark Peachtree
John his X mark Antony

Witness
J. D. Doty
Henry his X mark Beard
Henry his X mark Jourdan

From Certain Indians
of the Oneida Tribe, pro-
pounding questions &c.

Dear Sir,

The Governor would be pleased to have you here at the Council about to be held with the various tribes of Indians in this region of Country together with the Chief men of the Brothertown Indians.

Very resp. & D. S.
Your Obd. St.
G. Boyd.
U. S. Ind. Agt.

3 miles below the Grand Chute
West side Fox River
27 August 1836

To
Th. Dean Esquire
Deansburg.

Thomas Dean Esquire

Agt Brothertown Indians

Deansburg.

Col. J. Lindsay

Letter.

August 27th 1836

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at Duck Creek Wisconsin Territory September 16th 1836 by John F. Schermerhorn Commissioner on the part of the United States and the Chiefs Head men and Warriors of the several Tribes of New York Indians whose names are hereunto subscribed and who are interested in the lands at Green Bay provided for them by the Menomonee Treaty of February 1831 and assented and agreed unto by the New York Indians October 27. 1832.

Article First. The several Tribes of New York Indians the names of whose chiefs and representatives are hereunto annexed, hereby cede, relinquish and convey to the United States all their right, title and interest to the lands secured to them at Green Bay by the Treaty aforesaid, excepting and reserving the following tract on which a part of them now reside. Beginning at the south north easterly

Neddy X Atsiquet
Thomas X Dodwick
Cornelius X Stevens
Thomas X King
John X August.
Daniel X Williams
John X Cornelius
John X Cooper.

Daniel X Bread

James Cusick
William Mount Pleasant

Daniel X Peter
Eleazer Williams

corner of the French Grants at ~~Dep~~ Green Bay
and running thence ~~west~~ southwardly
to a point on a line to be run from
Little Cacalin parallel with the line
of the French Grants and ~~land~~ six
miles from Fox River, from thence
~~with~~ said parallel line northward-
ly six miles, from thence eastwardly
to a point on the North east line of the
said Indian lands and being at right
angles with the same.

Article second. The United States
hereby stipulate and agree as an exchang
for the above lands to convey by Patent
from the President of the United States,
as much land in the Indian Terri-
tory west of the State of Missouri to
the said New-York Indians as much
land as they have now ceded or here-
after may cede to the United States
or to the State of New-York and
adjoining the ~~lands~~ northwardly
line of the lands of the Cherokees
and Osages so as to include the lands on the
south bank of the waters of the little Osage river
if the same has not already
been disposed of by the President of

the United States to some other Tribe of Indians and in such case the New York Indians shall be permitted with the consent of the President of the United States to select their lands in any other part of the Indian territory aforesaid not already appropriated for other Indians. And if on the removal of the New York Indians it shall be found that they have not a sufficient quantity of land for their accommodation in the above tract then the President of the United States shall add thereto as much more as he may deem necessary the whole to be conveyed by Patent by the President of the United States according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 1830.

The United States in addition thereto agree to allow to the said Indians the sum of Three Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars (340.000) out of which sum is hereby set apart Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (250.000) for their removal and subsistence for one year after their arrival at their new homes and Fifty Thousand Dollars as a School Fund and for the assistance of the aged infirm and orphans which said sum shall be invested in some safe and productive Stocks in the State of New-York and the interest thereof shall be applied annually for the objects specified among the New-York Indians who shall have removed West of the Mississippi. Out of the above sum of Three Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars shall be allowed and paid to the Tuscarora Tribe; and the sum of Five Thousand Dollars to the St-Regis Tribe; and the sum of Three thousand dollars to the Orchard party and the sum of Thirty Thousand five hundred dollars to the First Christian party of Oneida Indians settled at Green Bay as a remuneration for the moneys expended and laid out by said Tribes and parties and for services rendered by their Chiefs and agents in securing the title to their lands and in removal to the same. The same to be apportioned and paid out to the several claimants by the Chiefs and Commissioner of the United States as may be deemed by them most equitable and just.

Article Third. If the New York Indians do not all remove to the Indian Territory to the lands provided for them by this Treaty as a permanent home within such reasonable time as the President may prescribe the balance of the amount set apart for their removal and subsistence as shall be unexpended at such time the President may dispose of for the benefit of the New York Indians who may have emigrated as he may deem best for their interest.

Article Tenth. It is hereby understood and agreed that whenever any of the Tribes of the New-York Indians or any portion of them are willing and prepared to remove to the Lands provided for them in this Treaty and signify the same to the President of the United States that then the means for their removal and subsistence shall be furnished by the Government of the United States. And any chief conducting a party of not less than One Hundred souls shall be allowed Five Hundred Dollars for his services, and if in the opinion of the agent of the Tribe he be judged competent to remove the party he shall be allowed at the rate of Twenty Dollars per head for each person belonging to his party and removed by him for their subsistence by the way. And if any Tribe or party so removing in the opinion of the Agent require a removing agent then one shall be appointed for that purpose.–

The emigrants will be permitted to commute their one years subsistence for Thirty three & one third Dollars in cash if they prefer it.

Article Fifth. Perpetual peace and friendship shall exist between the United States and the New-York Indians or the six Nations of the ancient Iroquois confederacy, and the United States hereby guarantees to protect and defend them in the peaceful enjoyment of their new homes and hereby secure to them in said country, the right to establish their own form of Government, appoint their own officers, administer their own laws, subject however to the legislation of the Congress of the United States for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians. The land secured to them by Patent under this Treaty shall never be included without their consent within any State or Territory of this Union. They shall also be entitled, in all respects, to the same political and civil rights and privileges that are granted and secured by the United States to any of the several Tribes of Emigrant Indians residing and settled in the Indian Territory.

Article Six. The First Christian and Orchard parties of Oneida nation Indians being principally interested in the tract reserved by the first Article of this treaty it is stipulated on the part of the United States that no portion of the land so reserved shall be conveyed or relinquished to the United States except by Treaty stipulation and by consent of the chiefs and representatives of the said First Christian and Orchard parties of the Oneida Tribe who now reside on said reservation. And it is further stipulated and agreed that all removal from the State of New-York by the New York Indians to Green Bay shall cease after the ratification of this Treaty

In testi

Article Seventh. This Treaty after it has been ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States shall be obligatory on the President of the United States and on the several Tribes of Indians the names of whose Chiefs & representatives are hereunto annexed

In testimony whereof the said John F. Schermerhorn and the chiefs and representatives of the several Tribes of New-York Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals the day & year above written.

In the Presence of
George Boyd
U.S. Ind Agt
John P. Arndt
Solomon Davis
M. L. Martin
A. G. Ellis
John Dana
U.S. Interpreter

J. F. Schermerhorn

Henry x Powlis

Elijah x Skenandoa

Adam x Swamp

Jacob x Cornelius

WISCONSIN, 19 FEB 1979.)

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WISCONSIN, 19 FEB 1979.)

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WISCONSIN, 19 FEB 1979.)

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WISCONSIN, 19 FEB 1979.)

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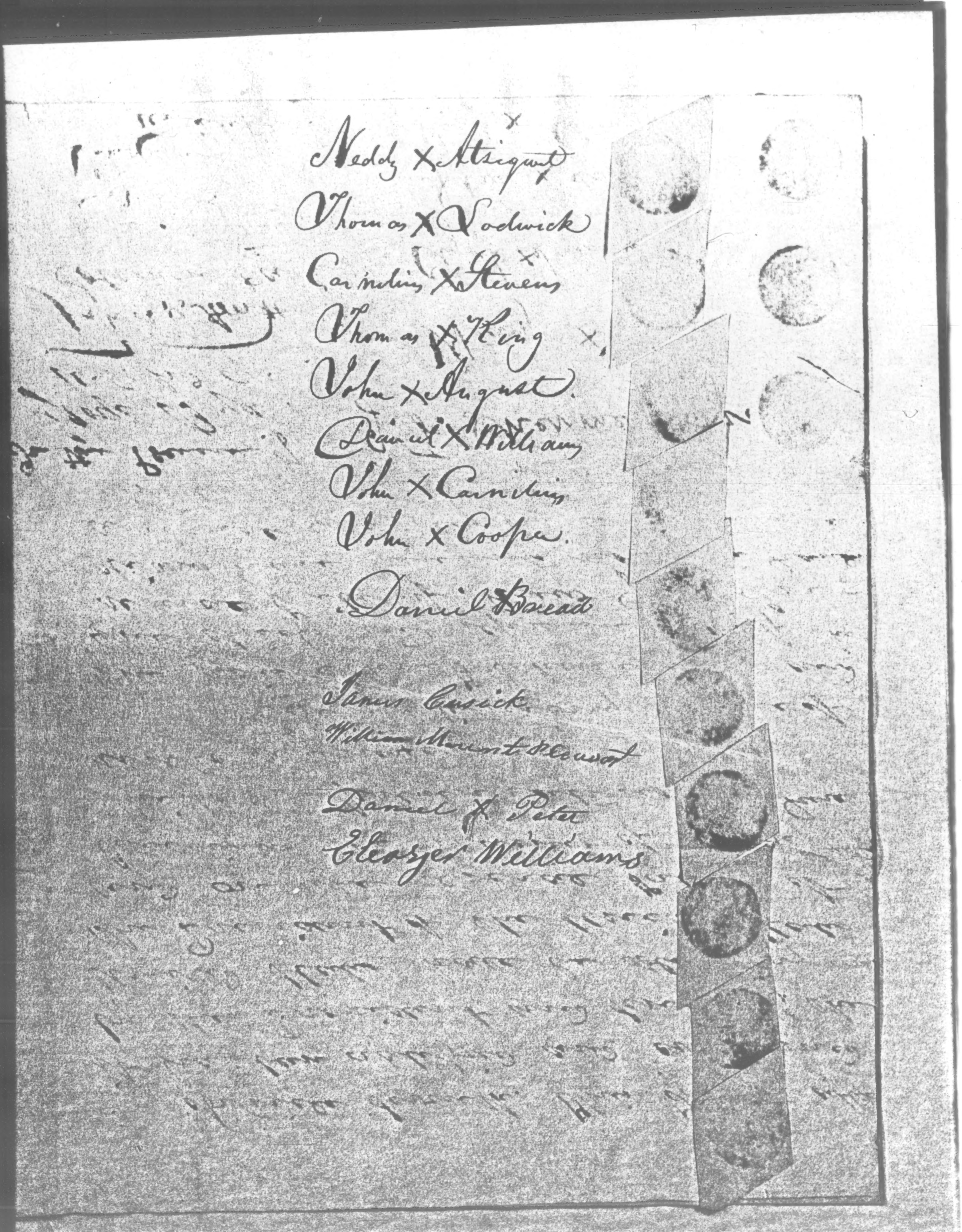
The United States in addition thereto agree to allow to the said Indians the sum of Three Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars (340 000) out of which sum is hereby set apart Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (250 000) for their corner of the French Grants at Green Bay and running thence ~~west~~ southwardly to a point on a line to be run from Little Cacalin parallel with the line of the French Grants and six miles from Fox River, from thence ~~south~~ said parallel line northwardly six miles, from thence eastwardly to a point on the North east line of the said Indian lands and being at right angles with the same.

South

Article Second. The United States hereby stipulate and agree as an exchange for the above lands to convey by Patent from the President of the United States, as much land in the Indian Territory west of the State of Missouri to the said New-York Indians as much land as they have now ceded or here after may cede to the United States or to the State of New-York and adjoining the ~~land~~ northwardly line of the lands of the Cherokees and Osages so as to ~~include~~ the lands on the south bank of the waters of the little Osage river if the same has not already been disposed of by the President of

WISCONSIN, 19 FEB 1979.)



Neddy × Atsiquet
Thomas × Todwick
Cornelius × Stevens
Thomas × King
John × August.
Daniel × Williams
John × Cornelius
John × Cooper.
Daniel × Bread

James Cusick
William Mount Pleasant

Daniel × Peter
Eleazer Williams

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at Duck Creek & Wisconsin Territory. September 16th 1836. by John F. Schermerhorn Commissioner on the part of the United States and the Chiefs Head men and Warriors of the several Tribes of New York Indians whose names are hereunto subscribed and who are interested in the lands at Green Bay provided for them by the Menominee Treaty of February 1831 and assented and agreed unto by the New York Indians October 27 1832.

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J. F. Schermerhorn's
Treaty
with the Oneida Indians at
Duck Creek, Sept 16: 1836.

Tecumseh, Michigan
Sep 30th 1836

Dear Sir

This is the first moment I ha

1 16

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at Duck Creek Wisconsin Territory, Septem 16th 1836, by John F. Schermerhorn Commissioner on the part of the United States and the chiefs head men and warriors of the several tribes of New York Indians whose names are hereunto subscribed and who are interested in the lands at Green Bay provided for them by the Menomonee Treaty of February 1831 and assented and agreed unto by the New York Indians October 27. 1832.)

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U.S. Interpreter Jacob X Cornelius

D, VOL. 5, ITEM NO. 12. (THIS DOCUMENT WAS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE STAFF OF THE NEWBERRY BY SANDRA ORIE OF GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN, 19 FEB 1979.)

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Jacob X Cornelius

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ATTENTION OF THE STAFF OF THE NEWBERRY BY SANDRA ORIE OF GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN, 19 FEB 1979.)

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Article six. The First Christian and Orchard parties of Oneida nation of Indians being principally interested in the tract reserved by the first article of this treaty it is stipulated on the part of the United States that no portion of the land so reserved shall be conveyed or relinquished to the United States except by treaty stipulation and by consent of the chiefs and representatives of the said First Christian and Orchard Parties of the Oneida Tribe who now reside on said reservation. And it is further stipulated and agreed that all removal from the State of New York by the New York Indians to Green Bay shall cease after the ratification of this treaty.

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In testimony whereof the said John F. Schermerhorn and the chiefs and representatives of the several Tribes of New-York Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals the day & year above written.

In the Presence of
George Boyd.
U.S. Ind Agt
John P. Arndt
Solomon Davis
M. L. Martin
A. G. Ellis
John Dana.
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J. F. Schermerhorn
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Cornelius X Stevens
Thomas X King
John X August.
Daniel X Williams
John X Cornelius
John X Cooper.

Daniel Bread

James Cusick
William Mount Pleasant

Daniel X Peter
Eleazer Williams

This Indenture made and concluded at Saint Regis in Lower Canada this fourth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and Thirty Six. By and between, Mitchel Tegarehontie, Charles Orewagati, George Teosaraguentie, Jacob Taratie, Lewis Tarakoniti, Peter Gawniarakwa and Peter Rosetagute. Being the Majority of the loyal British Chiefs of the Tribe of Saint Regis Indians of the one part.

And John Cameron of the Township of Dundee in the District of Montreal and Province of Lower Canada Yeoman.

Witnesseth that the said Chiefs of Saint Regis for and in consideration of the sum of Two pounds and ten Shillings to them in hand paid by the said John Cameron, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged as well for the rents and covenants herein after reserved and contained, to be paid kept and performed.

Have with the advice and concurrence of the Government Agent appointed to Superintend their land affairs, demised granted and to Farm let and by these presents do demise grant and to Farm let unto the said John Cameron his heirs and successors all and Singular that certain piece or parcel of Land and premises situate on the St Regis Indian Reservation in the County of Beau=

harnois and township of Dundee aforesaid & Being composed of lot number Six in the Sixth Concession of the said Indian Reservation, containing by admeasurement one hundred Arpents of Land be the same more or less.

To have and to hold the same with all and singular its appurtinances in any wise appertaining unto the said John Cameron his heirs executors administrators and assigns from and after the day and date herein written unto the full end and term of Thirty years from thence next ensuing, to be fully completed and ended Yeilding and paying therefor yearly and each and every year during the said term of thirty years unto the Saint Regis Indians their heirs and assigns or to their lawfull Agent or Attorney the yearly rent of One Pound of lawfull money of Lower Canada on the first day of January in each and every year during the said term of thirty years. And the said John Cameron for himself his heirs executors administrators and assigns doth covenant, promise and agree to and with the Said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs and successors in manner and form following (that is to say) that he the Said John Cameron his heirs and Successors or some of them Shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the Said Cheifs of Saint Regis their heirs and successors or to their lawfull Agent or

Attorney the said yearly rent of one Pound at the days and times hereinbefore mentioned or appointed for the payment thereof. Provided always that if it shall happen that the said yearly rent of one Pound shall be behind or unpaid by the space of one month next over or after any of the said days of payment thereof beforementioned. Being first lawfully demanded it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Chiefs of St Regis their heirs and assigns by their or either of their lawful Attorney into the said premises with the appurtenances and into every part thereof in the name of the whole wholly to re-enter and the same to have again retain repossess and enjoy as in their former estate, and the said John Cameron his heirs and assigns and all others the occupiers and possessors of the said demised premises or any part thereof thereout and from thence to expel put out and remove, This Indenture or any matter or thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And the said Chiefs of Saint Regis for themselves their heirs and successors and for every of them do covenant promise and agree to and with the said John Cameron his heirs executors, administrators and assigns paying the said yearly rent of one Pound of lawfull money aforesaid in manner and form hereinbefore mentioned, and also performing, fulfilling and keeping all and singular the Articles clauses, conditions provisions and agreements herein contained which on his or their part are or ought to be observed, performed, fulfilled and kept according to the true intent and meaning of these presents.

Shall and may lawfully peaceably and quietly have hold use occupy possess and enjoy the said land and premises and all other the said demised parcel or tract of land for and during the said term of thirty years hereby granted without any lawfull let suit hindrance or denial whatsoever of them the said Cheifs of St. Regis their heirs or assigns or of any other person or persons claiming or to claim from or under them or any of them or through their or any of their acts means consent neglect default or procurement.

Reserving always the assent of the Governor in Chief to be signified by his sign manual, without which this Lease is and shall be null and void, & reserving also for the proper use benefit and behoof of the said Indians of Saint Regis their heirs executors, administrators and assigns, or for the use benefit and behoof of our Sovereign Lord the King and his heirs and Successors, all Mill seats and all Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Iron and Coal that now is or that may be hereafter discovered on said land and premises.

In testimony whereof the parties to their presents have hereunto set their hands and seals at St. Regis on the day and date first herein written.

Signed Sealed and
delivered in presence of
Mitchel Gorrault
A. Marshal

Mitchel + Tegarahontie
Charles + horivagati
George Teosaraguentie
Jacob + taratie
Lewis + tarakonitie
Pier + garoniarakwa
Pier + rovetagati
(Signed) S. Y. Chesley - Agent
John Cameron.

Approved,
(Signed) Gosford
Governor in Chief

By His Excellency's Command
(Signed) S. Walcott
Civil Secretary.

Indians, for the release of their lands in the State of New York to the preemptive owners &c &c

1837				
July	5.	Paid current expenses from February to this date	375.	67.
"	24	" Do Do Do July 5th ~~to this date~~	265.	25.
		This item includes a per diem allowance to Horatio Jones, in part,		
"	31.	Paid Current expenses from July 24 ~~to this date~~	418.	75.
Augt	8.	" Do. Do Do July 31 ~~to this date~~	438.	00.
"	22	" Do Do Do Augt 8 ~~to this date~~	812.	75.
Note		During the months of June July and August of this year ~~1837~~ we were holding Councils, composed of all of the Chiefs and Warriors of the Senecas and delegates from the other Nations of the New York Indians, to consider the question of emigration, and appointing delegates to explore the Western Country, in case they ~~if they~~ should determine to accept of the Offers made to them by the United States, and at the last council held it was decided ~~by the Indians~~ to explore the country, and delegates were appointed for that purpose, ~~and~~ at the same time they decided that they would not accept of the terms offered ~~by the Government~~, but it being suggested that the terms might be modified Judge Stryker and Mr Allen were requested by the Indians to proceed to Washington to procure the modification required, ~~by the Indians~~, and also the appointment of a Commissioner in the place of the Revd J. F. Schermerhorn with whom they refused to treat— The above items are the attendant expenses,		
1/3				
Sept	2	Paid Current expenses from 22d August to date	92.	63.
"	15	" Do Do " 2 Sept to date	193.	98.
"	21	" Do Do " 15 " to date	169.	36.
"	28	" Do Do " 21. " to date	82	94

Oct	2	Paid Current expenses from 28 Septemb to date	337.40
		The Seneca chiefs having been informed by letter received from the delegates West, of difficulties springing up among them, they ~~[illegible]~~ ~~chiefs~~ called a council at which it was decided to send Dr Willcox and N.T. Strong to St Louis for the purpose of meeting ~~the delegates at that point~~ them there, healing their dissensions and if possible procure a favorable report, to be made by the delegates at an adjourned council. The foregoing and the next following ~~item~~ of expenses were ~~necessarily incurred~~ in ~~part~~ made on that occasion,	
"	11.	Paid Current expenses from 2d Oct to date	758.86
"	24	" Do Do " 11. Oct to date	85.81
Nov	4	" Do Do " 24 Oct to date	83.59
"	11	" Do Do " 4 Nov to date	137.06
"	30	" Do Do " 11. Nov to date	358.56
		This item includes the expenses of Dr Willcox to Washington whither he went at the request of Mr Gillett the Commissioner.	
Dec	8	Paid Current expenses ~~from~~ Nov 30. to date	128.00
"	22	" Do Do " Dec 8 to date	311.50
"	29	" Do Do " Dec 22 to date	91.50
1838 Jany	6	" Do Do " Dec 29 to date	222.25
"	15	" Do Do " Jany 6 to date	67.81
"	17	" Do Do " Jany 15 to date	134.00
"	18	to 30. Do Do "	1.910.00
		The whole of this last item is for Sums paid to the chiefs who signed the treaty in Jany '38, ~~after a~~ upon the termination of the long ~~and~~ tedious negotiation with them in relation to the Consideration to be paid to the Nation, i.e. the National	

[illegible] at breaking up the council.

* We had come to a full stop in the proceedings the Indians being impatient and the Indians vexed and dissatisfied at what they called our procrastinating — and were upon the point of breaking up the Council.

* and improvement funds, (the amount which we were authorised to offer having deemed insufficient by the Indians) and after having waited several days for the arrival of one or both of the trustees, who ~~were bound~~ by the terms of the agreement to be present at this juncture, we finally sent an express to Geneva for Mr Fellows, meantime the Indians had given us their ultimatum, which was, that the improvement fund should be increased ~~from $75.000~~ to $102.000 and that a certain ~~amount~~ sum of money should be paid hand to the chiefs unconditionally ~~in hand~~, not to be accounted for or to form any part of the sums which had been ~~received~~ or might be paid to ~~them~~ in case of the final consummation of the treaty, Neither of these conditions could be complied with by us for the reason that we were entitled to the sum of $75.000 for the improvements and our limits for contingent expenses had already been passed ~~long before~~ * On the arrival at this critical period of Mr Fellows, on or about the 18th of January ~~we had the~~ he authorised us to accede to the terms prescribed by the chiefs and ~~therefore~~ agreed to ~~and did~~ ~~advance us $4.000~~ increase the contingent expense fund $4.000 making the whole of that fund up to that period $13.500. and therefore ~~advanced~~ paid us the $4.000 — to enable us to proceed, which increase was ~~subsequently~~ confirmed by the proprietors in March following, and that fund further increased to ~~fifteen thousand~~ $15.000 The above item is for the sums severally paid to the chiefs as above stated

20.151 — Paid Current Expenses from Jany 17. to date 156.86

over

Feby.	5	Paid Current expenses — to date	155.00 Oct
"	20	" Do Do —	3.351.93 Nov 15

~~This last item is~~ Immediately after the return of Indian Delegates sent out to explore the western country, ~~the~~ Feby in the early part of November, the council for the Negotiation of a treaty, was called by the U. Commission which continued in session until the 3rd day of Feby following. The number of ~~Emigrating~~ chiefs and Warriors (including some friendly Indians from ~~Senecas~~, Onondagas, Oneidas ~~Cayugas and~~ Tuscaroras and Green Bay, who were aiding in procuring the treaty) was very large, the greater majority of whom we were compelled to support at the different public houses on the Reservation. The opposition became very strong, and having a large number of persons both Red & White who were actively ~~engaged~~ employed in our service, the expenses were necessarily large ~~we used all the means, we could make the~~ ~~circumstances in which we were placed~~. The last item embraces large amounts paid to tavern keepers & others of ~~bills~~ which were accrued ~~made~~ during the continuance of the council and ~~paid~~ which at the close of it on our compelled to pay previous to our departure for Washington, which was on the 21. February besides large expenses ~~which were~~ paid from day to day as they occurred, as above stated —.

July	31.	Paid current expenses to date —	2.442.23

We returned from Washington in July with the amended treaty — The above items embraces our expenses to Washington with a large Indian Delegation a portion of whose expenses were borne by us and some expenses incident to our several operations here at home

August	31.	Paid current expenses to date	497.81.
Sept	29	" Do Do Do.	1.235.10.

Oct	31.	Paid Current expenses to date —	624.35
Decr	31.	" Do Do Do	1.528.67
1839 January	31.	" Do Do Do	562.38
Feby	28	" Do Do Do —	831.25

The treaty of the 15th of January 1838 having been amended by the Senate, it became necessary to submit it to the Indians for their assent — Mr Gillett the Commissioner on the part of the U.S. and Genl Dearborn on the part of Massachusetts opened the council in August 1838 — previous to which we had been actively employed in making all the necessary preparations, The council continued in session until about the 1 Jany 1839 — The ~~Trust~~ Surviving Trustee will doubtless recollect the difficulties in the shape of Opposition ~~with the~~ which we had to contend — The council Herein was besieged by the opposition — and any expedient which the ingenuity of white men and Indians could ~~[illegible]~~ devise was resorted to by them to defeat the treaty — The assent of a considerable number of chiefs had to be obtained after the Commissioners left — which kept us actively employed up to the date of the last item, while others went on to Washington —

March	31	Paid Current expenses to date	124.74
June	30.	" Do Do " "	942.69

The last item above ~~item~~ includes the expenses of them of the Contractors, with agents of Indians ~~[illegible]~~ while attending to the ratification of the treaty at Washington in the winter and Spring of 1839. On an return to N.Y. in the early part of April Mr Allen ~~returned~~ was sent back to Washington ~~at the request of~~ by Mr Ogden for the purpose of getting Genl P. B. Porter appointed a commission to ~~ra~~ obtain certain information required by a resolution of the Senate— ~~Result~~ Mr Poinsette ~~the~~ then Secretary of War agreed to attend to it in person and appointed to meet the Indians in council at Cattaraugus in August following. The necessity for letting some of the emigration Chiefs to Washington arose from the fact that the Opposition had sent a delegation of Six of their Strongest men with their Quaker allies, and it was considered indispensably necessary to have some of the emigration party present to speak for themselves —

July	31.	Paid council expenses to date —	266.80
Augt	31.	" Do Do " Do	601.86.
Sept		to March 1840. Do Do " Do —	875.25.
1841. March	24	Balance of C.R. Allens tavern bill This bill was made ~~during~~ in the Summer and autumn of 1838. during the protracted ~~amended~~ ~~time of the amended~~ treaty council, but not fully liquidated and paid until this date	897.32.
		Amount of Expenditures —	$. 22.570.01.
		Amount appropriated for contingent Expenses	16.300
		amount of Expenses ~~paid~~ over and above appropriations	$6.270.01.

Contingent
~~Current~~ Expense a/c — Dr

1837 Feby	23.	Appropriation per contract	5.000	00		
Sept	22	Do " Do	2.500 ~~2.500~~	00 00		
1838 March	8.	Do " Do —	7.500.	00		
Aug 1		Do " Do	1.300.	00		
1840 July	25	To ~~this~~ amount returned to the Trustees on Settlement this date ~~[illegible]~~	590.	53.		
		To ~~this~~ amount advanced Revd. E. Williams & W. W. Jones of which a Statement was rendered the Trustees July 24. 1840.	72	25	16.962	78.
		Cr				
		By Cash recd at Sundry times as per Statement rendered on Settlement July 25th 1840.	16.890	53	16.890	53.
		Balance due the Contractors on this fund carried down	72	25	16.962	78

Balance due the Contractors $72.25

Note. Our Operations with the Indian Commenced in fact in the Autumn of 1836 after an interview with the Trustees ~~[illegible]~~ in this city in Nov of that year although our agreement was not reduced to writing until February 1837. We were constantly occupied ~~[illegible] ~~ ~~without interruption~~ until April 1840 — a period of nearly three and an half years — and at frequent intervals until the Summer of 1842 during the Winter ~~[illegible]~~ of 1836 as well as in the latter part of 1840 ~~and the Winter following~~ ~~Winter~~ ~~the opposition to the [illegible]~~ public Meetings were called by the Opposition ~~[illegible]~~ in Erie ~~[illegible]~~ and the the object of which was to prevent ~~[illegible]~~ carrying out the [illegible] by congress a [illegible] Committee — We were kept constantly upon the alert and during that period actually [illegible] expended and paid out Sums of ~~thousand~~ ~~thousand~~ ~~a larger amount of~~ dollars ~~money~~ in its defence ~~than at any other period of equal length during the whole of the protracted negotiation~~. A single public meeting which was called by the Emigration party & friends of the treaty to assemble at the Court House in this city, ~~on the part of the Emigration party~~, for the purpose of counteracting as far as possible meetings which had been and were still being held by the Opposition cost us over $2000.

This nor the large sums before mentioned ~~and several thousand dollars besides necessarily expended for similar purposes~~, form no part of the expenditures mentioned in the preceding statement—being subsequent to the settlement in July 1840.

Immediately after definite arrangement had been made with the trustees, and it was ~~it was~~ known by the Indians that we were prepared to negotiate with them, ~~the principle chiefs and warriors~~ they began to council—and for this purpose they had to come from ~~the different~~ distinct reservations and not unfrequently from other tribes—for although the Senecas who owned the possessory title to these lands were regarded as a distinct and separate people ~~yet~~ their intermarriages for a long series of years with the other nations of the Confederacy, and the consequent identity of interest made it necessary that ~~many~~ many individuals of other nations should be consulted. ~~So extensive has this system of intermarriage with other nations been practiced that it is asserted as a fact that but very few of those now known as Senecas are of unmixed blood.~~ ~~Hence the necessity of having~~ ~~and~~ another reason for calling Indians from other tribes arose from the fact that simultaneously with the execution of

a deed of conveyance to the preemption
owners, a treaty would be executed with the
General- Government ~~of the United States~~ for the removal
of all the tribes - in which all of course were
equally interested - ~~Among the majority for cutting~~
~~in treaties from other tribes~~ - The former being
entirely dependent upon the latter. After negoti-
ations were commenced the Indians, generally abandoned
~~all~~ their usual pursuits and devoted their time
almost exclusively to this subject, as a consequence
they were soon without the means of subsistence, and
had to be supported, they and their families
to a great extent from the funds provided, for
the current expenses. From the Spring of 1837
at which time a delegation was sent out to
examine the country proposed to be given them
by the U.S. for their future homes, until the
promulgation of the treaty by the President
in April 1840 - and in fact for more than
two years afterwards, they were kept in a constant
state of excitement, neglecting every thing but
the all absorbing question of removal.

As before
stated, a large portion of the time between the Springs
of 1837 & 1840. was occupied in council. Sessions,
many of them ~~councils~~ were protracted to weeks
and even months. We were obliged to employ
a large number of assistants, the most part of
one and their times spent upon the Reservation

With the difficulties which ~~beset~~ surrounded us on all sides, ~~[illegible]~~
the obstacles constantly thrown in our way, and
with the exertions put forth on our part to

Document thus Mr Fellows is too familiar to

require even an allusion on our part at this time, ~~General Potter &c and disbursed the~~

The vouchers for these expenses, ~~and they~~ are among with all the ~~[illegible]~~ papers, ~~[illegible]~~ which were pretty well understood by the trustees, as under the circumstances ~~in which we were placed~~, It is perhaps proper for us to say here, that the disbursements & appts. as before stated were chiefly made while on the Reservations under almost every conceivable circumstance ~~and~~ when it was very difficult, if not impossible to ~~keep~~ write down the ~~purposes for which each disbursement was made~~ precise nature of the payments; ~~all~~ the most that could be done was to keep that from one period to another, that is from the time we went on to the Reservations until we returned to town, we had disbursed a certain amount of money, legitimately belonging to that fund, -

The Council of August 1839 ~~held by Mr [illegible] at Cattaraugus~~ although of short duration, required weeks of ~~preparation~~ labour on our part in assembling the Indians, and making all the ~~[illegible]~~ preparations for the investigation to be made by Mr [illegible] on that occasion, In order to ensure the attendance of our whole number ~~we chartered~~ a steam boat was chartered, the property to carry ~~them~~ to Cattaraugus and back, besides extensive arrangements for their subsistence while there, a portion of which expense we had to incur -

H. B. Potter

To Joseph Fellows Esq.
Surviving Trustee &c.

O. Allen
for [illegible] & James Stryker
H. P. Willcox

ff

19 June 23. I compared the foregoing statement & account current with a copy thereof & mailed the copy addressed to J. Fellows Esq Geneva & paid postage

A. H. Howard

Thursday Morning the 19th /57

My dear Sir

The Chiefs are yet Complaining about their Money. They tell me that those in favour of Emigration have nothing to say about the Money now the Cattaraugus Chiefs having had their money when Mr Smith was here. I am truly grieved that some effort is not made to reconcile this difficulty. I believe that our understanding does not include this Matter. Therefore I shall make it my duty to fully investigate the Circumstances in Connection with the Annuities. They must be Paid & immediately. Or I shall Consider Myself at liberty to absolve Myself from the understanding that now exists. If this takes place do not blame me. My nature & temperament is such — that I cannot live on in this double way. As I have repeatedly said. Mr [illegible] better give the Money to some one. I know [illegible] well that you have nothing personally to do with this subject, yet as an [illegible] has been frequently & in vain made to another source. I have taken the liberty to address you at this time. This is the last time that I shall confer with any one upon this subject. Be so kind as to send me by the bearer the name of the officer entrusted with the check[illegible]-

[illegible] -

Respectfully yours

Genl H B Potter